"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness today, followed by rain; Sunday rain; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,161. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

LUSITANIA SETTLEMENT NOW LIKELY, FOLLOWING AUSTRIA'S COMPLIANCE WITH ALL OUR DEMANDS ON ANCONA

W. W. ASTOR IS MADE A PEER BY KING GEORGE

Expatriated American Gets the British Honor He Has Long Sought.

HOLDS $60,000,000 HERE

Big Owner of New York Realty —Gave Up His Citizenship in 1899.

OTHER NEW YEAR HONORS

Beresford Goes to House of Lords—Curzon a Knight of the Garter—Crooks a Privy Councillor.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Among the honors conferred by King George at the new year and announced tonight, there was one notable surprise—the conferring of a peerage on William Waldorf Astor, the wealthy American citizen, who years ago became an expatriate.

The list of honors is as follows:

BARONS.
William Waldorf Astor.
Lord Charles Beresford.
Sir Alexander Henderson.
Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.
David A. Thomas.
Captain Cecil William Norton.

BARONETCIES.
Vice Admiral Sir Frederick C. D. Sturdee.
Sir William Goschen.
Sir Charles Johnson.
Alfred A. Booth.
Charles Russell.

PRIVY COUNCILORS.
William Crooks.
George N. Barnes.
Sir Frederick Banbury.

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.
Earl Curzon of Kedleston.
The Duke of Devonshire.
Lord Mersey is elevated to the rank of Viscount.

Among those receiving knighthoods are Thomas Beecham, the musical conductor and operatic impresario; George A. Berry, a distinguished Edinburgh oculist; Thomas Wright Parkinson, a London physician, and Milsom Rees, famous as a laryngologist.

Captain Guy Gaunt, Naval Attaché of the British Embassy in Washington, receives the order of Companion of St. Michael and St. George.

Viscount French of Ypres.

Field Marshal French, who was recently relieved as Commander in Chief of the British forces on the Continent and was raised to the peerage at that time, takes the title of Viscount French of Ypres.

Henry James, the novelist, is awarded the Order of Merit.

The honors announced tonight stand apart from the conventional lists through the absence of rewards for political and party services and the substitution of recognitions of various sorts for war activities.

In addition to the naming of Mr. Astor, there was another surprise, which is certain to be as popular as it is harmonious with the spirit of the day. That was the appointment of William, or Will, as he is better known, Crooks, the labor leader, to the Privy Council.

Long Mr. Astor's Ambition.

Mr. Astor's title is considered the fulfillment of the ambitious which brought him to England sixteen years ago to become a British subject. There is no one able to recall a former instance of an American becoming a British peer, except Lord Fairfax of Camero. It is gossip tonight that some of the King's advisers entertain the belief that Mr. Astor's honor will be especially pleasing to Americans.

Mr. Astor's reputed candidacy to the peerage was a topic which greatly engrossed society after he launched his career as a British subject. Unfortunately for his ambitions, they were beclouded by an incident which is supposed to have incurred for him King Edward's displeasure.

A popular British officer is said to have appeared at a reception at Mr. Astor's London mansion, though his name was not on the invitation list. The officer arrived with a party of invited guests with whom he had been dining, which is frequently the case in London society. Mr. Astor, it is said, requested the officer to depart, and King Edward was reported to have been much irritated, since the officer held a high place in the King's esteem. This story was current and widely published at the time.

Mr. Astor has made large contributions to the war funds. His daughter-in-law is one of the famous Langhorne sisters, well known in the United States for their beauty. She has been an active worker among the wounded.

Honor for Labor Leader.

Crooks is the second Labor Party leader to be made a member of the Privy Council, which, theoretically, consists of the King's special advisers. When King Edward VII. gazetted John Burns to the Council there was great speculation as to whether "Honest John" ever would consent to exchange his bowler hat and reefer jacket for the trapping appertaining to that office, but he appeared on the necessary occasions in all the glory of a gold-laced coat, knee breeches, silk stockings, chapeau, and court sword.

There are few men in England who appear less adapted to these embellishments of raiment than Crooks, the typical British laborer, but his appointment emphasizes the drawing together of the classes which the war has brought about. Crooks rendered great services in recruiting, and this recognition of his work, it is believed, will be popular with the people.

The conferring of a barony upon Lord Beresford will remove from the House of Commons to the House of Lords one of the hardest hitting and most untrammeled debaters in the lower branch of Parliament. In the heavier atmosphere of the House of Lords he will hold a more important position, but his friends believe he will not have half as much fun when deprived of opportunities for striking at both political and

Continued on Page 3.

Canada Doubles Her Army, Making Its Total 500,000

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—Canada will celebrate the New Year by increasing the number of men authorized for overseas service from 250,000 to 500,000, Premier Robert L. Borden announced today.

"Yesterday," the Premier's statement said, "the authorized forces of Canada numbered 250,000, and the number enlisted was rapidly approaching that limit today. The first of the new year our authorized force will be 500,000. The announcement is made in token of Canada's unflinching resolve to crown the justice of our cause with victory and an abiding peace."

The number of men thus far enlisted in Canada is 212,690, while 118,922 have been sent to Europe, 50,000 of whom are on the firing line. Only one soldier has been lost in the transportation of Canadians across the Atlantic.

BOARDMAN RECEIVED INTO CATHOLIC FAITH

Well-Known Lawyer Quits St. Thomas's Episcopal Vestry After Long Membership.

BAPTIZED CHRISTMAS EVE

Cardinal Farley Accepts New Convert, and Morgan J. O'Brien Acts as Godfather at St. Patrick's.

Albert Barnes Boardman, a prominent lawyer in this city, until last month a Vestryman of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, was on Christmas Eve received into the Roman Catholic Church by Cardinal Farley. The ceremony took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and former Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, his law partner and one of the best-known Catholic laymen, was Mr. Boardman's sponsor.

Mr. Boardman had been seriously considering for months this step and had been receiving instructions from the Rev. Father John T. McNicholas of the Church of St. Catherine of Siena, in East Sixty-ninth Street, near First Avenue.

His conversion may come as a great surprise to many who know Mr. Boardman, but it is believed that in a measure he may have been influenced by the death of Mrs. Boardman a few weeks ago, and turned in his bereavement to the religious experiences of his youth. While still a student, it is understood, he came under the influence of a prominent clergyman of the extreme ritualistic wing of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who later became a communicant of the Church of Rome.

Mr. Boardman was then impressed with the service of the High Church and had also been interested in the Catholic ceremonials. He had studied the relation which the creeds of Christendom bore to each other, and even in his busy professional life he pondered in his hours of leisure on their doctrines. His home is at 40 West Fifty-third Street, and literally within the shadow of stately St. Thomas's, which is at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. He is the neighbor as well as the friend of the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, who until recently was also his pastor.

In the recent discussions growing out of the Panama Congress, St. Thomas's has been identified with the Broad Church Party, and its rector was elected a Deputy to the General Convention of the Church over the leader of the opposition to the congress, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity. How far Mr. Boardman was influenced in his decision by present conditions in the Episcopal Church it is difficult to say, and last evening it was impossible to see him.

For months there have been reports that prominent laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church were about to join the Roman Catholic faith, and only a mon h ago the head of the Catholic Converts' League spoke of more members of the Urotestant churches coming into the Roman fold. As far as could be learned last night, however, no other person of note had signified intention to accept Roman Catholic guidance.

Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, admitted with reluctance last evening that Mr. Boardman had been baptized on Christmas Eve, and said that he could not comment upon so personal a matter.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires said he had a deep respect for any man who had the courage of deep religious convictions. "At the same time," he added, 'I deprecate that a matter so personal and so intimate as Mr. Boardman's change of faith should become a subject of comment in the public press. There are in these days many changes from one church to another, and every effort has been made, as far as I am concerned, to keep them from becoming known. The other day I received a visit from two clergymen, until lately connected with the Roman Catholic Church, who are now preparing themselves for work in the Episcopal Church. There is no reason why the going from the Catholic priesthood into ours should, however, be discussed in the public prints. I regret exceedingly that in the present instance there should be any comment."

It is understood that Mr. Boardman entertains the warmest personal friendship for his former rector and that it is with much personal regret that he leaves those with whom he has worshipped for many years. When, however, it became known that he had decided to go, friends did not seek to dissuade him, as they knew that a man of such decided views would not take such a step without much thought.

Mr. Boardman is prominent as a corporation lawyer, and is widely known on account of his interest in Republican politics. He was for many years in close touch with the late Thomas C. Platt, and is a member of the law firm of O'Brien, Boardman & Platt. He was once associated with the late William M. Ivins in the practice of law. He was born in this city in 1858, and was graduated from Yale in 1878. Two years later he received his degree from the law school of Columbia University. He is a member of the University, the Union League, and the Downtown Clubs.

FLORIDA—SUPERIOR SERVICE via Atlantic Coast Line: "N. Y. & Florida Special" leaves 2:12 P. M., effective Jan. 3rd. 8 other Limited Trains Daily. 1198 B'way. —Advt.

BRITISH WARSHIP BLOWS UP IN PORT; 300 MAY BE LOST

Cruiser Natal Sinks After an Internal Explosion, Only 400 of Crew Being Saved.

OFFICIALS SUSPECT A PLOT

Disaster Surrounded by Mystery, Admiralty Keeping It a Secret for 24 Hours.

FAST AND POWERFUL SHIP

Doomed Vessel the One That Brought Whitelaw Reid's Body Here in 1912.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The British armored cruiser Natal has sunk after an explosion. Official announcement to this effect was made here today.

The Natal was sunk yesterday afternoon while in a harbor. The explosion that sent her to the bottom was internal. There are about 400 survivors.

In accordance with its procedure of late, the Admiralty has given no indication as to the locality of the Natal disaster. The military regulations make it impossible to give this information publicity.

The loss is generally attributed to foul play. In support of this theory attention is called to the similar disasters which overtook the British battleship Bulwark, which was blown up off Sheerness in November of last year with the loss of 700 or more men, and the British steamship Princess Irene, which was blown up in Sheerness Harbor last May, with the loss of between 300 and 400 lives.

It is probable that 300 lives were lost in the Natal disaster. The foregoing dispatch speaks of 400 survivors and the ship complement was 704 officers and men. The Natal is the fourth large warship to be sunk by internal explosion since the war began, and probably presents the largest loss of life suffered by Great Britain at sea since the Goliath and the Triumph, pre-dreadnoughts, were torpedoed in the Dardanelles last May.

The three vessels previously sent to the bottom by internal explosions were the British pre-dreadnought Bulwark, blown up in the Thames mouth while loading, on Nov. 26, 1914, and the auxiliary cruiser Princess Irene, blown to pieces off Sheerness May 27 last, and the Italian battleship Benedetto Brin, sunk off Brindisi Sept. 28. The losses on these three were, respectively, 750, 300, and between 200 and 250.

The Natal was the warship which brought the body of Whitelaw Reid to this country in December, 1912. She was built eleven years ago and was still considered a powerful ship. Her displacement was 13,660 tons, her length 480 feet, her beam 73 feet. She carried six 9.2-inch guns, three ahead and three astern; four 7.5-inch guns, twenty-four 3-pounders, and three torpedo tubes.

When the Bulwark was blown up, a British naval officer who was in New York said the disaster was probably due to the carelessness of the sailors in handling the high explosive shells when they were loading them into the magazine. The men are ordered not to send a shell down the chute to the magazine room without first placing it in a leather jacket, but they become reckless in war time and disobey orders. This was confirmed afterward by another naval officer who was at Sheerness at the time of the disaster. He said the explosion on the Bulwark was caused by the point of one shell striking another and exploding it.

KING ALBERT SENDS GREETINGS TO WILSON

To the Country Also, "Whose Generosity We Shall Never Forget."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A New Year's greeting from Albert, King of the Belgians, came to the White House tonight for President Wilson. It was dated today at La Panne, Belgium, and said:

"Receive my sincere wishes for yourself and the welfare of your country, whose generosity to Belgium we shall never forget.

"ALBERT."

KAISER SUMMONS GREAT WAR COUNCIL

Army and Navy Heads Called to Meet on His Birthday, Jan. 27.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—It is reported from German sources that Emperor William has summoned a great war council and a similar naval council to be held in Berlin on his birthday, Jan. 27.

The war council will be attended by the Crown Prince, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Field Marshal von Mackensen, Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, Count Zeppelin, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the Duke of Wurttemberg, and other leading Generals.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD., 2:16 P. M. from Penna. Station. Quickest, finest train South via shortest, most attractive route. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 Broadway.—Advt.

King George Tells Poincare He Is Sure of Ultimate Victory

LONDON, Jan. 1.—King George has telegraphed to President Poincaré:

At the commencement of a new year I desire, M. le President, to convey my earnest hopes that you will enjoy health and strength necessary to enable you to fulfill your exalted duties. Our two countries are united in common with our allies in the prosecution of a great cause, and it is a source of unfailing gratification to me that the two peoples are bound together by ties which the heroism and sacrifices of our gallant soldiers and sailors have rendered indissoluble.

I beg of you to accept on behalf of myself and my empire most cordial greetings to the great nation over which you preside, and an expression of my deep admiration for the splendid qualities of the land and sea forces of France, which have been in this war of such inestimable value and which offer a sure guarantee of ultimate victory. GEORGE, R. I.

NEW YEAR REVELERS CROWD THE HOTELS

Largest Throngs in Years Entertained by Costly and Elaborate Programs.

TIMES FLASHED GREETINGS

Noise-Making Devices of a Warlike Pattern—Red Fox Dashes Into a Ballroom.

New York welcomed the New Year with a celebration which for noise and boisterousness outdid all former efforts. From 10 o'clock last night until early this morning hotels, restaurants, and streets were filled with a record breaking throng. Most of the celebrators exhibited great good nature as they poured up and down Broadway, but in some districts, especially in Times Square, the streets became so congested that the police reserves were called out early.

The coming of the new year was announced to the throngs in Times Square when a ball, ablaze with electric lights, was dropped from the flagpole of the Times Building at Broadway. As the ball dropped the figures 1916 appeared. All of the lights in the Times Building and in the Times Annex were turned on. The spectacle telling of the death of the old year was greeted with a tremendous shout, and the blowing of a thousand horns.

Armed with almost every imaginable contrivance to make noise, the celebrators paraded up and down the streets until a late hour, and thousands were forced to adopt that method of letting loose their spirits because they were unable to obtain reservations at any of the hotels, restaurants, or cafés.

Warned by the demand for reservations many days in advance, the proprietors of hotels and restaurants did their best to prepare for the record-breaking crowds, which must easily have reached 500,000 in number in the hotel and theatre district.

Perhaps the arrangements made to welcome the new year were the most elaborate which have been attempted. Expense apparently was forgotten by proprieters as well as by celebrators, and the combined extravagance gave the city its gayest New Year celebration.

Dancing and ice skating were—if drinking and eating are put aside for the moment—the most popular indoor sports to pass away the hours, and for those who neither danced nor skated there were the most elaborate cabaret performances, the most talented, high priced orchestras, and the most costly food and drink that the celebrators could remember.

Thousands in Madison Square.

A great meeting, attended by thousands, was held at Madison Square Park, and attracted many of those who were unable to find reservations in the restaurants.

At the hotels the new year was greeted with all kinds of fantastic entertainment at midnight. Proprietors agreed that the population of New York last night, counting the thousands who came here from other cities and towns, must have reached the high water mark.

Mayor Mitchel's ruling that the celebration must end at 3 o'clock in the morning was accepted by practically all of the hotel and restaurant proprietors and by the big majority of the celebrators without protest. Most of the hotel men said they were glad to have it so. The police were ordered to see that all of the 219 places which had been granted the special licenses closed after a reasonable time had been given for the patrons to depart.

At the Waldorf it was said that it was the "biggest night in the history of the hotel." Every available foot of space was turned over to diners and dancers, and on the ground floor there were no less than eight "arenas," as they were called. There was a different form of entertainment in each room when the new year made its appearance. The programs included a dozen unusual scenes, in which talented artists appeared. The favors and noise-making devices were also supplied in profusion, as the management, fearing that the war might cut off the supply, had laid in its stock last July. The selection included bagpipes, automobile horns, sirens, fox horns, accordeons, and pipes. The management reported that 5,000 guests had enjoyed the celebration. There were at least 100 large parties.

Skated in the New Year.

The open-air ice gardens played an important part in the celebration at the Biltmore. The artificial lake, which is on the second floor of the hotel, provided fun for many hundreds, and there was exhibition skating by professionals from the Hippodrome. Supper was served in the glass-inclosed tea rooms adjoining the rink. Practically the entire establishment was turned over to the festivities. The souvenirs served to recall that a war was being waged in Europe. They included toy cannon, miniature Zeppelins which discharged imitation

Continued on Page 4.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

Full Text of the Austrian Reply on the Ancona, Granting Every Demand Made by the United States

VIENNA, Dec. 31, (via London.)—Following is the text of Austria-Hungary's reply to the American Government's demands concerning the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona by an Austrian submarine, as delivered to Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador:

VIENNA, Dec. 29, 1915.

In answer to your very esteemed note, No. 4,307, of the 21st inst., the subscriber has the honor to lay the following most respectfully before his Excellency the Ambassador of the United States of America, Frederic Courtland Penfield:

The Imperial and Royal Government agrees thoroughly with the American Cabinet that the sacred commandments of humanity must be observed also in war. Just as it has hitherto given at no time and to no person occasion to doubt its respect for these commandments, in like manner also in the whole course of this war, which presents such pictures of confusion of moral conceptions, has it given numerous proofs of humanitarian sentiments toward enemies as well as toward neutral States, and it was not due to this Government that it was a short time ago not precisely in harmony with the Washington Cabinet on a question which it, (the Austro-Hungarian Government,) in harmony with the entire public opinion in Austria-Hungary, regarded principally a question of humanity.

The Imperial and Royal Government can also substantially concur in the principle, expressed in the very esteemed note, that private ships, in so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, may not be destroyed without the persons aboard being brought into safety.

The Imperial and Royal Government is very responsive to the assurance that the Federal Government lays value upon seeing that the good relations, which happily exist between Austria-Hungary and the United States of America, are maintained. It reciprocates this assurance most warmly, and is now, as heretofore, concerned to render these relations more hearty, so far as lies in its power.

Guided by the same spirit of frankness as the Government of the Union, the Imperial and Royal Government, although it does not find in the note, frequently referred to, the answer to all the legitimate questions submitted by it, is willing to communicate to the Federal Government the result of the investigation which, in accordance with existing departmental regulations, was begun immediately after the receipt of the fleet report on the sinking of the Ancona, and which was just recently received.

The result of this investigation may be summarized as follows:

On Nov. 7, 1915, at 11:40 o'clock in the forenoon, the commander of the submarine observed, in latitude 38.40 north, longitude 10.08 east, in foggy weather, at a distance, roundly, 3,000 meters and one point to starboard, the outlines of a large Italian steamer. He took it at first for a transport steamer, and turned about and fired from his rear gun a warning shot far from the vessel.

Simultaneously he displayed the signal, "Leave the ship." The steamer did not stop, but rather turned aside and sought to escape. The commander at first remained stopped for some minutes, in order to increase the distance, since he feared that the steamer had a stern gun and would fire at the submarine with it.

When the distance had reached 4,500 meters, he had the pursuit taken up with full power, and fired from his forward gun at a decreasing distance sixteen shells, among which he observed three hits.

During the chase the steamer went zigzag, and stopped only after the third hit. Thereupon the commander ceased firing.

During the flight the steamer had already, while at full speed, let some boats with persons in them fall which immediately capsized. After stopping, the steamer began launching boats.

From a distance of about 2,000 meters the commander saw that six boats were filled and rowed hastily away from the steamer. Another boat was capsized and floated, keel up. The people held onto the hanging lines and to the capsized boat.

During the further approach of the submarine the commander saw that a great panic reigned aboard, and that he had to deal with a passenger steamer, namely, the Ancona, from Genoa. Therefore he gave the occupants of the steamer more time than was required to leave the ship in lifeboats.

At least ten lifeboats were still aboard, which would have more than sufficed for the rescue of the persons still aboard. One of these boats hung, full of people, half turned outward on the davits.

Since, however, except for this, no further move was made to lower boats, the commander decided, after a lapse of forty-five minutes, to torpedo the ship in such a manner that it should remain a considerable time afloat, in order that, on the one hand, the getting of the people into the lifeboats should be hastened, and that, on the other, adequate opportunity should remain for rescuing the persons still aboard.

Shortly thereafter a steamer became visible which was throwing out heavy clouds of smoke and headed toward the Ancona. It apparently had been summoned by the Ancona's wireless.

Since the submarine commander had to reckon on an attack by a steamer, which he took for an enemy cruiser, he submerged, after having, at 12:35 o'clock in the afternoon, had a torpedo fired into the forward baggage hold of the Ancona from a distance of 800 meters. The Ancona listed about 10 degrees to starboard after this shot.

Thereupon an effort was made to lower the lifeboat which already was half turned out on the davits. It broke loose, however, and fell into the water. The lifeboat floated keel down further, and the people held fast to the gunwale. Of the other boats none was lowered into the water, although persons could still be observed aboard.

The steamer gradually righted itself to an even keel and settled so slowly that the submarine commander at first doubted whether the steamer would sink. Not until 1:20 o'clock did it sink, after a lengthy parallel settling, with the bow first.

During these further forty-five minutes all persons yet aboard could have been saved without difficulty with the boats still on hand.

From the fact that this, contrary to his expectations, was not done, the commander concluded that the crew, contrary to all seamen's customs, had accomplished their own rescue with the first boats and abandoned to themselves the passengers intrusted to their protection.

The weather at the time of the incident was good and the sea calm, so that the lifeboats could have reached the nearest coast without danger, as indeed the lifeboats actually were damaged only by the unskilled lowering, but not after they had struck the water.

The loss of human lives is in the first instance by no means ascribable to the sinking of the ship, but (and in all probability in a much higher measure) to the rapid lowering (hinunter werfen) of the boats during full speed, as well as to the fact that the crew, concerned only for itself, did not rescue the passengers of the capsized boats.

It is also probably ascribable to shots which hit the fleeing vessel, but the death of persons who sank with the steamer is also, above all, ascribable to the disloyal conduct of the crew.

As appears from the above-adduced state of affairs, the very esteemed note of Dec. 9 is based in many points on incorrect premises. Information reaching the United States Government that solid shot was immediately fired toward the steamer is incorrect; it is incorrect that the submarine overhauled the steamer during the chase; it is incorrect that only a brief period was given for getting the people into the boats. On the contrary, an unusually long period was granted to the Ancona for getting passengers into the boats. Finally, it is incorrect that a number of shells were still fired at the steamer after it had stopped.

The facts of the case demonstrate further that the commander of the submarine granted the steamer a full forty-five minutes' time, that is, more than an adequate period to give the persons aboard an opportunity to take to the boats. Then, since the people were not all saved, he carried out the torpedoing in such a manner that the ship would remain above water the longest possible time, doing this with the purpose of making possible the abandonment of the vessel on boats still in hand.

Since the ship remained a further forty-five minutes above water, he would have accomplished his purpose if the crew of the Ancona had not abandoned the passengers in a manner contrary to duty.

With full consideration, however, of this conduct of the commander, aimed at accomplishing the rescue of the crew and passegers, the Imperial and Royal Marine authorities reached the conclusion that he had omitted to take adequately into consideration the panic that had broken out among the passengers, which rendered difficult the taking to the boats, and the spirit of the regulation that Imperial and Royal Marine officers shall fail in giving help to nobody in need, not even to an enemy.

Therefore the officer was punished in accordance with the existing rules, for exceeding his instructions.

The Imperial and Royal Government in the face of this state of affairs does not hesitate to draw the corresponding conclusions respecting the indemnification of American citizens, affected by the sinking of the prize, but in this regard it makes the following statement:

The investigation into the sinking of the Ancona could naturally furnish no essential point to show in how far a right to an indemnity is to be granted American citizens. The Imperial and Royal Government cannot, indeed, even according to the view of the Washington Cabinet, be held liable for damages which resulted from the undoubtedly justified bombardment of the fleeing ship.

It should just as little have to answer for the damages which came to pass before the torpedoing of the ship through the faulty lowering of lifeboats or the capsizing of lowered boats.

The Imperial and Royal Government must assume that the Washington Government is in a position and disposed to give it (the Austro-Hungarian Government) the required and certainly not unimportant information in this respect.

If, however, because of possible lack of material proofs, the particular circumstances under which American citizens suffered damage should not have become known to the Union Government, the Royal Government, in consideration for the humanely deeply regrettable incident, and by a desire to proclaim once again its friendly feelings toward the Federal Government, would be gladly willing to disregard this gap in the evidence and to extend indemnities also to those damaged whose cause cannot be established.

While the Imperial and Royal Government may probably consider the affair of the Ancona as settled with the foregoing statements, it reserves to itself at this time the right to bring up for discussion at a later period the difficult questions of international law connected with submarine warfare.

The undersigned has the honor to request most respectfully that his Excellency, the Ambassador of the United States of America, will be pleased to bring the foregoing to the attention of the Federal Government, and takes advantage of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency an expression of his most especial esteem.

BURIAN.

BERNSTORFF SEES LANSING

Instructions Coming from Berlin Expected to End Controversy.

OUR OFFICIALS GRATIFIED

Austria's Frank Reply Thought to Dispel All Danger of a Rupture of Relations.

GIVES FULL ASSURANCES

And Humane Conduct of Submarine Warfare Hereafter Now Seems to be Certain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—As a result of the complete compliance by Austria-Hungary with the demands made by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing for denouncement of the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act, punishment of the officer, who perpetrated the deed, and reparation by the payment of an indemnity for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel, there were three important developments today in the situation, growing out of the determined effort made by the United States Government to insure observance of the code of humanity and the principles of international law in the Teutonic submarine campaign. They may be stated as follows:

First—Settlement of the Ancona affair without rupture of the relations between this country and Austria-Hungary.

Second — Assurances that the Austro - Hungarian Government will not sink merchant vessels in future without warnings or making secure the lives of persons on board unless such vessels endeavor to escape or offer resistance.

Third—A prospect that the settlement with Austria-Hungary will facilitate an early adjustment of the Lusitania controversy between the United States and Germany.

The full reply of Count Burian, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Relations, as delivered to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, was not received by the State Department until late in the afternoon, but the task of decoding it was concluded early enough for Secretary Lansing to send the text by a special messenger on the midnight train to Hot Springs to be placed in the hands of President Wilson in the morning.

From an independent diplomatic source Mr. Lansing received during the day a forecast of the vital points in the note, and then knew that the communication from Count Burrian fully met all the demands made by the United States in its first note of Dec. 6 and reiterated in the second note of Dec. 12.

Not only has the Vienna Government met squarely and in manly fashion the American demands in the Ancona affair, which threatened for a while to cause a diplomatic rupture between the two nations, but, what is more important, the rejoinder from Austria gives guarantees for the future conduct of the Austrian U-boat campaign against merchant vessels. In this respect the Vienna Government has indicated its purpose to adhere to the principle that enemy private vessels, so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, shall not be destroyed before the safety of persons on board is assured.

Thus Austria-Hungary has not only offered atonement for the offense against humanity and international law made by the submarine commander who ordered the Ancona to be torpedoed while at rest with noncombatants on board, but has also announced its intention to observe the same rule of conduct as that outlined to the United States Government in the pledge given by Count von Bernstorff on behalf of the German Government.

Lusitania Settlement Next.

What is even more important is the likelihood that the action of the Vienna Government, in complying with the original American demands in the Ancona case, will bring about an early settlement of the entire submarine controversy with Germany.

It is expected that the favorable and conciliatory reply from Austria-Hungary will be followed by a prompt settlement of the controversy of five months' standing between the United States and Germany regarding the Lusitania. In fact, an important step toward the adjustment of the Lusitania question was taken today when Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, called at the State Department and conferred with Secretary Lansing.

After the visit of the German Ambassador, who is known to have been doing everything in his power to hasten a settlement of the Lusitania affair, Secretary Lansing authorized the statement that the conference between himself and Count von Bernstorff related to the Lusitania. The result of the conference, which was confidential, was not disclosed and no details were obtainable, but it is known that gratifying progress has been made in the consideration of the Lusitania matter in these discussions and that the prospects now favor the settlement of that controversy within a month, and perhaps during the next fortnight. Instructions from the Berlin Foreign Office for use by the German Ambassador, in his discussion of the Lusitania matter, are now on their way to Washington, and when these have been received it is expected that a settlement will soon follow.

Officials Gratified.

Officials of the Government are naturally very much gratified over the sudden shift in the trend of international events. Primarily there is gratification over the fact that what appeared to be a threatened crisis in the relations with Austria-Hungary has been averted, just as two crises, resulting from the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic, were bridged when they threatened a rupture of relations with Germany.

Aside from the importance of these diplomatic victories for the United States Government in its endeavor to protect

the rights of Americans on the high seas, overshadowing even the gravity of the situation, is the fact that the pledges given by the Tautonic Government as to the manner in which U-boat warfare on merchant ships is to be conducted means so much gain for humanity in general and for the establishment of a code of rules for submarine warfare in the future, in accordance with the recognized principles of international law, governing naval warfare with the types of vessels existent prior to the introduction of the submarine as a new factor in maritime campaigns.

Through other diplomatic channels information reached Washington summarizing the vital points in the Austrian answer. This summary stated that the Vienna Government had denounced the sinking of the Ancona before noncombatants were removed as an indefensible act, had punished the submarine commander for violating the instructions embodied in the rules laid down for such cases, and would pay for the loss of American lives and give guarantees for the future conduct of Austrian submarine warfare similar to those contained in the German pledges.

Three demands were made by the United States Government in the Lansing note of Dec. 9. The first was that the Austrian Government must "denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act." The unofficial translation of the note, meets this by the statement that "the Austro-Hungarian naval authorities have arrived at the conclusion that he, (the commander of the Austrian submarine,) apparently neglected to take sufficiently into consideration the panic among passengers which rendered disembarkation more difficult," and the further statement that "the Austro-Hungarian Government can positively concur in the principle that enemy private vessels, so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, shall not be destroyed before the persons on board are secured."

The second demand of the American Government was that "the officer who perpetrated the deed be punished." The unofficial translation of Austria's answer states that "the officer was, therefore, punished for violation of the instructions embodied in the rules in force for such cases."

The third American demand was that "reparation by the payment of an indemnity be made for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack." The Austrian response indicates a willingness to meet this demand. It says that "the Austro-Hungarian Government does not hesitate, in view of the circumstances, to draw the appropriate conclusion concerning the indemnifying of American citizens affected by the sinking of the prize," and adds as for the damage caused by the doubtlessly justified firing on the fleeing vessel, the Austro-Hungarian Government cannot well be made responsible, or for the damage which resulted from the incorrect disembarkation or the capsizing of the covered boats before the torpedo was fired."

It is not contended by the American Government that the Austrian commander was not justified in firing on the vessel so long as it was fleeing, or that Austria is responsible for loss of lives, due to shots fired in an effort to halt the steamer, or that indemnity is due for the loss of those persons who lost their lives while the Ancona was trying to escape. According to the Austrian answer, "during the flight when at full speed, the steamer dropped several boats filled with people, which at once capsized."

The contention of the American Government has been that after the Ancona stopped it regained its immunity from attack and was entitled to retain immunity so long as the vessel stood still and did not offer resistance, and while there were human beings on board, and that the submarine commander had no right under international law and no defense under the laws of humanity for firing a torpedo at a halted and unresisting steamer, so long as there were human beings on board. The complaint of the American Government was not against the shots fired at the Ancona while fleeing but against the fact that "the vessel was torpedoed after her engines had been stopped and when passengers were still on board."

Yields More than Germany Has.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Austria's reply to the Ancona note not only meets the cardinal points of the American demands, but gives assurances for the future which are considered more satisfactory in their extent than those which were given by Germany.

Austria in the Ancona case has subscribed to the principle that no ships will be sunk, unless they offer resistance or flee, without the persons aboard being brought to safety. Germany promised only not to "attack liners" until the persons aboard had been placed in boats. The designation liners has never been cleared up, and the American Government does not concede that placing persons in boats necessarily assures their safety.

Points which Austria leaves for further diplomatic correspondence are not thought likely to bring on a new crisis. Chief among them are questions of fact, which affect Austria's responsibility for what happened before the submarine commander torpedoed the Ancona, and the importance of these is minimized by the promise to pay indemnity for Americans lost, regardless of the absence of proof as to just how they met their death.

The mere statement that the submarine commander has been punished for not making allowances for the panic on the ship will undoubtedly be accepted without question and without further inquiry as to its nature.

One of the features of the case which has attracted wide attention in official and diplomatic quarters is the apparent similarity of the proceedings in the Ancona case with those in the Lusitania controversy. In both cases, observers noted that the Foreign Office view finally prevailed over those of the Admiralty, which in each case was hostile to the contentions of the United States.

The sinking of the Japanese liner, Yasaka Maru, and the French liner, Ville de la Ciotat, after the second American note was received in Vienna are accounted for here on the theory that the Austrian Admiralty, holding out for its submarine policy, had not then issued new instructions to the submarine commanders.

Bernstorff Thinks Case Settled.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, let it be known today that he regarded the Austrian reply as a complete compliance with the demands of the United States.

The next step in the negotiations probably will be for the United States to furnish Vienna any further information at its command regarding the Americans who were lost, as one of the preliminaries to the fixing of an indemnity. The other diplomatic questions which are raised are regarded broadly as academic.

BUDAPEST PRESS CORDIAL.

Hope Austria's Concessions Will Be Appreciated in America.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 31, (via London.)—The morning papers, commenting on the Austro-Hungarian reply to the note from the United States regarding the sinking of the steamer Ancona, describe the tone of the answer as conciliatory and dignified. The Pester Lloyd says:

"The manner in which the Ancona case has been settled, thanks to the chivalry of Austria-Hungary, signifies a bitter disappointment for the Entente. The hope that German-American relations would be broken as a necessary consequence of the incident will be disappointed by the tone of the Austro-Hungarian note."

The Pester Journal says it hopes that the readiness of Austria-Hungary to meet the wishes of the United States will be appreciated in Washington, and that the incident will be regarded as settled.

LONDON VIEW OF THE REPLY.

Regard It as a Surrender—Call Explanations "Impudent."

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Austrian reply to the United States appeared in the afternoon newspapers of yesterday under the heading "Austria Gives Way," or similar words. The passages concerning punishment of the commander of the submarine which sank the Ancona and the indemnification of Americans were featured in the headings, some of which characterized Austria's statements in regard to the conduct of the Ancona's crew as "impudent."

None of the early afternoon editions contained editorial comment except The Westminster Gazette. This newspaper, in an editorial, appealing for national unity with regard to compulsory military service, utilizes the Austrian note as a reminder of the things it said the Allies were fighting for, which it characterized as real and grim.

The Gazette called the Austrian note "a cold-blooded narrative, apparently assumed to be in palliation of the Austrian submarine commander's conduct," and went on:

"Into this ship, with its panic-stricken and, according to his own account, deserted and helpless mass of passengers, including women and children, the commander discharged a torpedo, knowing it must sink her and knowing that in the circumstances the time he had allowed her was useless. This human and impudent apology is that if lives were lost it was due, not to him, but to the misbehavior of the crew.

"That a man could act as this man on his own showing acted, and that his Government can forward it without shame or remorse to another Government as palliation of his conduct—this indeed is a sharp reminder to us of the nature of the enemy we are fighting and of the degradation which follows from German ethics of war."

"CONCILIATORY," SAYS BERLIN.

Headline Gives One Paper's Impression of the Austrian Note.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The text of Austria's note to the United States was received in Berlin early this morning, at such an hour that the morning newspapers were unable to comment on it.

The Lokal Anzeiger gives an indication of its view in a headline, "Conciliatory Attitude of Vienna Government."

CHARGES FALSEHOOD IN ANCONA REPORT

Dr. Cecile L. Greil, American Survivor, Contradicts Commander of Submarine.

LINER STOPPING WHEN HIT

Did Not Wait for Third Shot, Woman Asserts—Shows Delay Could Have Saved Lives.

The careful observation of panic on board the sinking liner Ancona made by the commander of the Austrian submarine that sent her to the bottom, as detailed in Austria's note to this country shows, according to Dr. Cecile L. Greil, the American survivor, that the commander knew conditions on board and used criminal haste in torpedoing. She sees, too, in his purported observations, a neglected opportunity for humane conduct that would have given those on board time to take to the life boats. She contended that she certainly was qualified to give a neutral view because her father was an Austrian.

"I have read the Austrian note most carefully," she said yesterday. "It certainly appears to me that the commander of the submarine is away off in his time. He may have fired a blank shot to stop the Ancona, but the first shot struck the boat at 12:02 P. M. It made a tremendous explosion, and if there were previous shots I would have heard them.

"I remember the first shot because at that time I was in the dining saloon What first attracted my attention was the vibration of the ship as the engines were reversed. I do not know whether the vessel was going ahead when she was struck, but if she was she was in the act of stopping. Following the vibration there came the sound of men running along the deck, and the two ship's doctors, who had been in the room with men, ran out. Then came the shot. It all takes much longer to tell than it actually took to happen.

"In some of his statements the commander was apparently rather vague. He says he saw the steamer from a 'great distance,' and that he fired a warning shot at 11:40 o'clock. How far was he away? My observation is that it was the first shot that struck the Ancona. That shot must have been sent from about 200 feet away.

"The note says 'the steamer only stopped after the third hit.' I am sure that three shells did not hit us before we stopped. The first shell that struck us found us, if not stopped, in the act of stopping, as the vibration of the machinery showed. The commander, however, did fire three shots, but he kept on and must have fired fifty times at us."

Dr. Greil pointed out that the report that while going at full speed the Ancona had dropped several boats filled with people which at once capsized was absolutely untrue. Not a boat was lowered while the steamer was under speed, she insisted. The lowering of the boats took place when the liner had come to a stop. Some of the boats capsized, for she saw persons in the water. She did not see all the boats lowered, but she did see one catch in the falls and its load was spilled into the water.

"I was not one of those who ran about wildly, for I thought the submarine was firing to disable the wireless, and once that was done, I reasoned, they would stop," Dr. Greil continued. "They did not stop. Instead they kept on firing. The commander of the submarine is correct when he says he saw six boats get away from the steamer. The Captain and some of the officers afterward got away in the seventh boat. The first shot came at 12:02, and the Ancona went down in fifty-five minutes. It was only seven minutes after the torpedo was launched that the Ancona went down.

"I am very much interested in that part of the report narrating the fact that the submarine approached so near that her men could see the panic on board. If the commander saw the panic, and he says he did, why did he keep on shelling the steamer? And why did he not offer assistance?"

Denies a Ship Approached.

When it was suggested that perhaps the commander feared to assist with a strange steamship approaching, Dr. Greil denied the existence of such a steamship.

"There was no steamer," she said earnestly. "If there had been such a steamship, an enemy, as he feared, she would have come up and picked us up. It was fifteen minutes after the Ancona sank that the submarine went away.

"There was no indication of haste upon the part of her commander and his actions did not show a fear of pursuit by an enemy craft. The note quotes him as saying he fired the torpedo and submerged. He did not. The submarine turned and steamed off, and I watched her go until she was only a spot on the horizon.

"Her going is impressed upon me, as is the length of her stay after sinking the Ancona, for everyone was relieved when she started off. The sight of her lying near us brought terror to each one. The men in each boat, and we kept together, rowed frantically to get as far away from the submarine as possible.

"I do not believe the Ancona was attempting to run away. Of course, I am brought to this conclusion largely by my own observation. The chief mechanist, Carlo Lomberti, was in the launch with me. He had orders from the captain, he told me, to stop the ship at five minutes to 12, and that shows it was before the time I noticed the vibration.

"One thing that struck me in reading the report was that the commander made so many admissions. He says he saw the panic and the boats upset in the water. Yet he did nothing to save life, but rather ordered the fatal shot fired into the Ancona while men and women could be seen struggling on her decks. Did he give time for lowering lifeboats? Did he come close and allay alarms, or send men on board to assist in getting every one off the vessel?"

Behavior of the Crew.

Asked regarding the report of "culpable behavior" on the part of the crew, Dr. Greil said:

"The commander charges culpable conduct on the part of the crew. I would not use that word. The crew was composed of men who under an attack of such viciousness and character were changed from being members of a crew to human beings wanting a human being's chance for life. I understand that Austria now seeks to show that the sinking of the Ancona was humanely carried out, but it was not so carried out, and I know, for I was there."

Dr. Greil telegraphed yesterday to the State Department expressing appreciation for aid given her, and offering to go to Washington to give a personal account of the Ancona's sinking should it be desired. No engagement was made for her to see Secretary Lansing or other department officials.

WILSON TO DELAY RETURN.

Makes No Comment on Austria's Reply—Does Not Expect Lansing Now.

HOT SPRINGS, Dec. 31.—No comment was made by the President on news dispatches saying that Austria-Hungary had made a favorable reply to the second note of the United States regarding the sinking of the Ancona.

It is understood, however, that the situation growing out of the Ancona incident is regarded as having cleared up to such an extent that Secretary Lansing will not make a trip here and the President probably will not return to Washington before the middle of next week.

BATTLESHIP HIT, TURKS SAY

More Championship Gunnery Reported from Gallipoli.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 30, (via London, Dec. 31.)—The following official report of Dardanelles fighting was issued today:

"On the Dardanelles front on the 29th a battleship and a torpedo boat fired some shells on Anafarta and withdrew. Our artillery drove off a torpedo boat which attempted to approach Ari Burnu.

"Near Sedd-el-Bahr on the night of the 28th there was a very vigorous bombing encounter on the right wing. Toward noon two enemy vessels bombarded our positions in the centre for some time. The enemy exploded three mines, one of which caused two further explosions, destroying an enemy trench, which remained in the enemy's hands.

"On the 28th a French battleship, anchoring west of Yeni-Shehr, bombarded our Anatolian coast narrows. The vessel was hit by two of our shells and, enveloped in flames and smoke, steamed away.

"On the night of Dec. 28-29, our batteries successfully bombarded the surroundings of Sedd-el-Bahr, the landing place at Tekke Burnu, and enemy camp sheds.

"On the 29th one of our seaplanes bombed the enemy camp at Sedd-el-Bahr, causing a fire."

SIMON WOULD LEAVE BRITISH CABINET

Offers His Resignation as a Result of Conscription Crisis, but It Is Not Accepted.

NO OTHERS LIKELY TO GO

Two Long Ministerial Sessions Held —Labor Holds Key to Success of New Plan.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 1. — It is stated that Sir John A. Simon, the Home Secretary, tendered his resignation from the Cabinet as a result of the conscription snarl, but that it was not accepted and that hopes are entertained that it may be withdrawn. Thus far no other resignations are reported.

Simon strongly objects to compulsion. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, object to the bill because of the financial strain of a big army and because it will drain the country of the men required to maintain industrial and commercial efficiency. They have submitted interesting figures on these phases of the problem, and if, when the Cabinet reassembles Tuesday for a final decision on the whole question, their requirements can be satisfied as to the ultimate size of the army, they may be brought to acquiesce completely in the Government's policy.

According to The Press Association the following is an outline of the terms of the compulsion bill:

"The bill will merely require that single men, who have not enrolled under the Earl of Derby's scheme, shall present themselves to the recruiting officers in their districts within a specified term of days. Heavy penalties will be laid down for failure to comply with this obligation.

"These men will, as far as possible, be dealt with in groups, precisely as if they had voluntarily answered the call, and their enlistments will be subject to all the reservations, hitherto laid down. They will be in no way differentiated against or marked out as bad citizens or unwilling soldiers when they join the army.

As the Derby enlistment scheme was never applied to Ireland, Ireland takes it for granted that it is excluded from the operation of the new bill. Hence the Nationalists will probably confine their actions to abstention from voting when the bill is before Parliament, and there will remain only a small group of irreconcilable Radicals to oppose the measure, the passage of which through the House of Commons is almost a foregone conclusion.

The Cabinet met twice yesterday, each session lasting more than two hours, and devoted itself to considering a draft of the bill providing compulsory military service for unmarried men.

The bill will apparently have behind it the support of those members of the Government whose conversion has hitherto been doubtful, with the possible exception of Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education. His personal views are in accord with those of his colleagues, but as he is the official representative of the Labor Party, his action is dependent upon the decision of the great labor congress which will meet next Thursday and at which representatives of 3,000,000 labor men will be present.

The attitude of this Congress is a matter of the keenest public interest in Great Britain today, and the press reflects the opinion that the Congress will decline to support the Government except in return for concessions which would mean the fiercest hostility in ordinary times.

It is interesting to note that, after the day's strenuous Cabinet program, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George spent three hours last evening with a committee from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which is perhaps the most influential labor organization in the country. At the close of this conference the labor men said that the Premier's statement to the committee was considered "thoroughly satisfactory."

In connection with the attitude of labor, a New Year's message was issued by Harry Gosling, who will preside at Thursday's Labor Congress, in which he says:

"My message to the forces of organized labor for the new year is to be steadfast to your trade unions. Continue to give the country the full measure of your wealth-producing capacity as you ungrudgingly have done in the past fateful seventeen months. Remember millions of free men who volunteered to crush tyranny abroad are looking to you at home to maintain liberty in Great Britain."

A similar message from Robert Williams to the transport workers urged them to take stock of essentials and consider who are to reap the results of all your sacrifices."

SEEK PRELATE'S RELEASE.

Catholics Here Urge Russia to Let Archbishop Go.

Roman Catholics in this city are making efforts to obtain the release from a Russian prison of the Ruthenian Archbishop and Metropolitan of Lemberg, Count Andrew Szeptycky, and to have his clergy brought out of Siberian exile. When the Russians overran Galicia the prelate and priests were seized. It is now proposed that if they are released that they be brought to this country for refuge. The movement is led by the Right Rev. Stephen A. Ortynsky, the Ruthenian Bishop of Philadelphia, and in this city it centres about St. George's Ruthenian Church, at 28 Seventh Street.

The friends of the Archbishop have even heard that he has been transported to Siberia in an effort on the part of the Czar to suppress the Ruthenians and to establish in all territory possible the Russian Orthodox Church. A letter has been directed to the Russian Ambassador at Washington on the subject. The Archbishop, who belongs to an ancient noble family, is well known to many in this country, for he visited the United States four years ago and made a tour. As a youth he was in the Austrian cavalry. Military life did not appeal to him and he became a monk of the order of St. Basil the Great. He won high distinction in orders and is now the head of the Ruthenian Church.

TOLD OF AMERICANS PUT TO DEATH AS SPIES

Austria Denies an English Story of Two Bankers Being Executed in Gorizia.

VIENNA, Dec. 31, (via London.)—The following semi-official statement was issued today:

"The Austrian Government denies the story printed in England from Italy that two American bankers had been tried and executed in Gorizia as spies and their entire property confiscated. Inquiry at the Southwestern Army Headquarters brought the answer that nothing whatever was known of the incident."

So far as is known, the story referred to in the above denial has not been printed in the United States.

71 BRITISH KILLED AT KUT.

Christmas Casualties on the Tigris Included 309 Wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The following official communication on the Mesopotamian campaign was issued this evening:

General Townshend reports that on the 29th a village on the right bank of the Tigris River, just opposite Kut, [Kut-el-Amara,] which was held by us as a detached post, had been subjected to a heavy rifle fire on the two previous nights. There was no other firing. He also reports that the enemy asked for a four hours' armistice to bury their dead and remove their wounded, who were lying in large numbers in front of the fort which they attacked at Christmas.

Independent reports confirm that very heavy losses were suffered by the Turks at Ctesiphon during General Townshend's retreat and in the recent attacks on Kut.

Our total casualties during the Christmas fighting was 71 men killed, including 8 officers; 1 missing, and 309 wounded. Reinforcements for relieving the column are being steadily pushed up the line.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK.

Austrians Report the Destruction of the Monge Off Durazzo.

BERLIN, Dec. 31 (By Wireless to Sayville).—An official Austrian report, received here today from Vienna, says the French submarine Monge was sunk on Wednesday by an Austrian flotilla. The action occurred in the Adriatic, off Durazzo, Albania. The statement follows:

"An Austro-Hungarian flotilla, consisting of the cruiser Helgoland and five destroyers, on the morning of Dec. 29 destroyed the French submarine Monge. The second officer and fifteen sailors were captured."

The Monge was built in 1909. She was 167 feet long and of 392 tons displacement above water. Her complement was twenty-four men.

BRITISH LOSE AT HULLUCH.

Germans Take an Advanced Trench by Exploding Mines.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The announcement from the War Office today says that German troops, after exploding mines, captured an advanced British trench near Hulluch, taking two machine guns and a number of prisoners.

Allied aviators made an attack on Ostend. No damage was done to military establishments, but a number of buildings were shattered. The heaviest damage is said to have been inflicted on the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Nineteen Belgian civilians were wounded and one was killed.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—At the War Office this afternoon the following statement was made:

In Champagne the enemy made an attempt last night to capture by means of an attack with hand grenades a small observation post near Hill 193. The attack failed completely. The night was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

STAATS-ZEITUNG PREDICTED

And Wonders Now at "Strange" Views Current in Washington.

From the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

We have long since presupposed that the Vienna Government would behave with absolute correctness in the Ancona case, and these suppositions have been confirmed.

So much the more strange must it appear that Government circles in Washington held to the opposite view, and that false, inspired outpourings were given out to the press for many days.

But one may now expect something better, since it has touched Congressional circles, and one may recognize that Austria-Hungary is ready to do everything that it can do in an honorable way.

Would Now Make Allies "Submit."

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The Volksblatt will say editorially tomorrow:

"Austria has yielded to all the unfair demands of the President just as Germany has bowed to his will. We hope now that the President will, at least, compel the Allies to submit to the just demands of the United States.

"The reason why the Teutonic powers surrendered their rights is easily understood from their past history. They will yield any point to maintain peace, as long as their safety is not in danger. They could have maintained that the President, who allowed England to construe the law of nations in the most arbitrary way and utterly disregard the neutral right of our country, has, thereby, forfeited the right to cayy any nation to account, but they regard the preservation of peace as their highest duty.

"The President can boast of conquering nations who bear our country no ill-will. If his object was not to gain cheap laurels or a political advantage, he must prove his honesty of purpose by enforcing respect from the nations that willfully trample our rights under foot and deliberately outrage our national dignity."

Comment of Today's Newspapers on Austria's Reply to the Ancona Note

NEW YORK CITY.

The End of the Ancona Incident.

From The Sun.

The reply of Count Burian is squarely responsive from the point of view of the diplomatic dialectic. It is highly satisfactory from the point of view of all who desire to preserve the friendly relations between the two Governments. It is just in its statements, frank in its concessions, and even generous in tone.

The credit that belongs to the Wilson Administration, and particularly to the present Secretary of State, for the handling of this difficult and delicate affair will be withheld by no fair-minded citizen. At the same time let there be full recognition of the credit that is due to Vienna.

The Lusitania case yet remains to be settled.

May there be no other of the sort before the dawn of world peace!

Austria's Surrender to Law.

From The World.

In its note of Dec. 6 the Government of the United States made three specific demands upon the Government of Austria-Hungary.

1. "That the Imperial and Royal Government denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act."

2. "That the officer who perpetrated the deed be punished."

3. "That reparation by the payment of an indemnity be made for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel."

Assuming that the version of the reply telegraphed from Vienna is substantially correct, the Austrian Government has conceded all these demands.

The extraordinary thing is that Austria-Hungary should ever have set forth upon a policy of submarine warfare which was bound to end in humiliation or in disaster. It is still more extraordinary that a Government which so frankly accepts the American demands should have permitted its submarine commanders to continue a policy that is flatly in conflict with the principles that that Government proclaims.

In view of the record of achievement, the President's notes can well endure the sneers of partisanship and pseudo-patriotism. They have already accomplished immeasurable results, and we have no doubt that the Lusitania case will soon take its place among the closed incidents of diplomacy, leaving the slate clean.

The American people can face the new year with renewed pride in their Government and with renewed confidence in the efficiency of the principles of law and humanity to which that Government is dedicated.

Calls Paeans Premature.

From The New York Herald.

If reports hailing the latest note from Austria-Hungary as "a great diplomatic victory for the United States" are officially inspired, then somebody at Washington is desperately anxious to accept shadow for substance. It may be premature to base criticism of the Austro-Hungarian Government upon the summary at hand, but if so it is also premature to base paeans of victory upon it. This much may be said, however: There is nothing in the cabled report to justify assumption that the American demands have been met in spirit or in letter.

So far as is discoverable, the Austro-Hungarian reply contains no assurance that the illegal and indefensible methods of warfare against merchantmen are to cease. Honeyed words about "humanity" make a poor substitute, especially in the light of the sinking without warning of the Yasaka Maru and the Ville de la Ciotat in the same waters and at the very time this note was being formulated in Vienna.

America's Service to Humanity.

From The Evening Post.

Suppose that, as it is strongly hoped in Washington, Germany next week closes the Lusitania controversy as satisfactorily as the Ancona case is now settled, and also points to such a far-reaching decision of all the great questions involved—what then? * * * That would be a triumph far greater than merely national, and would place our country in the proud position of having aided all nations to agree that the sacred laws of humanity must be a veritable mariner's compass at sea.

Another Precedent Against Savagery.

From The Globe.

Another precedent is made that will be in the way of those who have sought to uphold and to apply the savage von Tirpitz doctrine. In whatever respects our Government has fallen short of its full duty during the war, its firm resistance of submarine savagery is highly creditable to it. At least, it has saved one stick from the wreck of international law.

Now for the Senate Committee!

From The Evening Mail.

What is left of the Ancona incident may now safely be handed over by Secretary Lansing to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in response to the demand of that august body recently that its members be permitted to have a "look-in" on the problem we would face after Austria made her defiant reply.

An Example for Germany.

From The Evening Telegram.

Austria may be forgiven now for quibbling in her previous reply when she indignantly called attention to the fact that she had not been informed of our attitude toward submarine warfare—that notice to Germany was not notice to her. Austria has certainly shown that Germany's ways are not her ways, and along humane lines has set her bloodthirsty ally a good example.

"Absolutely Satisfying."

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

In essentials the note is absolutely satisfying. Nor is it sufficient to say that it restores "good relationship." After what has been said, it is now almost inconceivable that, no matter what contingencies arise during the war, there should be friction between the two countries. They have come to an amicable understanding regarding a matter of vital moment. It is an understanding almost equivalent to a bond, a pledge of friendship not to be lightly broken. In a time of not a little turmoil, it is welcome.

BOSTON.

Austria Yielded "Just Enough."

From The Boston Herald.

We do not want to get into this war; we do not really want to sever relations with Austria, since that act would look in the direction of hostilities. That this is essentially our national attitude the Teutonic powers realize full well, and they are, in consequence, pushing us just as far as they can, up to the breaking point, just short of which they regularly stop. The increased firmness with which President Wilson addressed Austria, by contrast with his Lusitania correspondence, properly indicated to the Teutonic powers that we were nearing the end of our patience, and so Austria has yielded just enough to save the day. This is about all we can expect, and, since we are hardly ready to fight for more, all that we shall be likely to get.

HARTFORD.

Atmosphere Now Cleared.

From The Hartford Courant.

The promise of indemnity is gratifying, of course, but the real issue has been in all of these cases the inhumanity of dumping inoffensive people by the shipload into the engulfing waters of the open sea without a chance to save their lives. With this principle the Government of Austria-Hungary completely and unreservedly agrees. The atmosphere is now cleared. We should be pleased with the Austro-Hungarian Government's unreserved agreement with the United States in this humane principle. The most important and most gratifying outcome of the dispute must be that there will be no more torpedoing of peaceful ships while the passengers and crews are yet aboard, no matter what flags these vessels may fly.

PITTSBURGH.

Safeguard in Mediterranean.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

Austria-Hungary has sufficiently conformed to the demands of the United States to avert basis for a break in diplomatic relations. It is less important that the Dual Monarchy shall do things our way than that it shall acknowledge its fault and responsibility and refrain from further abuse of American rights. If our Government had not protested with vigor against the Ancona affair the Mediterranean would have witnessed repeated exhibitions of frightfulness far more horrible than those off the coast of the British isles. This is what made the American protest imperative and suggested that it should be more curt and severe in its language and terms than was the case with Germany. The nature of the submarine commander's punishment and the sincerity of Austria's regret are of minor consequence in presence of the larger facts comprehended in the reply.

The World's Dept to America.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

There has thus been asserted and maintained the principle of international law that only actual resistance or refusal to stop can afford any justification for so much as putting the lives of noncombatants on board in jeopardy. Attack without warning or destruction of the vessel without time for those on board to escape is, therefore, a plain violation beyond dispute. The world owes the successful assertion of this principle of humanity, no less than of international law, to the United States, acting not merely in defense of its own citizens, but of the whole world.

PHILADELPHIA.

Urges Uncompromising Stand.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The proof of the diplomatic pudding is in the eating. The President cannot pose as the champion of neutral rights, the defender of the sacred principles of justice and humanity, and at the same time grasp at every suggestion of compromise. The point is not what Germany will do about the Lusitania or Austria will do about the Ancona; it is whether these attacks upon merchantmen, these murders of noncombatants on the high seas, must stop. So far there is not the slightest sign of stopping them. On the contrary, it is intimated that Germany has put a new price upon her compliance with American demands—a serious break with Great Britain. If this is a great diplomatic triumph, it is permissible to wonder what a great diplomatic humiliation would be.

BALTIMORE.

Note a New Year's Gift.

From The Baltimore American.

No other single occurrence is so pleasing to Uncle Sam and so gratifying to the American people as the latest Austrian note. That communication in the most direct fashion accepts the American view and concedes the punishment of the submarine commander for failure to take due account of the panic upon the Ancona when he torpedoed it with passengers still aboard. It places the Austro-Hungarian Government upon the highest pinnacle of humanity. It concurs in the humanitarian ideals of the United States. It accepts in principle and in fact this country's attitude upon the use of submarines. The Austrian note is, therefore, a New Year's gift to the United States and to humanity that will give high historical importance to the closing of 1915 and the entrance of 1916 for this country.

Another Diplomatic Victory.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Coached probably by the Kaiser, Austria changes its tone entirely in its second note concerning the sinking of the Ancona. Apparently it is willing to comply with all the demands of this Government in the matter, alleging that the commander of the submarine already had been punished for his disobedience of orders and violation of international law. Austria, it seems, does not care to break with the United States. The Ancona case is another diplomatic victory for this country that will make Americans and others with them safer on the seas. Jingo critics of the Administration will, of course, find all the fault possible with the Wilson policy and rail about the futility of notes and demands while the slain babies are unavenged, but these complaining statesmen do not suggest a better way.

RICHMOND.

Bearing on Lusitania Case.

From The Richmond Times.

The change in tone from early communications of the Vienna Government is so pronounced that the influence of Berlin is indicated clearly. Berlin understands that this is not the time for the Central Powers to increase their enemies and that the Ancona situation admitted no further delay. A gentle hint went evidently from Germany to Austria—and it has sufficed. All of which may be taken to indicate such further concessions from Germany in the matter of the Lusitania as to bring that controversy within the realm of possible adjustment. There is good reason to hope that this menace to peace will go the way of the Ancona, and that the diplomatic skies will be cleared.

COLUMBIA.

Thinks Crisis Has Passed.

From The Columbia State.

Just how completely the Austro-Hungarian Government has acceded to the demands of the United States in connection with the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona cannot be known until the official text of the answer is made public. Unofficial press dispatches, however, are sufficient basis on which to predicate the acclamation of another real international victory for the Wilson Administration. The crisis may be said to have passed. But let not Americans lightly dismiss it from their minds. The United States has been for weeks on the verge of a rupture with the most powerful of modern military alliances. That should be borne in mind, in view of the need for preparedness for defense.

RALEIGH.

Another Victory for Wilson.

From The Raleigh News and Observer.

Austria-Hungary admits the strength of the position which was taken by this country in the Ancona case and the demands of the United States are to be met in such a way as to avoid a rupture. The nature of the note is such that it must bring gratification to the people of this country. In this happy outcome of a situation which had in it even a threat of war there is carried to the people of this country once again the message that in the White House there is a man who is to be trusted. The wisdom with which Americans were featured in the headings, some of which characterized Austria's statements in regard to the conduct of the Ancona's crew as "impudent."

SAVANNAH.

Looking Toward Final Peace!

From The Savannah Morning News.

The United States stood upon the broad ground of humanity in its two Ancona notes and, backed by the statement of the Austrian Admiralty itself, put Austria in the position of being compelled either to confess approval of an inhumane act or to repudiate the Admiralty's position. It must have been a difficult decision to make. There must have been weighty reasons for deciding as she did. She must have realized that nations nowadays cannot afford to carry the burden of the world's disapproval by approving inhumanity. It is interesting to speculate upon what effect the reply will have upon public opinion in Austria and whether the expectation that the United States may some day be useful as a peace intermediary did not help to bring a softer reply than otherwise would have been sent.

CLEVELAND.

Pacific Intention Shown.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The modification of tone so discernible in the latest Austro-Hungarian note leaves no room to doubt the pacific intention of the Dual Monarchy. The querulousness and resentment manifest in the former communication from Vienna are wholly lacking. In effect, if not in detail, Vienna displays a desire to meet the American demands and to avoid a diplomatic rupture. Punishment of the commander is sufficient notice that the destruction of passenger ships under circumstances similar to those surrounding the sinking of the Ancona is not sanctioned by Vienna and is contrary to the Admiralty instructions. This may be satisfactory to Washington; it will at least open the way for further amicable negotiations.

TOLEDO.

Suspects Austrian Ruse.

From The Toledo Times.

It is to be hoped that Austria does not expect to get by with the ruse of saying the Captain of the submarine which sunk the Ancona has been punished. At first it was maintained the Captain had done only his duty and had carried out orders. No self-respecting country would be satisfied with less than the positive knowledge that the Captain has been punished befittingly to the barbarous crime he committed. We should know the Captain's name, his punishment, and whether or not he was acting under orders of the Austrian Government when he violated the laws of warfare, decency, and civilization.

ST. LOUIS.

Justifies the Administration.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Once more the Administration at Washington sees its foreign policy justified by the event in a matter of the first importance. What more would the critics have us do? What more was ever obtained in like exchanges of a similar case, when we contrast this dignified and fruitful support of the fundamental principles of international law and humanity with Roosevelt's high-handed disregard of the rights of Columbia in the Panama matter and Taft's eulogy of the diplomacy that employs "dollars instead of bullets"?

Surprising Change of Tone.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Press reports of the second Austrian note in response to American demands concerning the sinking of the Ancona indicate a surprising desire on the part of the Dual Monarchy to conciliate the United States. The surprise arises from the tone of the first note, in which the conduct of the submarine commander was not only defended, but praised. The dominant note in the last reply is the sincere desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States. If the official bear out the unofficial extracts we have won another victory for humanity in warfare.

CHICAGO.

Great Diplomatic Success.

From The Chicago Herald.

Austria has yielded in the Ancona case. The submarine commander responsible for the vessel's destruction has been punished. Austria professes a willingness to pay indemnity for the American lives lost. These are the broad outlines of the results achieved by President Wilson. They represent a great diplomatic success for this country, and they come as a fitting climax to a year of real diplomatic achievements. The year which has ended has witnessed many notable achievements for this country. But easily the most notable is the success of the Administration in asserting the rights of neutrals without becoming entangled in the tremendous conflict which is devastating Europe. No American who today enjoys the benefits of the firm yet peaceful policy followed begrudges either the President or his capable Secretary of State the praise which they deserve.

DETROIT.

"Clever Piece of Work."

From The Detroit Free Press.

Washington hails the Austrian note as a great victory. Is it? Has Austria denounced the sinking of the Ancona as "an illegal and indefensible act"? Has it punished the submarine officer because he "perpetrated the deed"? Has it refrained from sanctioning and defending an act which, according to the first American note, "is condemned by the world as inhuman and barbarous and which is abhorrent to all civilized nations"? Taking into consideration the Austrian version of the facts in connection with the torpedoing of the Ancona, has Vienna made any promise which would prevent it from repeating the offense? Has it any more disavowed the sinking of the Ancona than Germany has disavowed the sinking of the Lusitania? After reading the available synopsis of the note, we fail to see where it has done any of these things. The document is, however, a clever piece of work. It will probably satisfy Washington.

ST. PAUL.

Two Sources of Gratification.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The real value of the Austrian reply to the American note in the Ancona affair is that it opens the way for an understanding between the two Governments which it is believed will prevent a break in diplomatic relations. It establishes the fact that the Governments can be agreed both on the external facts and the humanitarian principles of the case and still find cause for misunderstanding in the conduct of a third party to the case. The apparent avoidance of a break of diplomatic relations with Austria is gratifying. But the fact that the United States has been successful in its contention for the principles of humanity in a deadly duel of existence between foreign nations is even more gratifying.

MILWAUKEE.

Clearer Understanding in Sight.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

If the cultivation of American good will is worth while, the Austrian Government has scored a distinct diplomatic success with its reply to the second American note in the Ancona case. The main American contention that circumstances attending the sinking of the Ancona made the act of the commander of the submarine one in violation of international law had already been admitted. The warning admitted, the proper reparation ought to follow—and there certainly is no derogation to the dignity of Austria in cordially acceding to any reasonable request from a friendly power for reparation. There will be no break with Austria and the way has been paved for a clearer understanding all around as to the duties and limitations of submarine commanders in respect to attacks on mercantile vessels.

INDIANAPOLIS.

"Marble Diplomatic Domes."

From The Indianapolis Star

GREECE PROTESTS CONSULS' ARREST

Regards French Seizure of Enemy Representatives as a Breach of Sovereignty.

ACTION FOLLOWS AIR RAIDS

German Aviator Yesterday Bombarded the Greek Camp, Killing a Shepherd and Sheep.

FRENCH EXPECT A SIEGE

Castelnau Welcomes It—Staff Officer Says It Would Cost Assailants 150,000 Men.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The arrest of the German, Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian Consuls at Saloniki on orders given by General Sarrail, the French commander, reported early today from that city, was the outgrowth of a German aeroplane attack upon the city, which was considered an act of belligerency, according to a dispatch to The Evening News from Saloniki today.

British and French troops surrounded the Consulates, arrested all the members of their staffs, and seized the archives, the dispatch says.

Greece has protested against General Sarrail's action, which it terms a violation of the kingdom's sovereign rights, says Reuter's Athens correspondent.

Taube Shells the Greek Camp.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Saloniki says:

"A Taube aeroplane which flew over Saloniki at midday was driven off by gunfire. The air raids of this week constitute the first overt acts of the enemy since Dec. 12, when the Entente Allies recrossed the frontier. Bombs were dropped this morning on the British lines and encampments, but they did no damage.

"The Greek camp just outside the town apparently was mistaken for Entente Allied quarters. A bomb was dropped there, and exploded near the divisional General's headquarters, killing one shepherd and four sheep.

"The scenes during the air raids have been reminiscent of the Zeppelin visits to London, except that they have occurred in the day time. The movements of the raiders were closely followed by the populace. As the shells seemed to be getting nearer them, the aviators swerved their machines or dodged and altered their directions. Throughout the aircraft remained at high altitudes, some of them at 9,000 feet. The crowds gathered in the streets cheered when shells burst close to the machines. It is reported that two of the aircraft were hit during the first raid."

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Advices received from Athens by the Overseas News Agency say that the Greek Government has made a second protest against the fortification by the Allies of the territory surrounding Saloniki.

A report that British troops have been landed on the Greek Coast near Kavala was given out today by the Overseas News Agency, which says its information was obtained from the Secolo of Milan.

Kavala is on the northern coast of the Aegean Sea, near the Bulgarian border. It is about thirty miles east of Orfano, at which point, it was reported from London last night, the British have landed troops sent from Saloniki. The intent of these operations presumably is to checkmate any attempts to advance on Saloniki across the Bulgarian border.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The situation at Saloniki as General Edouard Castelnau, Chief of the General Staff of the French Army, is said to view it, after visiting the Entente forces at that place, is given by the Rome correspondent of the Journal as follows:

"A person who discussed the situation at Saloniki with General Castelnau informs me that the General said:

"'We are at Saloniki and have no intention of leaving. We are waiting for them to attack us, for that they have made up their minds to great sacrifices I am more than satisfied. I am enthusiastic at the defenses prepared.'

"A member of the General's suite declared:

"'An offensive at Saloniki would cost the invaders 150,000 men.'

"Anglo-French troops continue to land."

GALICIAN CAMPAIGN OF PRIME IMPORTANCE

Petrograd Sees Indications of a New German Offensive in the South.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 31, (via London.)—The battle on the southern front is still the subject of much conjecture. There is little official detail concerning it, and nothing but conflicting rumors from other soures.

The General Staff," says the Retch, "draws attention for a third time to the fact that the battle is still continuing from the Prinet southward and in Galicia, but at the same time it gives no details. The last German official report said the Germans had taken the initiative in the offensive at Salesczyky and that the troops were advancing in close formation. Apart from this, the news has crept in of a German attempt to break through the Russian line at Novo Alexiniec, and also to take Tarnopol.

"Not waiting for official confirmation of the above, we point out the probability of the German concentration in the Galician Volinsky theatre, both at Tarnopol and at Novo Alexiniec, as being of great strategic importance. The Russians' possession of Tarnopol gives them complete control of the chief railways of Eastern Galicia, while Novo Alexiniec is the centre of the principal wagon roads.

"The offensive in September in this region was more intense than at the present. At that time the Germans were driven back with great losses."

The Novoe Vremya says:

"The battle in question is being fought according to a broad general plan. The fighting is equally severe along the whole line. If there is any concentration it is at Tarnopol and Novo Alexiniec."

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—The following official statement was issued today at the Austrian War Office:

Russian Theatre: On our Stripa front between Buczacz and Wisniowczyk several strong Russian attacks were repulsed by the troops of the armies of Generals Pflanzer and Baltin.

On the Lower Stripa and on the Bessarabian front the activity of enemy troops who have been greatly exhausted by the recent heavy fighting abated. The Russian losses in the last few days on the East Galician battlefields everywhere exceeded the usual number.

On the Stripa yesterday 161 Russians were counted lying dead before one of our companies and 325 before another. On the Kormin Brook several Russian attacks again failed.

BULGARS VOTE $100,000,000.

Legislators Are Unanimous in Support of War Credit.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A Sofia dispatch to the Overseas News Agency says that the Bulgarian Parliament has voted unanimously a credit of 500,000,000 francs for military purposes.

M. Ghenadieff, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is quoted as expressing regret that, as a representative of Bulgaria, he had signed the Bucharest treaty after the Balkan wars, under the terms of which part of Macedonia was turned over to Serbia. M. Ghenadieff, who has been known as a sympathizer with Russia and Great Britain, said that conditions had been changed by the world war.

"The Bulgarian nation is united," he added. "We must provide the financial support necessary for the army which has created a united Bulgaria."

SERBS AGAIN DEFEATED?

Berlin Reports a Crushing Reverse in Central Albania.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The defeat of the Serbians, who apparently had been reinforced by Italians, after a three-day battle in Central Albania is reported by the Overseas News Agency, which says it received its information from French and Italian sources. The battle is said to have taken place between Elbassan and Mirat. The Serbians were well provided with ammunition and food supplies and had some light artillery, but no heavy guns.

"For three days," the news agency says, "fighting was continued violently. According to Italian reports, the Serbians were almost annihilated. The Bulgarians continue to advance."

TOULON, France, Dec. 31.—The staff of the Russian Legation in Serbia has arrived here aboard an auxiliary cruiser. The vessel also brought the Serbian treasury, which was forwarded to Paris under guard of Serbian officers.

WAR-WEARY LILLE IS GAME.

Her Spirits Rise at Hints of a British Advance, Fall as Hopes Fade.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

LILLE, Nov. 23.—The soldiers in the trenches have their nervous ups and downs, to be sure, but the same is true, in a degree, of the civilians in a conquered town close to the edge of the occupied territory, as is now the case with Lille.

In spite of the civility which marks the intercourse between the citizens of Lille and the German soldiery the spirits of the town may be described as in a more or less constant state of smolder. When Lille thinks the English are coming in soon she is apt to wax proud with the kind of pride that is akin to airiness. When Lille despairs of the English ever coming she is inclined to lapse into the sulks.

Her between-whiles mood, however, is philosophical and conduces to the driving of good bargains. But even when Lille is in the mood of resignation nobody could charge her with being pusillanimous. Her past history would refute such an accusation. She has always been a glutton for punishment, a fact proved by the statement that she has been shot up so many times that of all her mediaeval glories the Church of St. Maurice is almost the sole conspicuous survival.

In the French Revolution Lille caught it furiously, and it was at that time, when the Austrians were battering at her walls and showering her with fire bombs, that the story of the barber of Lille—since become a classic—had its origin.

It was in September, 1792, and a barber was standing in front of his shop when a bomb fell near him and burst into fragments. "Voila!" cries he, throwing a pail of water over one of the bowllike pieces. "Voila, my new shaving dish!" and forthwith dashes into his shop, mixes fresh lather in the still warm metal, and shaves fourteen people then and there.

"Bravo, thou nimble shaver!" says Carlyle in his telling of the story, and adds something to the effect that such a barber is fit to shave the devil himself.

That shaving dish set a fashion and one of the chroniclers of the Revolution said some years later that no patriot of an elegant turn but shaved himself from the splinter of a Lille bomb.

It was in the course of that same eight-day siege of Lille that a bomb crashed through the council camber of the city hall where the commune was sitting.

"But we are in permanent session," said one of the legislators—and went on with his work.

Oh, Lille is game enough, and always has been. 'Tis this living on hope deferred that makes Lille's heart sick.

In an earlier letter about Lille I said that the Germans pointed with pride to the fact that the town marks the northwesterly turn of the three-thousand-mile triangle which comprehends Riga and Nish. Well, I have just received word that I can go to Nish. So I leave this memorable town for Berlin on a train which, says a man who made the trip last week, will bring me into Friedrichstrasse Bahnhof not more than three minutes late. From the sound of the French guns to the gay throngs on Unter den Linden in seventeen hours by through train. Surely this is a methodical way to travel. It looks as if my Thanksgiving day dinner would be eaten in Belgrade.

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OLIVE BRANCH FOR POPE.

He Hails Monaco Minister's Gift as a Happy Augury.

ROME, Dec. 30, (Delayed.)—Count Maggiorino di Cappello, the new Minister to the Vatican from Monaco, in presenting his credentials to Pope Benedict, made an address in which he said that, representing the "smiling land where olives perennially flower," he begged the Pontiff to accept "the symbolical olive branch as an augury that the voice of the Pope, asking peace, may be heard by all."

The Pope in his answer expressed the hope that "the symbolical olive branch may be an augury of not distant peace, when the bells of the whole world will ring festivally to announce the event."

JEWS FLEEING FROM RUSSIA.

Flocking to Pacific Coast by Way of Japan.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 31.—Jacob R. Fain, representing the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Society of America, arrived here from New York today, to assist in caring for Jewish refugees from the Russian war zone. Every steamer from Japan brings a considerable number who have fled across Siberia. Their passages have been paid to Seattle, and they report that great numbers of their people expect to come to America.

The society will urge the refugees to remain on the Pacific Coast.

TABLES MUNITIONS PLEA.

Reichstag Committee Won't Discuss Our Sales to Allies.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (via London.)—The Reichstag Committee on Petitions today tabled as unsuited for discussion a petition regarding measures against the sales of munitions in the United States to the Entente Allies.

BRITISH LOSSES 18,549.

These Figures for December Cover the Casualties on All Fronts.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—British casualties recorded in lists published during the month of December amount to 1,001 officers and 17,548 men. These are the returns from all fronts.

GERMAN AVIATORS DESERT.

Lieutenant and His Mechanician Fly To Holland and Are Interned.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—"A German aviation lieutenant, accompanied by his mechanician, deserted with an aeroplane," says the Calais correspondent of Excelsior. "They flew over the Dutch border, being greeted by volleys from the frontier guards, and landed at the village of Aardenburg. They have been interned at Flushing."

COPENHAGEN CHECKS FORD'S PROPAGANDA

Delegates Must Avoid Public Demonstrations on Pain of Dismissal.

ENTHUSIASM IN STOCKHOLM

Party's Manager Gives 40,000 Crowns for City Poor and 10,000 for Pacifists.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 31. — Henry Ford's peace party, on arriving at Copenhagen this morning, found that despite the presence of Mme. Rozika Schwimmer here for the last three days, making arrangements, there were only a few dozen curious persons at the pier to receive the pilgrims. There was no demonstration, in notable contrast with the small but enthusiastic crowd which gave good-bye at Stockholm last night.

The Danish Government refuses to relax its prohibition of public meetings to discuss the war, so that the Ford party's activities will be confined to small private receptions. The Administration Committee of the party forbids any one to accept an invitation to a public or private function without the sanction of the Danish Committee on Arrangements. Violators of this regulation are to be dismissed from the pilgrimage. In consequence the program for the next few days includes visits to museums, dinners, and a few private receptions, leading off tonight with a large New Year's dinner, with six brands of wine, in a "shooting garden" in the suburbs. There is much mystery about the arrangements, and no advance information as to whom the party is to shoot. A dove shoot is going on across the square from the expedition's headquarters.

A small reception was held this afternoon by the Danish arrangements committee, but there is not much evidence yet of anything but curiosity. One of the greeters was Doctor Frederick Cook, back at his old stamping grounds from a trip to the Orient, where, after the British authorities forebade him to climb Mount Everest, he went to Borneo and spent a month studying wild men in the interest of science. Dr. Cook is strong for Mr. Ford.

"The higher types of men all over the world are for peace," he said. "I am confident this expedition will crystallize sentiment, if nothing more."

When a southern newspaper man asked if he had discovered the North Pole, Dr. Cook replied: "I am an interested party. I prefer to point to the facts rather than express an opinion."

The Doctor thinks that the Arctic regions offer a great field of development in the fur trade and mining, and that by dividing the undeveloped lands this section would be a great buttress of permanent peace as appeasing the land hunger of the great powers. Dr. Cook has not yet been invited to join the party.

Gaston Plantiff, Mr. Ford's manager, before leaving Stockholm, gave 40,000 crowns to the city for the poor, in addition to 10,000 crowns to the peace society. This makes $13,000 largesse for Sweden to $10,000 for Norway.

Public Meetings Barred.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 31, (via London.)—The Ford peace delegates arrived here today.

When the party was leaving Stockholm thousands of Swedish people gathered at the station to bid it farewell and sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

The members of the expedition are much interested in the experience of Mme. Roszika Schwimmer, the Hungarian delegate, who was requested to visit the Minister of Justice and receive assurance that no public peace meetings would be permitted. Mme. Schwimmer was summoned from her hotel by the police. Later the Committee of Arrangements issued a formal public statement, which was printed and a copy given to each member of the expedition. This statement said:

"Long ago the conditions bearing upon neutral countries made it necessary for the authorities of this country to decide against public meetings where any discussions of war or peace were to be held. For this reason we must refrain from holding public meetings for the Ford expedition.

"But to show our hearty sympathy and interest, we have provided for private receptions for different groups, where we may meet and exchange ideas. After a consultation with the Danish authorities we have promised that every one connected with the expedition will abide by these conditions.

"No invitations for public or private functions, other than those officially arranged by the Danish committee, may be accepted. Embarrassment for the receiving nation will be avoided only by carefully abiding by these conditions. Any one ignoring them will automatically separate himself from the expedition."

Special Train from Stockholm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 30.—The Ford party is leaving for Copenhagen tonight by special train, hoping to avoid the discomforts of the trip from Christiania. It leaves behind a silver punch bowl for Mayor Lindhagen, and ten thousand crowns with the Swedish Peace Committee for the benefit of the poor of Stockholm.

The Swedish delegates whom the conference selected were all accepted, but their names were not announced, although it is known Mayor Lindhagen is included. Elsa Dybwad, a promihent Norwegian opera singer, has been added to the Norwegian delegates.

The treatment of the pilgrims here has been much more enthusiastic than at Christiania, but only among the same type of people as the Ford pacifists. Stockholm's Dagbladet heads a story today, "Will the Ford Expedition's Fiasco Be Complete?"

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked remains here suffering from a nervous breakdown. Two women delegates are staying as nurses. Lieut. Gov. Bethea expects to rejoin the party within two days. Six former members of the business staff are going back to Christiania next week and will sail home Jan. 9. Mrs. Latus, a Pittsburgh reporter, and her family, who followed the party uninvited, will return with the same party. Mme. Roszika Schwimmer promises a big reception by press and public in Copenhagen.

DR. AKED ILL?

Copenhagen Dispatch Says He Has Suffered a Nervous Collapse.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Copenhagen says that Dr. Charles F. Aked, one of the Ford delegates, is at Stockholm suffering from a nervous collapse.

The other special dispatches, however, do not mention Dr. Aked.

GALES DELAY FORD'S SHIP.

The Bergensfjord Due in New York Tomorrow Morning.

The agents of the Norwegian-America Line announced yesterday that because of the high westerly gales prevailing on the Atlantic the steamer Bergensfjord, with Henry Ford on board, would not arrive here until tomorrow morning from Bergen.

The Captain added in his wireless to the agents that the body of Lloyd Bingham, who died on the eastward voyage of the Oscar II. with the peace party, was not on the ship. This was in answer to inquiries made by his widow, Amelia Bingham, the actress, who had come to New York from Texas to meet the body.

On to Rotterdam Next Wednesday.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen says that the Ford party probably will sail next Wednesday for Rotterdam on the steamer A. F. Bernstorff

BRITISH TO SEIZE ALL PACKAGE MAIL

Reserve Right to Stop Every Package, No Matter What Rate of Postage It Bears.

AND MAY CENSOR LETTERS

All Correspondence on Ships Voluntarily Touching at English Ports Subject to Municipal Law.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—According to official information supplied to The Associated Press, the British Government takes the stand that any parcels sent by mail, no matter what class of postage is paid on them, are liable to seizure if they contain goods which under the Orders in Council may not be shipped to or from Germany or her allies.

First-class, actual postal correspondence, according to this stand, is inviolable on vessels stopped on the high seas, and is only subject to British municipal law when carried on ships which voluntarily call at British ports. Mail on ships calling voluntarily at British ports, however, will be subject to municipal law, which means that under the present war conditions the Government asserts the right to extend the censorship to such mail.

Great Britain takes this stand squarely on The Hague Convention of 1907, which, according to the British contention, gives no protection to parcels, no matter under what class of postage they may be carried. The resolution passed during that convention, printed in French, explicitly states that the only form of mail not liable to seizure is "correspondence postale."

The resolution, according to the records, was proposed by a German delegate, who, on an interpellation from an Italian delegate, stated that immunity was meant to apply to letter post alone. This view will be rigidly upheld by the British Government, which does not admit that it has yet interfered with any first-class post. But, according to a high official who is exceptionally well informed on the subject, the Government will not hesitate to seize any parcels, no matter what class of postage is used.

This official says that even in the case of vessels calling at English ports the Government is not inclined to use the powers at its disposal unless it is absolutely necessary, and that mails detained on seized ships will be forwarded as expeditiously as possible. He said also that the reported seizure by Sweden of British mails on the way to Russia was a retaliatory measure and not an effort on the part of Sweden to assert the same control over the parcel post, as Great Britain maintained.

Officials here are anxious to assure neutral powers that letter post found on vessels seized or searched on the high seas will not be disturbed unless it is directed to a belligent port which is under actual blockade. It is the contention of the British Government that under international law mail addressed to a blockaded port is liable to seizure.

The Government asserts that nothing except the parcel post was seized on board the steamers Oscar II. and Stockholm, and that it has no information regarding the mail on the steamer United States, which, it says, may have called voluntarily at Shields. The Holland-America liners calling regularly at Falmouth will have their mails subjected to the operation of the British law.

ASSAILS MAIL CONTRABAND.

Parcel Post Entitled to No Protection, Says a British Paper.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—In an editorial on the subject "Contraband by Parcel Post," The Manchester Guardian says:

"Despite protests by the Dutch and Swedish Governments, to be followed in all probability by one from the American Government, there can be no doubt that mail gives no protection to the carriage of contraband. • • • The immunity of postal correspondence conceded by The Hague convention was expressly stated by Herr Kriege, German delegate at the last Hague conference, not to include parcels sent through the mails."

The editorial continues by arguing that while it is unfortunate that delays of the regular post should be occasioned by the examination of parcels, protests on this score should be addressed to the neutral Governments which permit an abuse of the mail service. The paper continues:

"There is no question of law involved at all except, of course, the old question on which the American Government has already argued so voluminously and so cleverly, about the validity of the March Order in Council."

The Guardian expresses the hope that the British Foreign Office will be allowed a free hand to deal with the question, and asserts that "only the Foreign Office, which is in possession of the facts, can strike a true balance between the inconvenience inflicted upon neutrals, which might redound to our detriment, and the actual injury done to the enemy by the stoppage of this trade."

WASHINGTON TO MAKE INQUIRY

Lansing Awaits Report from Burleson on Seizure of Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The British announcement concerning the seizure of mails is believed to have been issued in response to a protest made by the Netherlands Government and in expectation of inquiries from the United States regarding seizures of mails bound between Rotterdam and the United States.

The Netherlands Government has already complained of seizures of mails bound between Rotterdam and New York, and the United States contemplates sending a communication to London on the subject. Secretary Lansing has deferred action pending a report from Postmaster General Burleson regarding the applicability of existing international postal conventions to the situation and American rights under those conventions.

The British announcement is important in several respects. It indicates that the main reason for seizing and examining mails from this country to Holland is to ascertain whether they contain contraband. Contraband is always subject to seizure and condemnation, and while the inviolability of mails passing between neutral ports has been insisted upon by all great powers for many years, it is doubtful if they are inviolable against seizure of contraband. The British announcement speaks of ships that "voluntarily" stop at English ports. The use of the word "voluntarily" is regarded here as implying that it is not the purpose of the British authorities to seize mails on the high seas bound between neutral ports, but that the practice is being confined in these cases to the seizure, for examination and censorship, of mails on ships that "voluntarily" stop at English ports, and which, therefore, pass within the three-mile shore line of England and into British jurisdiction.

INSISTS ON MILK SHIPMENTS.

Von Mach Committee, However, Seeks No Quarrel with Allies.

In commenting on Great Britain's tentative refusal to allow American condensed milk to go to Germany and Austria-Hungary, as outlined in Washington dispatches, Dr. Edmund von Mach, President of the Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments, said:

"Nothing is further from the intentions of the Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments than to engage in a controversy with the allied powers. Our entire efforts are needed to secure contributions for milk shipments to suffering babies and to see that these shipments arrive. We are very hopeful that we shall be successful.

"It was only after incontrovertible representations of actual milk conditions in the Central Empires had been made to Secretary Lansing that he took the matter up with our Ambassadors to England and France. Milk conditions are steadily growing worse in Germany, the shortage being largely due to the complete stoppage of the American cottonseed meal export.

"If Great Britain, after nine months of a blockade avowedly undertaken to starve the civil population of Germany and Austria-Hungary, is now to claim officially that even the milk supply is adequate for every one, then it would seem that the only practical effect of the blockade had been to destroy American trade relations with the Central Empires."

STUDY AIRCRAFT PROBLEMS.

Naval Committee Consults Manufacturers—Standardization Urged.

Representatives of the Naval Consulting Board, the aircraft manufacturing interests of the country and experts of the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers had a consultation yesterday in the Engineering Societies Building regarding the development of the aeroplane for military purposes.

Among those at the meeting were Howard E. Coffin, Thomas Robins and Elmer A. Sperry, members of the Naval Consulting Board; Glenn L. Martin of the Martin Aeroplane Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Gerald N. Brower of the Thomas Brothers Aeroplane Company, Ithaca, N. Y.; H. S. Hubbell, Gallaudett Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. R. Knabenshue, Wright Aeroplane Company; John E. Sloane, Sloane Manufacturing Company, Plainfield, N. J.; Glenn Curtiss, Curtiss Aeroplane Company; Howard Huntington, Huntington Aircraft Company, and Secretary of the Aero Club of America; Henry B. Wise and Albert S. Heinrich, of the Aero-Marine Plane and Motor Company, New York; G. C. Leoning, Vice President of the Sturdevant Aeroplane Company, Boston; J. G. Vincent, Croker F. Clarkson, general manager of the Society of Automobile Engineers, and Henry Woodhouse, Governor of the Aero Club of America, and director of the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers.

According to a member of the Naval Consulting Board who attended the meeting, the naval and military experts are chiefly interested in the scout flyer, chasers, aircraft og very high speed; the heavy fighting machines, and the observation flyers, which have played so important a part in artillery work in the European war. The government also is anxious to ascertain what the equipment of manufacturers is and their possible output. The question of the supply is regarded as important as the questions of types and qualities of the machines, for in time of need the Government wants assurances that the requirements will be met.

Secretary Thomas Robins of the Consulting Board, in a statement after the meeting, said:

"Engineering co-operation and standardization in materials, in designs, and in specifications, were some of the subjects discussed. The aeroplane industry bids fair to develop even more rapidly than the motor car industry. As in the early days of the automobile industry, however, aeroplane builders have to date been working independently and with little engineering co-operation."

It was generally agreed that the construction of military aircraft must be standardized.

The metings of the Naval Consulting Board, of which Thomas A. Edison is the Chairman, it is probable will hereafter take place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

CZAR GETS A BRITISH BATON.

King George Makes Him a Field Marshal in His Army.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—It is officially announced that King George has appointed Emperor Nicholas of Russia a Field Marshal in the British Army.

ORDERED FROM WAR ZONES.

Swedes in Army and Navy Must Leave Belligerent Countries.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — Sweden has forbidden all officers and privates of her naval and military establishments to remain in belligerent countries, according to the Lokal Anzeiger.

The order also applies to members of the military who are newspaper correspondents.

BRITISH CAPTIVES OF ARABS?

Turks' Report of a Battle Evidently Fought Eighteen Days Ago.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 30, (via London, Dec. 31.)—The Turkish War Office tonight issued the following statement.

"In the fighting near Materuh the Senussi captured 138 English."

The most recent fighting near Materuh, (in Western Egypt,) of which the cable has brought word, is that of Dec. 13, in which the British reported that their losses were eight killed and thirty-eight wounded.

BUCHANAN AGREES TO FACE COURT HERE

Congressman Waives Immunity and Will Come to New York to Answer Plot Indictment.

THREE OTHERS ARRAIGNED

Fowler, Martin, and Shultels Released on $5,000 Bond Each at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. — Ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler, counsel for Labor's National Peace Council, and Henry B. Martin and Herman Schultels of the Executive Committee of that organization appeared before Anson Taylor, United States Commissioner, at 10 o'clock this morning in compliance with an agreement made yesterday to plead to the indictment charging conspiracy to prevent the manufacture and shipment of munitions of war. Henry E. Davis of the District of Columbia Bar appeared as counsel for the defendants.

Applications for warrants had been sent to Commissioner Taylor from the District Attorney's office. Following the language of these applications, the Commissioner proceeded to fill out bonds in the sum of $5,000 for each of the defendants, who offered George Ray, a Washington business man, as their bondsman. A Deputy United States Marshal waited in the anteroom and was not present while the appearance was in progress.

As Commissioner Taylor was about to offer the bonds to Mr. Ray to sign Mr. Fowler said he had an objection to offer to the language of the bond.

"I do not want the bond to go beyond the indictment in its charges," said the ex-Congressman.

"As I read the indictment in the newspapers," said Mr. Fowler, "the language was 'did conspire willfully and wrongfully,' but in this bond you have it 'did conspire willfully, wrongfully, and corruptly' to do certain things. I should like to have the language compared with the indictment."

Commissioner Taylor said he had not copied the bond from the indictment, but had followed the language of the District Attorney's office, and he proceeded to compare the two papers, finding that the word "corruptly" had been inserted, and was not to be found in the indictment. The correction was made.

Mr. Davis asked that a day be set for a hearing before the commissioner. He urged that the indictment would not stand under the language and meaning of the Sherman act, which, he said, was intended to suppress combinations in restraint of trade, while the defendants named in the indictment were in no sense competing with the men whose trade it was charged they were conspiring to obstruct.

Ex-Congressman Robert P. Hill of Illinois, who had been retained as associate counsel, said the defendants desired to be fully heard in their defense and asked that a day be set for the hearing well on in January. Commissioner Taylor fixed the hearing for Jan. 20. No one representing the United States District Attorney's office was present during the proceedings.

Congressman Frank Buchanan, former President of the Peace Council, who was also indicted, announced his intention today to go to New York some time next week and plead to the indictment. He said he had been disposed to stand on the advice of his counsel, Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, and other good lawyers in Congress, that he was immune from arrest, but after consultation with the Assistant Attorney General, in charge of the case, and several of his friends, he had decided to take the other course and go to New York.

Buchanan said that in all probability he would have a well-known New York lawyer to act as his counsel. Friends of the indicted men said that tenders of legal service from prominent New York firms came today to all the defendants.

That the Department of Justice the following statement was issued:

"The department has been informed by Representative Rainey, speaking for Representative Buchanan, that the latter will voluntarily go to New York next week and enter his appearance and plead to the indictment recently returned against him."

MOTTOLA ON TRIAL.

Detective Accused in German Plots Faces Deputy Commissioner.

Detective Sergeant Otto F. Mottola, the veteran of the Police Department whose name was found in Paul Koenig's notebook, and who was alleged to have received pay from the Hamburg-American Line's employe for "doing other than police work" for him, was put on trial yesterday before Lawrence B. Dunham, Third Deputy Police Commissioner, for conduct unbecoming an officer. The chief witness against him was Frederick Metzler, Koenig's former stenographer, who, it is said, will be the Government's chief witness in the trial of Koenig.

Metzler testified that he had known Mottola for two years and a half, and that the policeman had frequently been in Koenig's private offices at 45 Broadway. Mottola was known to Metzler then as Antonio Morino and Antonio Salvatore. Metzler said he had made out vouchers to "A. M." and that he had paid the policeman three dollars or four dollars on a Saturday afternoon in November, which money, the witness said, had been given to him by Koenig.

Mottola was once instrumental in arresting a man named Markowitz, who was charged with stealing certain goods from the Hamburg-American Line. Metzler said that only three or four months ago the policeman had told him that he had been requested to investigate a certain passenger sailing on the Isergenaefjord, and the stenographer told how Mottola had dictated notes to him on his discoveries regarding the passenger.

Mottola testified that he had been assigned two years ago to help the Hamburg-American Line in the Markowitz case. He admitted calling frequently on Koenig at that time. After the case was disposed of in November, 1914, he met Koenig and Metzler at Police Headquarters to identify them in the matter of recovering the stolen goods. Since that time, he said, he had never gone to Koenig's office or communicated with him.

The trial was adjourned until next Friday morning.

W. W. ASTOR IS MADE A PEER

Continued from Page 1.

personal opponents which "Quarterdeck Charley" keenly enjoyed:

Two of the vacancies in the Order of the Garter, which were created when the banners of the knights which the Emperors of Germany and Austria and the lesser members of their families owned were removed from Windsor Chapel, are filled by the designations of Earl Curzon and the Duke of Devonshire to the order, which is the most exclusive of all British distinctions. The Duke of Devonshire obtains it virtually by the inheritance of one of the foremost dukedoms in the empire, and Earl Curzon by his services as Viceroy of India, followed by a distinguished career in home politics.

MR. ASTOR'S EXPATRIATION.

Became a British Subject in 1899—Has $60,000,000 Property Here.

William Waldorf Astor became a naturalized British subject in 1899, at the age of 51. He had then been a resident of England for nearly nine years, during which his anglophilia had become more and more emphasized, until it was said that he had actually written a sonnet on "A London Fog," praising this natural phenomenon as an "enveloping goddess in opaque raiment."

W. W. Astor had original ideas on poetry and on publishing. And, notwithstanding the fact that he had served in the Legislature of New York in 1878 and again in 1881 and had been Minister to Italy from 1882 till 1885, he preferred to make his way in London as a man of letters. He contributed anonymous verse and essays to his paper, The Pall Mall Gazette.

His activities escaped neither the American nor the British comics, and much was written and pictured about his alleged ambition to become a peer of the realm. Even his sons, one of whom is Waldorf Astor, M. P., late of New College, Oxford, and his daughter, did not escape.

On one occasion his death was reported in America, and he had the unique edification of reading his own obituary. The experience is said to have made him more thoughtful. For some years his intimacy with the late King Edward gave renewed rumor that he might be made a peer. The King died without giving a sign. Much humor was expended on his attempt to trace his ancestry to European nobility, but most of the biographies, which he is known to have edited, designate him simply as the "great-grandson of John Jacob Astor, the famous fur trader."

Mr. Astor was born in 1848, and married in 1878 Miss Mary Dahlgren Paul, daughter of James W. Paul of Philadelphia.

The real estate holdings of William Waldorf Astor in New York exceeded $50,000,000 in assessed valuation in 1911 when THE NEW YORK TIMES compiled a list of his holdings. Since that time they have increased.

James L. Wells, Treasurer of the State of New York and former Tax Commissioner, said last evening that he estimated the realty holdings of Mr. Astor in New York to be worth about $60,000,000 at the present time.

The 1911 list was as follows:

435 Broome St.	$50,000
14-16 Vesey St.	300,000
8 Wall St.	2,000,000
304-6 West 15th St.	19,000
50-62 West 17th St.	45,000
4-8 East 33d St.	286,000
15 East 33d St.	97,000
19 East 33d St.	120,000
2-4-6 East 34th St.	1,757,000
3 East 35th St.	109,000
7-17 East 35th St.	637,500
8 East 35th St. and 12-16 East 35th St.	8,050,000
12-18 East 36th St.	325,000
4 West 36th St.	1,670,000
721 5th Av.	1,675,000
207-19 West 43d St.	2,351,000
200-228 West 44th St.	1,502,000
207-57 West 44th St.	2,271,000
230-48 West 44th St.	352,000
209-48 West 45th St.	4,353,000
211-225 West 45th St.	1,146,000
239-67 West 45th St.	387,500
305-47 West 45th St.	402,000
250-342 West 45th St.	569,000
326-402 West 46th St.	454,000
229-41 West 46th St.	286,000
247-309 West 46th St.	506,000
304-50 West 46th St.	396,000
338-72 West 46th St.	105,000
315-47 West 47th St.	265,000
517-21 West 47th St.	233,000
504-18 West 48th St.	46,500
526-42 West 48th St.	136,500
612 West 51st St.	53,000
622-624 West 51st St.	10,000
232-240 West 76th St.	132,000
145 West 116th St.	36,000
311 West 123d St.	26,000
375 West 123d St.	20,000
660-674 Amsterdam Av.	187,000
311 Broadway	216,000
450-456 Broadway	225,000
375 Broadway	775,000
1,491½ Broadway and 1,493-1,505 Broadway.	2,285,000
1,507-1,521 Broadway	4,050,000
1,531-1,537 Broadway	800,000
2,153-2,157 Broadway	120,000
2,549 Broadway	47,000
102-198 Madison Av.	1,962,000
200-214 Madison Av.	1,020,000
103-5 Morningside Av. E.	26,000
383 West End Av.	20,500
23-25 Park Row	570,000
324 Fifth Av.	450,000
327-329 Fifth Av.	582,000
388-390 Fifth Av.	1,650,000
258-266 Sixth Av.	452,000
1,021-1,037 Seventh Av.	1,320,000
700-718 Eighth Av.	390,500
709-715 Eighth Av.	250,000
717-739 Eighth Av.	695,500
734-742 Eighth Av.	375,500
750 Eighth Av.	190,000
650-658 Ninth Av.	106,000
671-683 Tenth Av.	234,000
Total W. Waldorf Astor	$50,290,000

The additional property holdings appearing in this year's list are as follows:

90 and 92 Hester Street, 6 to 10 Barclay Street, 416 to 420 East Fifteenth Street, 19 and 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, 2, 4 and 6 East Thirty-fourth Street, 14 to 24 East Thirty-fourth Street, 148 and 150 West Forty-sixth Street, 241 West Seventy-fifth Street, 202 and 204 West Ninety-third Street, 44 Avenue A, 49 and 51 Avenue A, 55 Avenue A, 1,229 Amsterdam Avenue, 1,236 and 1,238 Amsterdam Avenue, 1,249 Amsterdam Avenue, 569 to 575 Broadway, 842 to 846 Broadway, 180 to 184 Madison Avenue, 721 to 727 Fifth Avenue, 781 and 783 Fifth Avenue, 705 to 719 Fifth Avenue.

In June, 1911, Mr. Astor transferred to his son, Waldorf, that portion of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel owned by him. It was stipulated at the time that Waldorf was to have the use of the property during his life, title then to pass to his issue, if any, otherwise to revert to John Jacob Astor, another son of William Waldorf Astor.

The transfer included the 35-foot street known as Astor Court and the Thirty-third Street half of the Astor Court Building, an eight story structure running through the block from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street and known as 25 West Thirty-third Street, together with 27, 29, and 31 West Thirty-first Street, five story buildings used as stores and which command a large rental.

The Thirty-fourth Street section of the hotel, known as the Astoria,

KIRCHWEY SUCCEEDS OSBORNE AS WARDEN

Welcomed at Sing Sing—Outlines Plans for Reforms of His Own.

DOESN'T EXPECT TO REMAIN

Governor Admits Situation Is Awkward, but Says Osborne Isn't Deposed—Riley Says He Is.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Dec. 31.—Dr. George W. Kirchwey came to Sing Sing tonight with his commission as Warden in his pocket. His appointment was dictated by Governor Whitman over the head of Superintendent of Prisons Riley, Dr. Kirchwey is a fellow-reformer and friend of Thomas Mott Osborne, who signed a "leave of absence" request last midnight.

Superintendent Riley, who didn't want him at all, insisted at Albany this morning on Kirchwey's understanding that the Professor was the sole and only Warden of Sing Sing, with no strings except those which led to the Riley office. The Governor told Mr. Kirchwey he was only an acting Warden, but a Warden without strings to Riley's or any one else's office. Mr. Osborne had asked for Kirchwey's appointment as Acting Warden and it was with that understanding that Mr. Osborne had asked for leave.

The former Dean of Columbia Law School admitted he didn't know just "where he was at" and said he wished he did. The Governor said Mr. Osborne could go back if acquitted of the charges a Westchester Grand Jury handed up against him. Mr. Riley wouldn't say that Osborne could go back. Dr. Kirchwey said he didn't want the job for a regular job, anyway, and didn't think he ought to have to fuss so much about it, as he was doing some one a favor.

Kirchwey Has Commission.

The commission handed to him at noon today in Albany reads as follows:

State of New York, office of the Superintendent of Prisons, Albany, Dec. 31, 1915.

By virtue of the power vested in me by Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of New York, I do hereby appoint George W. Kirchwey of New York Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison. This appointment is to take effect Dec. 31, 1915.

CHARLES S. RILEY,
State Superintendent of Prisons.

When the commission was handed him, Dr. Kirchwey, seeking solid ground, said to Mr. Riley:

"Now, sir, to get the matter clear—I suppose I am the Warden of Sing Sing."

"Yes," was the reply, "only there are some things down there I want done and I suppose you will do them."

"I suppose I will use my best judgment as Warden," was the reply.

"I suppose I can remove you," was said to be the answer of Riley.

Kirchwey then went to see the Governor and left with a smile on his face. "It seems I am Warden," he said.

Says Osborne is Warden Too.

The situation seemed clear until Governor Whitman granted an interview. After a volley of questions, he said:

"Mr. Osborne is warden of Sing Sing Prison on leave of absence and will be so regarded while I am Governor. Don't pay any attention to what others may say. He has acted in good faith in this matter, and I will act in good faith with him."

"If he is acquitted will he return as active warden?" was asked.

"Doubtless he will," the Governor said.

"There is no mention of a temporary appointment in Mr. Kirchwey's commission," was said.

"The designation of agent and warden of Sing Sing is in conformity with the statutes. That is all. You see the statute doesn't permit the appointment of an acting warden. It is a bit blind, a bit awkward."

Dr. Kirchwey then took the oath of office and executed a bond for $50,000. He turned to newspaper men and said:

"My understanding is that I am taking the wardenship temporarily until Mr. Osborne is able to resume it. I would hate to think of being a Warden a year from now. My wife wouldn't let me."

New Warden Plans Reforms.

Then the new Warden left Albany and came here. On his way down on the train Dr. Kirchwey outlined some of his plans for reform. He said a most important step would be the physical and mental examination of all inmates in order that they might be given work most fitted to their condition and in order to segregate those whose segregation would redound to the moral and physical welfare of their fellow inmates.

The second reform he proposed was the forming of day classes, as well as night, not only for the purpose of vocational training, but for academic teaching. He said he would give his salary of $3,500 wholly to hiring experts to come to Ossining to advise him in working out a scheme by which all of the inmates will work in shops instead of 30 per cent., as at present. He is especially determined that morally unfit persons shall be given a great deal of work to do in order that the evil tendencies of their minds may be sapped by physical fatigue. He believes there are too many men in Sing Sing with "soft" jobs.

It is the belief of the new Warden that Sing Sing should be abolished except as a receiving station, and that at a site the State owns about seven miles to the east of Poughkeepsie there should be built a farm colony, with shops, where the prisoners may be worked out of doors a good part of the time. He is in favor of having the prisoners do much of the construction work.

In a word, he thinks Warden Osborne's theories all right, but his practice not so skilful as it might have been. The new Warden would not approve of sending convicts out to hunt an escaped convict. He believes in the moving picture shows and entertainments, some of them; he believes that no woman should be allowed to see a convict except on the regular visiting days and then only under the watchful eye of an officer.

Inmates Cheered Kirchwey.

He is opposed to capital punishment and will not witness the executions at Sing Sing unless he finds the law specifically provides he shall. Warden Osborne always refused to witness executions. Dr. Kirchwey will advocate a better system of the distribution of the products of prison labor. In regard to the reporting of assault cases to the District Attorney, he believes that the more serious cases should be reported. He believes the Warden has a right to listen to confidences of prisoners and then refuse to disclose them.

Warden Kirchwey reached here just as the train was pulling out carrying Warden Osborne to New York to consult with attorneys over the preparation of his defense. The new Warden was taken to the prison in the same touring car that had taken Mr. Osborne, a new Warden, to the grim gates just thirteen months before.

He found a warm welcome awaiting him, for Osborne had told the "boys" to be good to his friend, Dean Kirchwey. Flags were flying. The offices and mess hall were lined with garlands, and from their cells the inmates cheered the arrival of the friend of "Tom Brown," who had had to leave them. It had been less than an hour since the departing Warden had told them good-bye in the big mess-hall.

Osborne Says Good-bye.

Mr. Osborne had returned from Albany earlier in the day and had told the inmates to drop their tools and come into the mess hall that he might bid them good-bye.

"Boys," he said as he held high his hand to quiet the cheering, "boys, I am still the Warden of Sing Sing." Bedlam seemed to break loose. "Boys, I am coming back to you." They call what followed a riot when it happens in other speakers' halls. "Boys," Osborne shouted, "they told you I was going to be forced to resign. I will never resign."

Then the Warden told of signing the letter asking for leave of absence and said it was because of his wish that Dr. Kirchwey had been named.

"Now, how I hate to speak of being away! I shall not be very far away, because my business will be down here to keep in touch with matters at White Plains, and when I am not here I shall be in New York City, so that I can run up and see our friend Dean Kirchwey and see you any time that you need, any time that he needs me, and any time that I need you. And I do need you, my friends."

Plays "Tom Brown's March."

Then, after the cheers had stopped, Mr. Osborne sat down at a piano and played "Tom Brown's March," which he composed one night at Sing Sing. Then he wished the inmates a farewell and a Happy New Year, slipped into his big fur overcoat, and was gone.

Warden Kirchwey found a group of trustees and Assistant to the Warden Miller waiting for him. He had several newspaper men as his guests at his first dinner as Warden of Sing Sing. Scarcely had he finished dinner when there was a knock at the door and a resolution from the Mutual Welfare League pledging its support was handed to him. The resolution, which was handsomely engrossed, read:

"Resolved, That the Mutual Welfare League, through its Executive Board, pledges unto its hearty and unqualified support, absolute and unswerving loyalty, and expresses the confidence which its members have in your good faith and interest in us. James Andrews, O. K. Bill Myers, and James Stewart."

The reverse side of the resolution contained a tribute to Osborne. Warden Kirchwey thanked the delegation, which then asked if he would permit the New Year's celebration inaugurated by Warden Clancy. The new Warden said he would.

An hour later, as his first official action, Warden Kirchwey announced that he set Friday next as the execution day of Anton Ponton, a Porto Rican sentenced to die in the week of Jan. 3. He said that a petition would be sent to the Governor asking for a reprieve for the man, who killed a teacher in Schenectady last year.

The inmates were not allowed to leave their quarters for the New Year's celebration tonight, but from 11:30 to 12:30 o'clock they were permitted to sing, cheer, and make all the noise they wished. There were frequent cheers for the new Warden. At the close of the celebration Warden Kirchwey announced that there would be a special dinner tomorrow and that he would make an address to the men. Then they gave him a good-night cheer.

OSBORNE GOES TO AUBURN.

His Counsel Says He Has Not Ceased to be Warden.

Mr. Osborne came to New York at 6:30 o'clock last evening and went into a conference at the Hotel Belmont with his attorneys and several friends. He took the 8:10 train at the Grand Central for his home in Auburn to spend New Year's with his family and to rest a few days before beginning the active work of the preparation of his defense. A meeting of friends of Mr. Osborne called to take place at the Hotel Belmont at 5 o'clock was postponed until Jan. 11.

After it had been decided to postpone the meeting at the Hotel Belmont, plans for a large mass meeting were made. Carnegie Hall was engaged and the committee began to make up a list of speakers. Among those who gathered at the Belmont last night for this purpose were Judge William H. Wadhams, Charles C. Burlingham, Eben Olcott, Mrs. John R. Drexel, R. Fulton Cutting, Miss Lillian Wald, John J. Manning, Miss Alice Preston, Joseph Price, Shafter Howard, Joseph H. Wise, Dr. Hastings, M. Hart, Colonel Robert Grier Monroe, James Byrne, Mrs. James Speyer, Jerome D. Green, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Montgomery Hare, Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Frederick Tams, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, and Mrs. C. M. Field.

George Gordon Battle, of counsel for Mr. Osborne, yesterday issued a statement which said:

"He has not in any sense ceased to be Warden, and when his leave of absence expires he will, as I view it, resume the duties of Warden without any necessity for reappointment. Indeed, I do not see how he could be reappointed, because he will never have ceased to be Warden."

W. C. BERGH SUES WIFE.

Brother of A. S. P. C. A. Founder Charges Desertion.

William C. Bergh, a brother of Henry Bergh, founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for a separation from Mrs. Ella S. Wilkens Bergh. The complaint said that the defendant about Oct. 1 last left the plaintiff's home without cause or justification, and, taking their three children with her, went to New Jersey, where she has since been living.

The three children are Alfred P. Bergh, 14 years old; Henry Bergh, 3d, 13, and Roland C. Bergh, 10. Mrs. Bergh, according to the complaint, has no intention of returning to the home of the plaintiff. Mr. Bergh lives at 32 West Seventy-first Street. He is a banker.

$905 FOR SOLDIERS' RELIEF.

British-American Fund Acknowledges Receipt of Gift.

Henry J. Whitehouse, Treasurer of the British-American War Relief Fund, yesterday acknowledged the receipt of $905 in the following items:

Proceeds Mr. Powell's lecture	$450
Anonymous	100
Mrs. Leo Everett	25
Arthur A. Carey	25
C. R. Meston	25
George A. Watt	20
Miss M. C. Page	10
Mrs. William Clark	10
Charles A. Sherman	10
Thomas Sudduth	10
George Marshall Allen	10
Mrs. George P. Ide	10
James Stanley Joyce	10
Mrs. James Moses	10
C. S. Richards	10
B. L. Stowe	10
A. J. Hazeltine	10
Mrs. Samuel Appleton Blatchford	10
Mrs. George F. Huff	10
Miss Cora Small	10
Edward Adie	10
John K. Gore	10
Osgood Putnam	10
Various	90

The purpose of the fund is to provide clothing and comforts for British and allied soldiers and sailors in active service and in hospitals.

PASSENGER RATES IN STATE ADVANCED

Interstate Railroads, Except the Central, Put New Tariffs Into Effect Today.

AVERAGE RISE 10 PER CENT.

Public Service Commission Expected to Permit Hudson River Line to Follow Suit.

Railroads operating interstate lines out of this city will raise their passenger rates today to points in New York State. The increase, it is said, amounts only to about 48 cents on single tickets, but it is a move in line with the suggestion of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the passenger business should pay more of its share in the operation of railroads. The New York Central contemplated the same advance, but when, a month ago, in compliance with the law, it filed its new tariff lists, the Public Service Commission ordered that they be held in abeyance until the question of fairness could be determined by hearings. For this reason rates on the New York Central will not be advanced today. The other lines, however, not coming under the State Public Service Commission, announce that the increase in tariffs will go into effect as planned. Railroad men are confident that it is only a matter of a few days before the New York Central will be permitted to follow their lead.

The revised schedule of rates in New York calls for increases of from 6 to 15 per cent. between New York and some of the larger cities in the State. All railroad passenger officials seen yesterday agreed that the increase was a just one, for, as one said, the carrying of passengers had always been a luxury and the railroads had given accommodations and service that were not entirely covered by the fares. Some said, however, that the move was simply following the lead forced upon them by the action of the New York Central Railroad Company.

Passenger Traffic Manager Lee of the Lehigh Valley Railroad asserted that he believed such a readjustment of rates as both agencies have made. His line had revised its tariff schedules to meet existing conditions and the advances corresponded in general to those made by the other lines.

The Lehigh Valley lines enter New York State near Sayre and the fare advances are to points over the several branches within State territory. The passenger fare from New York to Rochester will today be $7.42. The old price was $7. The fare to Geneva has gone up from $6.10 to $6.42, and to Ithica from $6.10 to $6.40. It will cost $7.06 today to go to Auburn, as against $6.58. The cost of a ticket to Niagara Falls is now $8.40. The old tariff was $8. A ticket to Wedsport has advanced from $6.58 to $7.06.

Changes on the D. L. & W. Railroad correspond generally to those made by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. No change has been made by the former in the price of tickets to Binghamton. This is near the point where the line crosses into New York State. The new tariff calls for a fare of $6.54 between this city and Syracuse, as against $6.06 yesterday. The fare to Oswego has moved up from $6.30 to $7.24 and to Ithica from $6.10 to $6.40. To Utica it is $5.48, instead of $5.

On the Erie Railroad the changes operative today follow the lead of the other lines. The rate from New York to Rochester has advanced from $7 to $7.42. Likewise the fare to Niagara Falls is $8.40.

The Erie officials were not inclined to discuss changes. Inquiry at the Passenger Traffic Office, 30 Church Street, elicited the information that there had been some changes "around Rochester way." None of the lines have advanced the fare to Buffalo.

"The passenger traffic has not been paying its share of the operating expenses, and it was thought that an advance was only fair," said Frank A. Cullen, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Lackawanna Railroad. "The operating expenses have been going up, and the rates have not kept pace, until passenger traffic has come to be looked upon as a sort of luxury. The Interstate Commerce Commission recognizes this state of affairs, and has approved the raise in passenger rates. Indeed, in its decision in the recent rate case it pointed this condition out. In this particular case the railroads are following the example the New York Central, which began by a contemplated raise in rates to Albany of from $3.10 to $3.58. It is unable to raise the rate on the main line between Albany and Buffalo, where there is a charter agreement restricting the fare to 2 cents a mile. Because of this action the New York Central Railroad became the ratemaking line in the State. We were bound to follow its example."

Just what the new changes mean so far as the lines in which he is concerned was explained yesterday by L. F. Vosburgh, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central. He, too, said that passenger traffic did not pay. The present revision of the passenger tariff on the lines included in the old New York Central & Hudson River Railroad mean the standardization of its rates in this State. In some instances, he said, this really meant a lowering of fares between some points.

"The new schedule is based on a flat charge of 2 cents a mile, and, of course, in the few places where the 3-cent rate was enforced the revision will reduce it half a cent. Some of the rates in force were placed in the tariff list sixty years ago. There has never been a standardization, and we believe that now is the time when this should be done. We filed the new tariff schedules with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Public Service Commission of this State. The former accepted them, but the Public Service Commission has ordered them suspended pending a hearing into the matter. I believe that they will be accepted. In the meantime the other lines have gone ahead with the new rates. I think the Public Service Commission will allow the new revision." may have to offer.

The almost negligible increase in rates brought about by the general charge of 2½ cents a mile is confined for the most part to fares between local points on the Putnam division. It was asserted by Mr. Vosburgh that it would be impossible to compute the rate of increase because the advance in rates may cause an increase in the sale of mileage tickets, for which the road would receive only 2 cents a mile. The proposed change in the Central's rates does not affect interstate rates, with the exception of where the West Shore Railroad passes through New Jersey on its way up State.

The new schedule shows that the fare from New York to Albany will be increased 16¼ per cent. From New York to Rochester the increase will be 6 per cent. The advance to Syracuse will be 8 per cent. The increases generally are estimated to be in the neighborhood of 10 per cent.

GREEK SHIP ADRIFT ELUDES RESCUERS

Thessaloniki Sends Position to Passing Liner, but She Is Not Found There.

The United States coastguard cutter Seneca had not reported her own position, or that of the disabled Greek steamer Thessaloniki, last night.

The wireless operator at the Brooklyn Navy Yard said several steamers and shore stations were asking, "Thessaloniki, where are you; have been looking for you all day?" but that none got a response. The White Star liner Baltic and the American liner St. Louis from Liverpool and the Norwegian-America liner Bergensfjord from Bergen have all been requested by the navy yard and shore stations to look out for the Greek steamer when they get within 150 miles of Nantucket.

The Captain of the Red Cross Line steamer Florizel, bound from Halifax to Cuba, received a message early yesterday morning from the Thessaloniki, asking for provisions and assistance and replied asking for her position. A second message, very faint, from the Thessaloniki to the Florizel said:

"Lat. 38, longitude 68, 20th inst.; same position all the time. Speed nil."

That was the first intimation that the steamer had stopped again, which was probably due to her engine room being flooded, shipping men said.

The only message received in New York yesterday, direct from the Thessaloniki and signed by the Captain, read:

"All well. Are waiting nearest ship, S. S. Florizel, which is coming to our assistance. Compliments."

This was dated 3:17 A. M. and was followed by a message from the Florizel saying that she was seeking for the Greek steamer, but could not find her.

At the Maritime Exchange yesterday it was suggested that the Captain of the Thessaloniki might have lost his bearings and become unable to give his correct position, which would account for the rescuers not finding his vessel. With the engine room and boiler room flooded, it was said, there might be very little steam to work the dynamo for the wireless apparatus or the electric lights.

The disagreement between Capt. Goulandis and his deck officers, indicated by the officers sending a wireless dispatch to the Navy Department for assistance, was much commented upon yesterday. It was said that the United States inspectors would hold an investigation before the Thessaloniki is permitted to leave this port with passengers for Piraeus.

WAGES CUT, THEY APPEAL TO WILSON

Metal Workers at Navy Yard Here Charge Star-Chamber Methods.

STRIKE IS THREATENED

Work on Warships In Danger of Being Delayed—Head of Union Urges Caution.

As the result of what they call a star chamber action in reducing their wages the sheet metal workers in the Brooklyn Navy Yard revolted yesterday and a strike is threatened that may seriously interfere with the work on the warships Arizona and California, the overhauling of the Florida, as well as work on the submarine flotilla. After a meeting in the shops the members of Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 28, of the State of New York, sent a letter to President Wilson, appealing to him to redress their wrongs.

The men on Wednesday found posted in the yard an unsigned notice stating that the minimum wage of $3.52 was after that date reduced to $3.04 and the maximum wage from $4.80 to $4. This reduction came, they assert, without warning and though the notices posted were not signed they charge that it is the act of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt. Here is the letter sent to President Wilson:

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:

Honored Sir—The sheet metal workers employed at the New York Navy Yard respectfully wish to call your attention before Jan. 1, 1916, to what we think is a grave error of the Navy Department, as it is a violation of the law and the Navy Department's own order, viz.:

"By an act of July 16, 1862: That the rate of wages of the employes in the navy yards shall conform, as nearly as is consistent with the public interest, with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards."

And by Article 371, Naval Instructions, 1913, which is as follows:

"(a) The board shall make diligent inquiry at the principal private mechanical establishments in the vicinity of the yard as to the rate of daily wages paid to the workingmen of different classes in each trade or occupation included in the trade schedule of the yard who do work of the same character in that trade as that done in the yard or resembling it as nearly as possible."

The Navy Department has ordered a cut in wages to take effect Jan. 1, 1916, as follows: From $3.52 minimum and $4.80 maximum to $3.04 minimum and $4.00 maximum.

Can you imagine, Mr. President, a cut in wages of the best men in the shop of 80 cents a day and all others in proportion at a time when wages are on the increase throughout the country?

We furnish data from fifty-four of the principal manufacturing establishments in the vicinity employing in all about 1,000 sheet metal workers, none of whom receives less than $5 per day, and they do exactly the same character of work as we do in the Navy Yard. We also prove that the hearing on the wage question before Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt and in the presence of Commander George H. Rock, who is the senior member of the local wage board (and our statements were not even questioned, much less controverted,) that all the data submitted by the wage board as evidence on which to base their recommendations for reduction in wages of the sheet metal workers was incompetent, irrelevant, and that the firms either did not know sheet metal work, or it was not in any way of similar character.

The data is at the Navy Department at the present time and can be seen by you if you want to give us a square deal. We are your obedient servants,

THE SHEET METAL WORKERS OF THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y., IN MEETING ASSEMBLED.
(Signed) ADOLPH MULLER,
Chairman.

Adolph Muller, Chairman of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, asked the men not to strike at this time.

"I do not blame you for being indignant in the face of such a raw deal," he said, "and I know that it is hard to be content when you are selling your labor for less than the market price, especially to the Government, but I believe that there has been some misunderstanding and it will be rectified.

"Your committee has notified the President, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President of the American Federation of Labor. If that does not result in having the order vacated, we can make a canvass of all the labor, civic, and veteran associations in the country by means of an endless letter chain that they in turn can sign and forward to Representatives, notifying them of the great injustice that has been done us.

"It will cost one day's pay from each man to send out 5,000 such letters, and as has been shown in previous agitations of this kind, they would be signed in all by about 50,000 citizens. In the event that such a campaign should fail to bring the powers to their senses each man can do as he pleases. I have little respect for the man who will sell his labor for less than market price because even at that price you never get its worth, but at this time I sincerely request you to refrain from striking."

The men believe the reduction was ordered during the absence of Secretary Daniels and they look to him to rescind it.

MORE PAY FOR 34,000.

Calumet & Hecla and New Hampshire Mill Announce Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 31.—The Calumet and Hecla Mining Company tonight announced an increase of wages of 10 per cent. for all of its employes. The raise, which will benefit 14,000 men, becomes effective from Jan. 1, and is taken to indicate that the company has its output sold up to July 1.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Dec. 31.—The New Jersey Zinc Company posted a notice at its plant today announcing that a bonus amounting to 10 per cent. of their earnings would be awarded all employes as a New Year's gift. It is stated that $250,000 will be distributed. The company also announced a special dividend for the stockholders of 10 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 31.—New Year announcements of an increase in wages were received tonight by the 20,000 employes of the Amoskeag and Stark cotton mills. Directors of the two corporations having voted for the increase in line with the action of various other New England mills. The amount of the advance was not stated, but will probably be about 5 per cent.

NEW YEAR RIOTERS KILL SALOON KEEPER

Peter Gallagher Called to His Side Door, Where He Is Shot Down.

TWO POLICEMEN WOUNDED

Italian Celebrating in Brooklyn Fired on Them—One May Die.

Though the big crowds that gathered in restaurants, show places, and the main thoroughfares were orderly and gave the police little to do last night, one man lost his life and others, including two policemen, were hurt in shooting and stabbing affrays incident to the celebration of the New Year.

Peter Gallagher, proprietor of a saloon at 780 Tenth avenue, was shot down at his side door by one of three or four youths who had loitered about his bar throughout the evening. There were eight or nine couples in the rear room when one of the four told Gallagher he was wanted at the door. As he peered out this man fired five shots. Three struck Gallagher in the back. Everyone in the place ran away and the police could get no description of Gallagher's slayer or the man's companions.

In Brooklyn Detectives James Gaffney, Cornelius O'Brien, and Frank Vitalli of the Tenth Inspection District heard the reports of revolver shots just after midnight, and found Frank Donadio, a junk shop man, celebrating outside his store at 11 Skillman Avenue by firing his revolver into the air. They yelled to him to stop, and, according to the detectives, for some reason Donadio turned his weapon on them.

Bullets struck Gaffney in the right side of the chest, the right arm, and the right wrist. Another hit O'Brien in the left arm. Mrs. Donadio ran from the house and grabbed her husband's arm. A bullet passed through her left arm. Then Donadio threw the revolver away and ran.

Vitalli, firing after the fugitive, overtook him at Union Avenue, led him back to where the policemen lay, and called Dr. Bucalo from St. Catherine's Hospital. The doctor hurried the injured men there, saying Gaffney's condition was serious. Donadio was locked up in the Herbert Street station.

Seventeen-year-old William Eckert of 487 First Avenue went celebrating with several friends. Midnight found them at Forty-ninth Street and First Avenue, where a crowd of young boys of the neighborhood suddenly surrounded the strangers. There was a fight, and when the crowd had run Eckert was left bleeding from stab wounds in the neck and chest.

Dr. Geraldine Watson of Bellevue Hospital got the call and carried the youth away in her ambulance. She said his condition was not serious and he probably would recover.

Samuel Doyle, a taxicab chauffeur, had a narrow escape from death. He was on the seat of his cab outside a restaurant in Duffield Street, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn, just before midnight, when a spent bullet struck him a glancing blow on the side of the head, opening his scalp.

Apparently it had come from a great distance and the police believe it was fired by a reveler who thought he had a blank cartridge. Doyle's head was dressed by an ambulance surgeon and he stuck to his cab.

LIKED NEW YEAR GIFT, BUT THE THING BLEW UP

Bomb Concealed in a Package Delivered on the Stroke of 12 to an Italian.

"A New Year's present for you," explained a small boy as he handed a package to Giuseppe Camilli, who had answered a knock at the door of his flat on the top floor of 248 West Sixty-seventh Street, just before midnight last night.

"A New Year's present for me," called Camilli, excitedly, as he hurried toward the kitchen, where Giuseppe Ballerno, a lodger, sat.

"A New Year's present," repeated Ballerno. "Open it up and let's see it."

"Right away," responded Camilli, who was working at the fastenings of the package with eager fingers. And then he dropped it.

The New Year's present went off like a forty-two centimeter gun. It blew a hole through the floor and sent the plaster of their ceiling tumbling down on Mr. and Mrs. Luigi Mattere and their four-year-old son, Charles, in their apartment below.

Above them Camilli was crying that he was dead. The bomb had burned his fingers when it went off. So the Mattere family joined in the cry. They, too, were killed, they screamed. A neighbor, following the usual procedure in such cases, fired his revolver out the window and then went down and turned in a fire alarm.

Pretty soon Sixty-seventh Street was full of firemen and policemen. There wasn't anything for them to do, so they called Dr. Simpson, who took Camilli to the Polyclinic Hospital to have his fingers dressed.

Detectives tried to learn who could have sent the bomb, but Camilli said he hadn't an enemy in the world that he knew of and hadn't recognized the boy who delivered the package.

TO SAVE WATERSHED.

Senator Wagner Would Take Institutions Away from Supply Area.

Senator Robert F. Wagner said last night that at the coming session of the Legislature he would introduce three bills looking to the protection of the city's water supply, as a result of the attempt to drain sewage from the Mohansic State Hospital and the Yorktown Training School for Boys into the Croton watershed. The first of the bills will provide for the abandonment of the Mohansic State Hospital and its relocation at some point outside the city's watershed. The second will provide for the abandonment and relocation of the Yorktown Training School, which adjoins the hospital.

The third bill is of a more general nature and provides that hereafter no institution for the treatment or care of persons affected with mental or other diseases or for correctionable or charitable purposes shall be located within a territory included in the Croton watershed.

NEW YEAR REVELERS CROWD THE HOTELS

Continued from Page 1.

bombs and shrapnel, and large dolls which were called the "war babies." Among the diners were Senator George F. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gilmore, Major Edwin Webb Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adrian, Charles R. Crane, and many others.

About 1,500 diners crowded the five available rooms in the Ritz-Carlton, and the demand was so great that one woman after bidding $50 for a tiny table in the Crystal Room was forced to seek accommodations elsewhere. As 1916 is leap year, the souvenirs were selected especially for the women and consisted of little double cuff links set in a locket of blue and gold enamel. There was dancing in the ballroom and Crystal Room. Among those who entertained large parties were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Mrs. Ferdinand Kuhn, Mrs. Charles H. Pope, Mrs. William Guggenheim, Samuel W. Fairchild, Phelan Beale, Harry J. Luce, Henry Seligman, T. H. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Carhart, and Prince Engalitcheff.

5,000 at the Plaza.

The Plaza had the biggest New Year in its history, entertaining at least 5,000. Hundreds were turned away for lack of accommodations. John Philip Sousa and his band of sixty pieces and Nahan Franko and his orchestra provided the music for the main restaurant, the café, and the Palm Room. There was dancing in the ballroom, and grill after 1 o'clock this morning. Among those who had tables were Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Baruch, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, J. Parke Channing, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Dykman, Mrs. John W. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. William Alden Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose E. Ranney, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Topping, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. White, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow.

At the St. Regis the music was by Carlo Ronchi's orchestra and there was dancing in the Palm Room. The diners included Mr. and Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Janney, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mr. and Mrs. David T. Murphy, Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Cartier, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Haxton, Mrs. George A. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J. DeSalba, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury, Henri Werthem von Heukelem, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Goodhart, and Mr. and Mrs. Adalfo Stahl.

There was another great throng at the McAlpin. In the mezzanine restaurant the Seventh Regiment Band played. In the grill Ernest Hussar directed the music. Dr. D. H. McAlpin gave a dinner to fifty friends in the ballroom, and there was music by bagpipers, and Scotch dolls dressed in kilts were distributed as favors. It was estimated that 3,500 were entertained at the hotel.

Red Fox in Ballroom.

Many prominent theatrical people entertained at the Claridge, where dancing was the favorite diversion. Among the hosts were Miss Marie Tempest, Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin, Miss Helen Ware and Miss Alice Dovey. The favors included imported clocks, dolls and fans for ladies and paper knives. There were many unusual features at the Hotel Majestic in Central Park West, and a mild sensation was caused in the Oriole Room just before midnight when Natalie Ferrari, a professional dancer, appeared with a fox on a leash. Among those who had tables were Miss Mary Boland, Francis X. Bushman, J. Hartley Manners, J. Townsend Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Richards. At the Knickerbocker, the Astor, and other hotels the same crowded conditions were found.

At Reisenweber's there was an elaborate cabaret, and at midnight a child, dressed to represent 1916, toasted the celebrators. The guests included Senator James Foley, Senator I. J. Joseph, Robert Van Alstyne, and a hundred others many of whom entertained large parties. At all the restaurants along Broadway, Churchill's, Rector's, Shanley's, and others, there were the same throngs of revelers and the same riot of color in decorations and costumes.

An unusual welcome was extended to the New Year at the Hotel Wolcott. At midnight, a large white dove, the dove of peace, with colored streamers in its beak, flew from the middle of the ceiling, and the streamers were blown to the tables by electric fans. The souvenirs distributed were later collected and sent to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor for distribution among sick children.

Crowds at the Vanderbilt.

The New Year was welcomed at the Vanderbilt Hotel by the biggest throng of merrymakers that ever crowded the place. At midnight two courtiers dressed in white tolled the old year out by striking a large bell with muffled sledges. The lights were turned off, and in the spotlight appeared 1916 in the form of a very small boy dressed to represent Cupid. Among the guests were Preston Lynn, B. Chandee, Alden Ames, R. S. McCreery, Frank Cameron, C. Haldane, Captain R. F. Ellin, Robert Stafford, W. L. Jennu, and many others.

Among the guests who reserved tables at the Hotel Gotham were Mr. and Mrs. Ignace Paderewski, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Loree, Mr. and Mrs. George Baird, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fletcher, Judge and Mrs. R. S. Lovett, Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. Wilcox.

The Hotel Astor announced that it had entertained 6,000 diners and dancers and that there had been the greatest demand for seats in the history of the hotel. There was dancing in every room where the celebration was going on. Among the diners who gave parties were Herbert L. Gray, Melville LaMonte, Wayne Dumont, Selden Hawley, W. F. Gibb, Charles B. G. Gilbert, R. E. Satterlee, Alfred B. Pendleton, General Carlos Pagani, Colonel V. N. Hastings, General Parker D. Roberts, Cornelius J. Jewett, Penfield M. Peabody, and Curtis M. Hartley.

SONGS IN MADISON SQUARE.

Memory of Riis Honored at Citizens' Celebration.

Quite in contrast with New Year's Eve in the blare of Broadway was the citizens' New Year's Eve celebration in Madison Square Park last night. That celebration, which was instituted by the late Jacob A. Riis, was carried out with solemnity intended to make the season significant as well as happy.

Several thousand persons packed the park around a platform raised in the centre, while a chorus of 300 voices began the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" at 11 o'clock. The accompaniment was by a band led by Earl Wayne. Representatives of several colleges were present and the songs of those institutions were sung.

"We Gather Together to Ask the Lord's Blessing" and "Watchman, What of the Night?" were sung next, many in the crowd joining their voices with the chorus. Jacob Riis's favorite hymn, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," was then sung, followed by "The Peace Hymn."

The final song of the old year, "A New Year's Hymn," began as the hands on the big clock in the Metropolitan Tower neared midnight. The words of this hymn were composed by Jean Dwight Franklin and the music by Percy Lee Atherton of Boston. The hymn itself was dedicated to Jacob A. Riis, and, while the crowd was singing it, a picture of Mr. Riis was thrown simultaneously upon screens on either side of the platform.

As the music of the hymn died away taps was sounded in memory of Mr. Riis, and a moment of silence in his honor followed. Just before 12 o'clock, while the crowd was still silent, the New Year's message of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Honorary Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, was flashed upon the screens. It was addressed to Mrs. Franklin, the Active Chairman of the committee, and read:

"My Dear Mrs. Franklin: Through you I send to all present my heartiest New Year's greeting, the greeting of one American to his fellow-Americans. Let us all work in the spirit of Jacob Riis, who typified all that was best in the American character for justice, for fair dealing among ourselves and with all the nations of mankind, and for the only peace that brave men and good women should welcome—the peace that is based upon the strength and valor of righteousness. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The chimes in the Metropolitan tower played at midnight, and then all was hushed, the great crowd sang "America" as a welcome to the New Year.

WATCH NIGHT SERVICES.

Clergymen Pray That New Year Will See the End of the War.

Among the watch night services were those at Calvary Baptist Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, the Church of the Ascension, Old First Presbyterian Church, Park Avenue Methodist Church, Old John Street Methodist Church, St. George's, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

At Calvary Church the Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, pastor, preached the sermon. In part he said:

"The old year has closed under deep shadow and awful gloom. When we lift our eyes from our immediate surroundings they travel along the pathway of blood which crosses and recrosses the continent of Europe. During 1915 millions of lives have been shot into eternity, and millions more have been mutilated and crippled for the balance of their days. It is a dreadful heritage into which the child of 1916 enters—the heritage of broken hearts, blood-soaked country, desolated homes and hearths. In all this old world's long history never has a dying year's sun set upon a ghastlier scene than maddened Europe presents at the present time.

"If the Church of God had been what she ought to have been and done what she ought to have done, how sweetly would the light have kissed the fair cheek of the New Year! And amid all the welter of evil our hearts know no panic, for we rely upon the unerring wisdom of God."

Services at the Old First Church began at 11 o'clock and ended at midnight. The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield made a brief address, and there was music by a choir. At the Park Avenue Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, Bishop F. W. War

URGES ALLIANCE AGAINST ANY FOE

Director Barrett Tells Science Congress That We Face the Hostility of Europe.

SAFETY ONLY IN UNITY

Warns Latin-Americans That Their Sovereignty Would Fall If Ours Was Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The most extreme expression as to the meaning of Pan-Americanism, the one absorbing topic before the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, came today from John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, when he said that before the war in Europe ended the countries of the New World must perfect a new alliance that would be ready to meet possible aggressions from the victorious side. Mr. Barrett said that while these aggressions might not be made, it was certain that the end of the war would see the American countries regarded askance by both sides in Europe—the victors feeling that they had won in spite of America's conception of neutrality, the losers feeling they had lost because of it.

Mr. Barrett said that what he called the new Monroe Doctrine must mean something more than that the United States should go to the defense of a Latin-American country assailed in its integrity by a foe from overseas. It must mean, he said, in the new equality of the Americas, that countries to the south must rally to the defense of the United States should its integrity be endangered. A southern republic, he asserted, could not be overthrown while the United States remained free and strong, but that with the United States crushed, all the American republics would have short tenure of freedom.

Mr. Barrett's remarks were received with pleasure by the Latin-American delegates. They accorded with the position taken by Señor Suarez, the Chilean Ambassador, in opening the general sessions of the Scientific Congress, that the Monroe Doctrine was now a general principle derived from all the Americas. Despite the fact that the Pan-American Union, of which Mr. Barrett is the active head, is an official body under the direction of the American Secretary of State and the chiefs of diplomatic missions here from all American States, he cannot be regarded as speaking for the Washington Government.

Mr. Barrett's remarks are widely at variance with the views expressed at the opening of the Scientific Congress by Secretary Lansing. Where President Wilson had given some people the impression that he regarded Pan-Americanism as a development supplanting the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Lansing declared flatly that the two policies were distinct and would continue side by side without impairing each other. The Monroe Doctrine, he said, was a national policy of the United States designed and perpetuated for its own protection. Pan-Americanism, he said, was an international policy for the general good and progress of the Western Hemisphere.

In part, Mr. Barrett spoke as follows:

"Both victor and vanquished in the European war will be hostile to America at the close of hostilities. The former will say it won in spite of the attitude of the United States and the other American republics, and the latter will say it lost because of the attitude of the United States and its sister republics.

"In the minds and thoughts of everybody interested in Pan-Americanism is the question: 'What is going to happen to Pan-America when this war is over?' Immediately there is the reply: 'The American republics must stand together for the eventualities that may possibly develop.'

"While every one would deplore any agitation or suggestion that a European nation, or a group of European nations, following this struggle, should undertake any territorial aggrandizement in the Western Hemisphere, or in any way take action that would contravene the Monroe Doctrine, it must be borne in mind, and cannot for a moment be overlooked, that whatever way this war results there may be little or no love for the United States and the other nations which form Pan-America.

"No matter, therefore, how fair and just the nations of America have been in their efforts to preserve their neutrality and in no way interfere on either side of this conflict, the war passions and the war power of the peoples and the Governments of the victorious group of nations may force a policy toward Pan-Americanism, toward the Monroe Doctrine, and toward their relationship with individual countries of the Western Hemisphere which will demand absolute solidarity of action on the part of the American republics to preserve their very integrity.

Must Unite in Defense.

"In the light of this terrible though regrettable possibility, one supreme thought stands out, and that is: 'If a foreign foe were to succeed in destroying the sovereignty of the United States it would only be a question of time when that foe would destroy the sovereignty of every other American republic.'

"In turn, there is no doubt whatever that if any foreign foe ever succeeded in extending its dominion over a considerable part of Latin-America and if the nations of Latin-America should become dependencies, it would inevitably follow that the United States would meet the same fate, because no foreign foe could achieve such a result except by a victory over the United States.

"All Pan-America will, therefore, rejoice if this conference shall give the inspiration, though it might not be able to write the act, because it is not a political gathering, for the actual evolution of the Monroe Doctrine into a Pan-American Doctrine which will mean that the Latin-American republics, in the event the United States were attacked by a foreign foe, would, with all their physical and moral force, stand for the protection and sovereignty of the United States just as quickly as the United States under corresponding circumstances would stand for their sovereignty and integrity.

"With a Pan-American doctrine recognized and approved by all the American republics there would be no danger for the sovereignty and peace of Pan-America, and the greatest step possible for practical peace among all nations would be achieved."

Entertaining Visiting Scientists.

The congress concludes tomorrow the first week of its session, and among the delegates the sentiment prevails that aside from the barriers of boundary and fixed political conditions, there is no reason to believe that Pan-American unity is far from realization.

Another week will be spent here. Business sessions will be devoted largely to consideration of papers on political and scientific subjects and the discussion of international law, but there will be plenty of of opportunities for citizens of the United States both in public and private life gathered here to strengthen their newly made friendships with the Latin-Americans.

Scores of social functions have been arranged for the coming week, and at the close of the congress the United States will for another week be the host of the visiting delegates. The State Department announced today that when the congress adjourned the delegates would be taken on special trains on a tour as far as Boston, some time being spent at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. The disbanding will occur at New York on the return from Boston.

The second joint session of the congress tomorrow will be a clearing day for resolutions. All Chairmen of delegations have been requested to present at that meeting such resolutions as they have to offer.

Many of the organizations which have been meeting here this week in conjunction with the Scientific Congress held their final meetings today. In addition to the score or more sectional meetings of the congress, fifteen distinct American societies have been in session. It is estimated that nearly one thousand addresses were delivered in the various meetings in one day. Societies which held final meetings today were the American Civic Association, the American Society of International Law, the American Sociological Society, and the American Statistical Society.

Tonight the foreign delegates to the Scientific Congress were guests of the American delegation at a theatre party.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 31.—Press comment in Argentina upon the proceedings of the Scientific Congress indicates that the gathering is considered political rather than scientific in character. The press in general expresses satisfaction with the declarations of Secretary of State Lansing and the progress of Monroeism toward Pan-Americans.

DEFINES MONROE DOCTRINE.

Is a Policy, Not International Law, Root Explains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Ex-Senator Elihu Root of New York said today that the Monroe Doctrine could never be the subject of discussion by the Pan-American Institute of International Law because the Monroe Doctrine was a policy and not a matter of law. Mr. Root was speaking at an informal session of the institute at the Pan-American Building this morning, at which he, ex-Secretary of State Robert Bacon, James Brown Scott, and others discussed a special organization for the purpose of getting a general agreement, almost amounting to a codification, as to certain points of international practice.

"An official body," said Mr. Root, "would move too slowly for this purpose, perhaps would do nothing. This is so because the representatives would make no move on any subject before they h ' communicated with their Governments. On the other hand, a body of unofficials, expert in the questions uppermost in our minds, will express opinions, and then the institute can endeavor to impress all the American Governments with the importance and necessity of standing solidly behind these constructions of the rules and principles of international law and holding fast to those opinions against all the world."

"The easiest doctrine is the doctrine of expatriation," said Mr. Root in answer to a question. "Some European countries have never accepted the doctrine that one of their nationals can become naturalized, with no claim remaining on his native land and no claim remaining of his native land on him. That would be a matter on which the institute could make recommendations and impress the world with its unanimity."

"How about the Monroe Doctrine?" was the next question.

"That can never be the subject of discussion before the institute," answered Mr. Root, "because it is an expression of policy and not a question at law."

TWO MORE KILLED IN GEORGIA

Pitched Battles Between Whites and Negroes Have Already Resulted in Nine Deaths.

BLAKELY, Ga., Dec. 31.—Two more negroes were killed and four negro lodge buildings burned today in the western section of Early County, in a renewal of yesterday's clashes between whites and negroes, according to reports reaching here tonight. On reports that negroes were threatening the lives of white farmers, a large number of armed men left here for the scene, and reports from beyond the Chattahoochee River, the dividing line between Georgia and Alabama, said many white men had crossed from Alabama.

Seven negroes were killed yesterday by posses which sought Grandison Goolsby and his sons, Mike and Ulysses, accused of killing Henry J. Villipigue, a white plantation overseer. Today mobs scoured the river country on hearing a report that Goolsby's sons had not been burned to death in a negro cabin as reported, but had escaped.

SEVEN MORE DRY STATES.

3,000 Saloons and Some Breweries and Wholesale Houses Forced Out of Business.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—State wide prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors will become effective in seven States at midnight tonight, putting out of business more than 3,000 saloons, a large number of breweries, wholesale liquor houses, and distilleries, according to figures of the Anti-Saloon League of America. The addition of these seven States will bring the total of prohibition States in the Union to nineteen.

The States which are to enter the dry column are Iowa, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Arkansas, and South Carolina. Many counties in all of the seven States have prohibited the sale of liquor for a number of years under local option laws.

NON-JEWS GIVE AID TO WAR SUFFERERS

Committee Receives Three Checks for $1,200 and Letters of Kindly Interest.

GENEROSITY OF CHILDREN

Boy of 8 Sends His Bankbook and Little Girls Give All Their Savings.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, which is attempting to raise $5,000,000 before the end of 1916 for the benefit of Jews suffering from the war, announced yesterday at the office of the Treasurer, Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, the receipt of $1,200 in three contributions from prominent non-Jews. These contributors were ex-Senator W. A. Clark, $1,000; R. Fulton Cutting, $100, and Paul D. Cravath, $100.

Another non-Jewish contributor was L. C. Evans of 11 Dean Street, Brooklyn, who accompanied his check with a letter in which he said:

"Would that I could make the figure much greater; for, after more than forty years of close association with Jews, including very intimate and confidential relations with not a few, the appeal comes to me with peculiar force."

A contribution and a letter that won responsive appreciation from the members of the committee was from Samuel Davis, an eight-year-old boy. His contribution was his bank book, with authorization conveyed to the committee to draw out all of the money on deposit —not a staggering sum, but the total of the boy's savings. The letter read:

"I am a little boy 8 years old, and mother always reads the paper and tells me of the poor little children in Europe, that they have nothing to eat, so I send you all I have and hope that everyone will do the same."

Another contribution from children was $1 from Leah and Miriam Farbstein. This letter, signed by both, accompanied the money:

"I'm only 6½ years old, and sister 4 years old, and we saved up in our bank $1, and father told us there is a lot of children in Russia that have nothing to eat; so would you please accept my one dollar. Send it to them. I wish you all success."

A gift of $2,500 was received yesterday at the campaign headquarters of the committee, 174 Second Avenue, from the Rev. Horace J. Wolf of Rochester, N. Y., who collected the amount from a number of Jews living in Rochester who had read the newspaper accounts of the big mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 21. The sum was contributed," Dr. Wolf wrote, solely in response to the printed accounts, and not because of any other appeal. The Jews of Rochester expect to raise $25,000 there through the campaign which they will soon begin.

Yesterday's Contributions.

The total of cash contributions received and tabulated at the office of the Treasurer is now $771,058. Those added to the list yesterday of $25 or more each were:

J. Rosenwald	$50,000	S. Rosenthal & Co.	50
L. Stern	1,500	A. B. Simon	50
West End Syna-gogue	1,272	Louis Auerbach	50
F. Hirschhorn	1,000	Levy & Friedberg	50
A. Lewisohn	1,000	Henry Esberg	50
S. S. Rosenstamm	1,000	Louis Lebowitz	50
Martin Beck	1,000	S. W. Fairchild	50
W. A. Clark	1,000	L. Popper & Sons	50
Wilmington Com.	611	Arthur M. Elsig	50
B. Blumenthal & Co.	500	Mark Ash	50
C. Klingerstein	500	Julius Hart	50
C. Hirschhorn	500	B. Jacob & Sons	50
R. Limburg	500	Gustav Pionsky	50
E. A. Kerbs	500	A. S. Van Wezel employes	37
Malvina Hoffman	500	Cong. Peni-El	35
Z. Van Raalte	500	H. V. Putzel	25
St. Joseph Com.	350	Swin Bros.	25
Dallas Com.	350	Pan-Am. Trading Co.	25
A. D. Rendheim	250	Rubinson Bros.	25
Sutro Bros. & Co.	250	R. J. Heavenwich	25
M. Rendheim	250	Max Greene	25
E. Silverstein	250	Nelson A. Miller	25
A. Alexander	250	W. Cowen & Bros.	25
Fritz Achelis	250	Mrs. L. Manheimer	25
L. S. Bruch	250	William S. Gordon	25
J. M. Schain	200	Stein, Levy & Co.	25
I. Friedenheit	200	Rosalie Rosenberg	25
H. Ittleson	200	S. F. Currick	25
Carl Lehr	200	M. Levy	25
Mt. Sinai Cong	185	Myron Schaffer	25
H. P. Wertheimer	150	Jacobs Woolen Co.	25
Oklahoma Com.	150	A. R. Katz Co.	25
B. Hymont & Sheve-ell Co.	100	Philip Maslansky	25
Max Solomon	100	Howard S. Gans	25
J. Loewenthal & Co.	100	Rabinowitz & Klinberg	25
J. Loewenthal	100	Slote & Schaffer	25
Cong. Beth Israel	100	Samuel Kosven	25
S. L. Holzman	100	Florian Tobias	25
Silverstein Bros.	100	Mrs. R. Hirchman	25
M. A. Felman	100	Mrs. A. Nevins	25
R. A. Low	100	Benjamin Block	25
Martin Paskies	100	Lazar Jacobsohn	25
Lesse L. Lasky	100	Mrs. E. A. Lewis	25
S. A. Herzog	100	S. Sellgmann	25
A. Schrier	100	A. Meyer Skirt Co.	25
Tillie L. Steindler	100	E. Newgass & Co.	25
J. E. Hoffman	100	Nona Jones and Marie Cavagnaro	25
Julius Loeb	100	H. J. Rosenbaum	25
A. E. Hoffman	100	L. D. Loewenthal	25
O. Heymann & Co.	100	Tillie Silverstein	25
Fidelity Metal Co.	100	Momory of Catherine V. Davis	25
S. S. Steiner	100	Deker & Zilewitz	25
Paul D. Cravath	100	Itzkowitz Bros.	25
J. N. Rosenberg	100	Max Schwarz	25
A. F. Sterne	100	Henry J. Goldberg	25
R. F. Cutting	100	Harry Fuld	25
A. M. Guinzberg	100	Lorenz, Friedman & Shullhoff	25
Elias Kempner	100	Linen Supply Co.	25
N. Schuss & Co.	100		
Gerstenzang Bros.	50		
M Turitz (col.)	50		
Bronx Young Folks	50		
Dr. A. Hymanson	50		
A. Orent & Bros.	50		

Pledges amounting to more than $70 a month were also received yesterday. Of these the largest were $25 a month from Philip Maslansky, and $10 a month from Solomon Hecht.

The Central Jewish Relief Committee, which is co-operating with the American Jewish Relief Committee in raising the $5,000,000 fund, yesterday announced through its Executive Secretary, Albert Lucas, contributions amounting to more than $11,500. These contributions were:

For Palestine	$3,220	Macon, Ga., Com.	60
Daily News, (col.)	1,983	Manchester Com.	50
San Fran. Com.	1,100	Jacksonville Com.	50
Paterson Com.	1,000	Berkley, Va.	46
Gifts under $25	794	Norwich, Conn.	4
For Palestine	682	Cong. Sgudas Achim	40
Binghamton Com.	206	Elyria, Ohio	37
Yonkers Com.	200	Gloversville Com.	35
Northampton	150	Cong. of Jamaica	35
Albany Com.	150	Ashley, N. H.	34
Denver Com.	125	Tacoma, Wash.	30
Erie, Penn., Com.	110	Emp. Lamport Mfg. Co.	30
Malden Com.	100	E. Golub, Boston	30
Baltimore Com.	100	Berlin, Ontario	29
London Com.	100	Norwich, Conn.	27
Hamilton Alliance	100	M. J. De Beer	27
Biddeford, Me.	88	Mrs. S. Sanberg	25
Worcester, Mass.	80	Harrisburg ladies	25
Beth Hamedrash	81	Y. W. H. A., Long Branch	25
St. Paul Com.	70	L. Kapit, (col.)	25
Atoka, Okla.	71	Trenton Com.	25
Ezrath Achim L'ge	65	S. Heller, (col.)	25
M. Bloom	55	J. Rakow, Troy, Kan.	25
Newark Com.	53		
Jersey City	51		
New Bedford Com.	50		

The Treasurer of the Central Committee is Harry Fischel, whose office is at 63 Park Row.

FUND FOR NEEDIEST $30,598.

Last-Day Gifts Make Christmas Relief Double That of 1914.

Contributions received during the closing days of the year by the four societies in charge of relief work for the one hundred neediest cases, the appeal for which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES before Christmas, brought the total amount of the fund last night up to $30,598.11. Of this amount the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received $10,808.49; the Charity Organization Society, $9,174.53; the State Charities Aid Association, $6,432.83; the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $2,229, and THE NEW YORK TIMES, $1,953.26.

Additional contributions since last Monday were as follows: Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $98; Charity Organization Society, $24; State Charities Aid Association, $7; Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $9; THE NEW YORK TIMES, $5, received from B. J. M. THE TIMES also acknowledges a check for $5 received last week from Mrs. W. F. Clark.

The contributions more than doubled the amount obtained last year for the one hundred neediest cases. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities did not share directly in 1914, and the amount received by the other three organizations was $14,495.47.

One of the gifts received by the Charity Organization Society was a small shell purse containing five souvenir half-dime pieces, five five-cent pieces and five pennies. The dates on the coins varied from 1840 to 1859. A letter said that the purse belonged to a seven-year-old girl who died May 31, 1859, and who "earned" the money by taking medicine during her illness. The following request was made:

"Sell the coins and aid some one. Give the purse to some little girl," the accompanying letter said.

TO STUDY SOCIAL CHANGES.

Civic Federation to Receive a Survey of Last Thirty Years.

A survey of the social and industrial changes that have taken place in this country in the last generation, the present and prospective effects of the war upon immigration to the United States, and a report of an investigation of American employers' profit-sharing plans are among the important topics which the National Civic Federation will take up at its annual meeting on Jan. 17 and 18. The meeting will be held at the New Willard Hotel in Washington.

The Executive Council of the Federation is composed or prominent employers, prominent wage earners, and others well known in public life. Seth Low is President and Ralph M. Easley is Chairman of the Executive Council. Its offices are in the Metropolitan Tower in this city.

Analyses of more than 100 profit-sharing plans have been made by the Federation, and a suggestion will be submitted for the organization of a commission to make exhaustive study of the question of Government ownership.

The industrial economics department, of which John Hays Hammond is Chairman, will make a report on its survey of social and industrial changes during the last thirty years. The object of the survey was to summarize the changes in our national life and to gather material to show where there has been a gain in well-being and where there has been a loss. Labor conditions, employers' welfare work, agricultural conditions, housing conditions, educational opportunities, public health, business ethics, and political ethics are special topics of the survey.

Toledo Machine and Tool Co. Sold.

The Toledo Machine and Tool Company has been bought by Holt, McWilliam & Co. of New York for clients. The company is capitalized at $6,000,000, the stock having been increased recently from $1,200,000 through the distribution of a 400 per cent. stock dividend. The company has specialized in the manufacture of machinery for making sheet-metal products.

DESCRIBES REFORMS AT COLORADO MINES

Welborn Reports Fuel and Iron Co. Has Adopted Federal Board's Findings.

MAKING MODEL VILLAGES

$119,471 for Dwellings, Clubhouses, Bathhouses and Homes—Emergency Hospitals.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 31.—A statement of progress made under the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company industrial representation plan was presented today by J. F. Welborn, President of the corporation, to the Colorado Coal Commission appointed by President Wilson, consisting of Seth Low, Charles W. Mills, and Patrick Gilday. The industrial representation plan was put into effect in its completed form during the visit to Colorado last September and October of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The statement included the assertion that in 1915 the corporation expended $57,205 in removing objectionable buildings and erecting model dwellings, $15,295 in fencing the homes of its employes to encourage gardening, and $22,971 in constructing clubhouses and bathhouses, with an additional $24,000 expenditure arranged for in completing clubhouses now in course of construction —a total of $119,471. These disbursements were made in "an effort to give to the camps the appearance of model villages."

In this connection Mr. Welborn referred to the recent extension of Young Men's Christian Association work to the mining camps, as a result of which much of the club activities formerly conducted by the company now are under the direction of that association. He said the Y. M. C. A. had itself requested the privilege of starting its work in the camps.

Mr. Welborn also announced a policy of building emergency hospitals in the mining camps of the company. He said the first of these hospitals—at Primero, Col., and Sunrise, Wyo.—were in process of construction, having been given by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Plan of Representation.

The statement contained a detailed summary of the industrial representation plan, and a declaration that the system now in effect included features suggested by the Colorado Coal Commission, as well as a substantial acceptance of three findings of the Anthracite Strike Commission suggested by President Wilson as applicable to conditions in Colorado.

In beginning his statement Mr. Welborn declared it to be the purpose of the corporation to co-operate with the commission in its labors.

"We shall welcome a visit of the Commissioners to each of the company's several mining camps, as well as to its iron mines, its quarries, and steel works, should these branches of the company's industrial operations also be of interest," the statement said. "The company will be pleased to furnish the commission with available information respecting matters pertaining to the employment, living, and working conditions of its employes, and will gladly accord its members every facility for personal inspection of the company's properties and personal interviews with employes, should this be desired."

"Our company believes that the commission has acted wisely in deferring its visit to Colorado until the present," Mr. Welborn said. "As foreseen, time has been afforded to show whether the steps taken by the company more than a year ago to further closer relations with its employes and to provide means for the joint consideration of grievances were in the right direction, and opportunity has been given to develop the initial steps into a comprehensive plan of industrial representation and an arrangement between the company and its employes, which it is hoped will commend themselves to the commission."

Visits by Three Directors.

Detailing further the development of the original representation system into the completed plan now in effect, Mr. Welborn said the company had been fortunate in having had visits during the year from three of its New York Directors.

"Especially was the company fortunate," the statement continued, "in having during September and October a visit of three weeks' duration from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., he added.

The statement set forth that the corporation had adopted the principles embodied in three findings of the anthracite strike commission—one which provided for a board of conciliaton on whch miners and operators should be represented, one which secured to the miners the right to check weights of coal, and one which guaranteed that there should be no discrimination on account of membership or non-membership in labor organizations. These three findings were recommended by President Wilson.

Mr. Welborn explained that the company had not found it practicable to await the arrival of the commission before putting its industrial representation plan into operation, but expressed a hope that the embodiment of many suggestions made by the commissioners would be convincing proof of "a willingness on the company's part to have the plan in its final development as much the result of co-operation with the commission as circumstances would permit."

Mr. Welborn declared that the company's political policy was one of non-interference.

"Where officers or employes of the company participate in political matters," he added, "it must be as citizens only, and not as a means of bringing company influence or pressure to bear. No officer or official of the company has a right to speak in its name in regard to such matters."

ROADS WIN FREE-TIME FIGHT

Commerce Board Upholds Their Reduction of Allowance from 30 to 15 Days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today declined to suspend schedules of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and other trunk-line railroads which provide for a reduction from thirty to fifteen days in the allowance of free time on export freight. This means that the commission has approved the free-time allowance reduction, beginning Jan. 1. It may improve congested freight conditions at the Port of New York. The reductions apply also to freight shipped to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News.

New classifications of freight which would have resulted in general increases in rates on grain and grain products and various other commodities between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi River were disapproved.

Reductions in rates on anthracite coal from the Pennsylvania fields to the Atlantic seaboard were again postponed by the Commerce Commission. They will become effective on April 1 instead of Jan. 1. They were originally ordered for Oct. 1 and have been twice extended. The commission wants to give the coal roads time to work out the new rate schedules they have been ordered to make.

RECORD BANKRUPTCY YEAR.

1,723 Petitions Filed in 1915, 27 More Than Previous Year.

During the past year 1,723 petitions in bankruptcy were filed in the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court, 27 more than in 1914, which was a record year. There were 1,696 filed in 1914, 1,682 in 1913, 1,577 in 1912, 1,518 in 1911, and 1,283 in 1910.

The total number of petitions filed since the act went into effect in Aug. 1, 1898, is 22,678. About 1,100 persons have been in bankruptcy twice, 60 have been in three times, 4 four times, and 1 five times. There were 883 discharges in 1915.

New International Arms Issue Out.

F. B. Keech & Co. are bringing out an issue of 40,000 shares out of an authorized 300,000 shares of International Arms and Fuse Securities Corporation stock, par value $25. The company has erected a plant at Newark and is devoting itself exclusively to the loading of time fuses. It has two contracts with the British Government amounting to $27,850,000.

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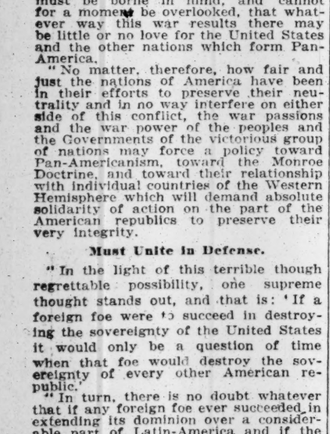
A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO ALL



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TO-DAY "NEW YEAR'S"
ON FREE VIEW FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
Continuing Daily (Sunday excepted) until the Date of the Unrestricted Public Sale
Mr. Thomas B. Clarke's
Private Collection of
Beautiful Old Textiles
And His Remarkable Gathering of
Antique Plates of Many Nations
To Be Sold on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Afternoons, Next
January 5, 6, 7, and 8, at 2:30 o'clock
***Descriptive catalogue by Dana H. Carroll, and beautifully illustrated by color and half-tone plates mailed on receipt of one dollar.
The Sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

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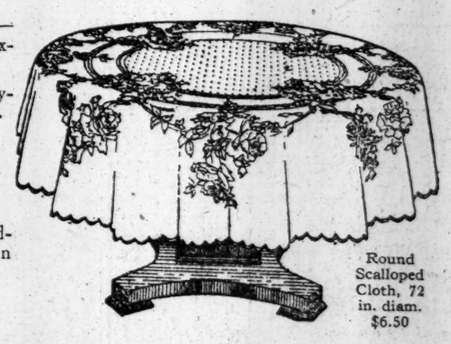
Established 1820
FURS
20% Reductions
Women's Coats, Muffs and Neckpieces
also
Men's Fur and Fur-lined Coats, Chauffeurs' Coats, Caps, Gloves and Robes
391 FIFTH AVENUE

Annual Sale at McCutcheon's
Reg. Trade Mark
DURING the entire month of January, commencing Monday, we shall offer as usual large lines of Household Linens, Lingerie, etc., at
10% Discount
It has been somewhat of a merchandising feat to secure supplies in the usual volume necessary for this annual event, but we are happily able to announce that the stocks will be found as varied and ample as usual, and the display is in every way worthy of "The Linen Store's" traditions.
Table Cloths and Napkins—Including a number of our Exclusive Designs.
Fancy Table Linens—Doylies, Scarfs, Centerpieces, etc.
Towels and Towelings.
Bed Linens and Bed Coverings.
Ladies' Hosiery.
Ladies' Underwear—Including very recent Parisian Lingerie importations.
Infants' and Children's Wear.

Round Scalloped Cloth, 72 in. diam. $6.50
1916 Wash Fabrics
We begin on Monday, also, our display of white and colored Dress Cottons, Dress Linens, etc., for Spring and Summer of 1916. The collection includes the newest foreign productions, as well as the choicest American-made fabrics.
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The story of the world's greatest war told in beautifully executed illustrations in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. 10 cents; $5.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

HIGH WAGES MARKED YEAR'S BIG BUSINESS

Hundreds of Concerns Shared New Prosperity with Their Workers.

UNIONS REPORT INCREASES

Scores of Firms, Independent of Labor Organizations, Raised Wages—Outlook for 1916.

An unusual year for labor—probably the most unusual in a generation—ended yesterday. For some of its earlier troubles the war in Europe was to blame. Its present problems are largely due to unprecedented prosperity.

In New York City it closed with a statement from union sources that 200 business institutions had increased the pay of their employes. A list of 128 of these is appended. But this does not include the many independent concerns that were equally—and in some cases even more—generous.

From over the country came a survey of labor conditions offering many problems. Some of these were purely local, whereas others reflected the great struggle going on in Europe. The charges growing out of "conspiracies to foment strikes" had a direct reaction on several organizations, and several reported losses in membership as a result. Other problems arose from the startling change from industrial depression to high tide of prosperity, and many of these will have to be settled this year.

Many additional reports were received of demands for higher pay. One of these came from the anthracite coal miners, which have a membership of 17,000. John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers, speaking for this body, said a substantial increase would have to be forthcoming if a great strike is to be avoided. The existing agreement has until April 1 to run.

Operators Are Prepared.

Replying to this warning, the anthracite operators yesterday announced that they were "fully prepared to fight the consumers' battle by keeping anthracite prices at their present level," and that "any an advance in wages can operate to force an increase in the wholesale prices."

From Boston, from Chicago, from the textile industries in New England, and from other sections of the country came more notices of higher wages. The tremendous need of labor along the waterfront in Boston had a corresponding reaction on labor conditions, and the pay of longshoremen was increased from 5 to 5 cents an hour.

There are about 30,000 longshoremen and stevedores in New York City, but they received a similar advance three months ago, and it is not expected more will be asked. In Philadelphia and Baltimore, which benefited by the diversion of shipping from New York because of the freight congestion, waterfront laborers are also profiting.

The final reports obtained from sources close to the employes of steam railways, who made demands some time ago, was that the vote being taken by the members is drawing to a close. What is done in this dispute will affect more than 100,000 men. Under the rules of these unionists a vote must be taken before a strike can be called, and it is expected the terms to be proposed to the big roads will be ready either next month, or some time in March.

Two unions in New York City that have submitted requests for better pay, and which were not included in lists previously published, are largely engaged in subway work. One is Rockmen's Union, Local No. 5, which has 3,500 men on its rolls, and the other is the hoisting engineers' union. The rockmen ask for an increase from 28 to 35 cents an hour on jobs where that scale does not already exist, and the engineers want a flat rate of $35 a week for each man, no matter where employed.

Firms That Save Increases.

The list of New York firms and corporations that have granted increases in pay to certain trades employed by them, as given out by the unions, follows;

MACHINERY.

R. Hoe & Co.
E. W. Bliss Company, (Brooklyn.)
Washington Engine Works.

BUILDING TRADES.

Clinton Fireproofing Company of New England.
George S. Holmes Company.
Arthur Greenfield, Inc.
Fireproof Contractors' Corporation.
McCartney Construction Company.
National Metal Bead Company.
Plumb & Bourquin.
George F. Root Company.
Standard Metal Furring and Lathing Company.
Sterling Ceiling and Lathing Company.
White Fireproof Construction Company.
Amos & De Forge, Inc.
Architectural Plastering Company, Inc.
John J. Beatty, 1,469 Dean St., (Brooklyn.)
H. Beitz.
Charles W. Brace, (Long Island City.)
Davis Brown, Inc.
Conroy Brothers, Inc.
W. B. Corney & Brother.
Henry A. Cousins.
Denlvelle Hydraulic Composite Stone Company.
Martin Disken & Sons, Inc., (Brooklyn.)
Donnelly & Ricci.
Patrick J. Durcan, Inc.
M. R. Giusti.
Grassi Brothers.
Jacobson & Co.
Kessler Stevenson Corporation.
Andrew Kiesel.
John W. Kissell, Inc.
Klee-Thompson Company.
M. J. Martin & Son, Inc.
John McKeown, Inc., (Brooklyn.)
F. McManus & Bros.
McNulty Brothers, Inc.
H. W. Miller, Inc.
James Morrison, Inc.
Neumann & Even.
T. A. O'Rourke.
James A. Phillips, Inc.
Michael Power.
S. M. Rosario and Brother.
John J. Roberts Company.
Robertson & Smith, Inc.
Rochette & Parzini Company.
Alexander & Reid Company.
Charles K. Earzum & Sons.
Busnick Tile Company.
John R. Carpenter Company, (Jamaica.)
Frank L. Davis.
Doty & Orr Company.
C. E. Ensign.
Adolph Grant & Co.
Grant-Thompson Company.
William D. Grant, Inc.
Howden Tile Company.
William H. Jackson Company.
Jackson's Mantel and Grate Works, Inc.
Lieber & Nobbe.
Mart & Lawton.
McLaury Tile Company.
Henry Miles & Sons, (Brooklyn.)
Modern Tile and Marble Company.
Herman Petri, Inc.
Savage & Bedell, (Brooklyn.)
Rudolph Schroeder.
John H. Shipway & Brother.
Traitel Marble Company, (Long Island City.)
J. M. Wells.
Morris G. Williams & Co., (Brooklyn.)
J. P. Zurla Tile Company.

MILLINERY.

American Hat Co.,
J. Anderson Hat Co.,
W. Aaronstein Co.,
N. H. Borenstein & Sons,
Botany Hat Works,
Brodkin Straw Hat Works,
Columbia Hat Works,
Finer & Bachrach,
Flaum & Lautenberg,
Geduld Brothers,
Charles Goldstein,
W. Glucken & Co.,
Kram Hat Co.,
Kaurich Brothers,
Nat Levine Hat Co.,
J. Lein & Co.,
Lion Hat Co.,
Larence Hat Co.,
Manhattan Hat Co.,
Marion Hat Works,
J. Merksamer,
Mirkin & Margolies,
A. J. Raefelson & Co.,
Sanes Hat Co.,
Savoy Hat Co.,
Starling Hat Co.,
Superior Hat Works,
M. & J. Talinoff,
S. Treeger,
Tarnower Brothers,
U. S. Hat Company,
Jules Weill,
Weiss & Meyers,
Greenstein Brothers & Co.,
Blumenfeld & Bloom,
Wieder Brothers,
J. Gorden,
J. L. Blum,
Furman & Co.,
Turner & Reyback Co.,
Paris Hat Co.,
Stone Brothers,
H. Koppel Hat Co.,
Lewis & Rose,
Union Headgear Co.,
Berg Brothers,
Rosenblatt Brothers,
Majestic Hat Co.,
Louis Hat Co.

The above list does not include, of course, the street railway companies of New York that recently gave increases. Nor does it include the Navy Yard; employers of Pullman conductors, porters and others, who, while living here obtained their advances from office headquarters located elsewhere.

But, chiefly, the list does not include the vast number of independent firms that shared increased prosperity with their employes. The National Metal Trades Association, for example, is the largest institution of its kind in the country, but it is not a union concern. It probably has 500 or 600 shops throughout the United States, but it has refused to grant an eight-hour day, and was, therefore, not included in the list given out by the organizations.

Yet, in every one of the many shops of this corporation in New York City, and elsewhere, for that matter, advances in wages, and especially to machinists, were granted. And thousands of men were the beneficiaries.

No firms were included in the cloak and suit trade, because, as explained at the offices at 200 Fifth Avenue yesterday, the association has an agreement with its workers that will not expire for many months. When this agreement was made a substantial sum was added to each pay envelope.

In the financial district many increases will go into effect today, but most of them are of an individual nature. The financial district, as is well known, has had special reason for congratulating itself on the recent era of prosperity. Hundreds of bonuses were distributed by banks and banking houses.

Practically the only class of employes that had nothing encouraging in view were employed by the city. Instead of an advancement, some of these are confronted with a reduction, under a program of economy recently undertaken. Frank Sullivan, who has their fight in hand, optimistically asserted yesterday that he hopes to be able to stave off the decrease.

CITY'S WORK FOR THE YEAR.

Department Heads Agree That 1915 Led in Municipal Progress.

City officials gave yesterday expressions of their views as to the greatest achievements during 1915 in the various departments of government over which they presided. Mayor Mitchel was asked to generalize on the work of his administration, but sent word through his secretary, Theodore D. Rousseau, that an eleventh-hour accumulation of public matters which required his attention prevented him from doing so. These are the most important accomplishments of the year by the Mitchel administration as seen by some of its members:

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen—"The work of the Board of Estimate has been so great that I would not care to comment on it in this way without consulting the records.

"As to the work of the Board of Aldermen, I may say that it has been a great pleasure to work with a body of men such as they. They have responded to every appeal which I have made to them, and not only the majority leader, Henry Curran, but the minority leader, Frank Dowling, have co-operated with me to the fullest extent. Among their most important achievements was the codification of ordinances for the first time in ten years, the passage of a new Building Code, and the passage of many new ordinances improving the great laws of the city. The board surrendered voluntarily the power of issuing licenses and other petty matters, which took up too much of its time. It revised its own rules and organized committees. It may be made a great municipal legislature by the extension of its powers."

William A. Prendergast, Controller.—"The work of the Finance Department is more prosaic than the work of many of the other departments. The central payroll division is one of the achievements of the last year which is working most successfully. Its purpose is to prepare the payroll for all departments of the city, thus doing away with the necessity for an accounting force in each office.

Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner.—"Last year we set out to decrease the number of fires in this city by 1,000. Up to yesterday there were 997 less fires than there were last year, and we were afraid that we would not accomplish our purpose. At 5 o'clock this afternoon there were 1,001 less fires than there were for the corresponding period in 1915.

CUSTOM HOUSE'S BEST YEAR

Total for Exports and Imports for 1915 Is $2,762,607,621.

The New York Custom House closed its calendar yesterday with a record for exports surpassing any similar period in its history. They totaled $1,783,372,310 counting both domestic and foreign exports. Of this great sum, Canadian wheat and other products had a value of $40,558,102, leaving the balance to the credit of American production. The grand total of the foreign commerce of the Customs District of New York for 1915, including domestic and foreign exports, and imports of merchandise, reached the unprecedented figure of $2,762,607,621, compared with $1,906,525,366 in 1914, a gain in the twelve months of $856,082,255.

As a revenue earner, however, the local district was less successful, as duty collections in 1915 were $23,035,175 below those of the year before, Collector Dudley Field Malone reporting the 1915 collections at $142,957,300, against $165,992,475 in the same period of 1914. An unusual feature was the fact that while imports here for he year exceeded those of 1914, the duty collections were less than in the year before. This was explained by customs officials as due to the circumstance that more raw or semi-manufactured products were imported in 1915 on which no duty, or a low rate of duty accrued, whereas in the twelve months preceding manufactured products predominated, paying higher rates.

Total imports for the year reached $979,235,311, or $5,246,022 in excess of last year. Of the belligerent countries, England alone has been able to maintain shipments of manufactured merchandise in anything like usual quantities. French products as well as Russian showed a heavy decline in 1915, while merchandise from Germany and Austria-Hungary cut a comparatively small figure. On the other hand, vast quantities of raw products from South America, Africa, and Asia were diverted from Europe and entered at this port.

The war exerted a remarkable effect on the movements of gold and silver, the 1915 imports of the two precious metals, in specie or bullion, amounting to the high total of $170,962,997, compared with only $25,172,150 in 1914. The heavy inward movement of gold in particular, largely from England, was to pay for war supplies and also to stabilize the rates of exchange.

MAXWELL PLANS TO FIGHT.

City Superintendent of Schools Wants to Hold On.

City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell intends to fight to retain his office. He will make no statement at present upon this subject, but his friends in the Board of Education and outside of it are planning for his re-election in March next. The candidacy of William G. Willcox for President of the board seems to be affected by the plan to drop Dr. Maxwell.

Mr. Willcox is looked upon as Mayor Mitchel's nominee for the Presidency, and it is expected that, if elected, he will try to carry out the Mayor's wishes, one of which is for a new City Superintendent.

There are among Mr. Willcox's supporters members of the board who feel kindly toward Dr. Maxwell and want to see him re-elected. The plan to set him aside for Mr. Wirt is not to these members' liking, and may lead them to vote for some one else than Mr. Willcox in February next.

ADVERTISEMENT.
Shoe Trade Improving
Brown Shoe Company, Inc., Report Gain of Nearly $800,000 in 1915.

Brown Shoe Company, Inc., of St. Louis, report an increase in actual shipments to customers for the year 1915 over 1914 of $779,302.20. The improvement started August 1st, and for the past five months the Company's shipments were $5,766,656.06 against $4,828,508.00 in 1914, showing a gain for said five months of $1,488,148.06. No foreign army business is included in this showing.

The Company operates eight large, fully equipped manufacturing plants and two well located distributing houses. One of the Company's great specialties, "Buster Brown" Shoes for boys and girls, are selling beyond present manufacturing capacity, and provision is now being made for a greater output.

STEEL TRADE BEGINS BUSIEST NEW YEAR

Mills and Furnaces Roaring Under Pressure of Heavy Demand and High Prices.

PIG SELLING AT $20 A TON

Many Plants Working Beyond Rated Capacity—Output Well Sold Up to Middle of 1916.

The steel and iron industry enters the new year with mills and furnaces roaring along under a pressure of business greater than any ever known in the trade before. Prices have never been as high, buyers never so insistent, and the optimism of steel makers never so great. From the present outlook the steel men believe that 1916 will see new records in both output and prices, several times repeated, before the year is half gone, while orders already in sight promise operations at capacity for the greater part of the year.

Pig iron, the basic element of steel, is selling on an officially quoted level of $18.95 per ton, against $13.45 a ton a year ago. As a matter of fact round amounts have changed hands, steel men say, around $20 a ton, and the demand from all quarters of the trade has so expanded since Nov. 1 that scores of blast furnaces, considered obsolete and shut down for ten years have been blown in.

The pig iron output tells the record of steel production. The greatest production the country ever saw was in 1913, when the total stood, roughly, at 31,000 tons. This record will not be surpassed this year because in the first six months the industry was flat on its back. But, even with that, the figures of the greatest year will be closely approached. The output in 1914 was 23,500,000 tons and it is estimated in quarters of authority that the current year's output will prove to be 29,800,000 tons when full returns are in. Owing to the rise of prices, it is figured that the production of 1915 represented $120,000,000 more than that of the preceding year.

Increased activity at blast furnaces naturally caused greater mining operations and a close estimate of the year's production of ore places the total in excess of 50,000,000 tons, a gain over 1914 of close to 40 per cent. The country's blast furnaces all told have a rated capacity of 44,000,000 tons. Not all of this could be working at the same time, owing to repairs that have frequently to be made, but experts calculate that capacity of 40,000,000 tons is possible of operation, and the New Year promises to fill this and more. Pig iron at present is being turned out at the estimated rate of 38,000,000 tons a year, so it is seen that only a slight expansion will occupy the full capacity.

Steel making is proceeding at a rate of 40,000,000 tons of ingots, which, if carried throughout the year, will bring a total production nearly twice as great as that of 1914 and far and away ahead of any other year. In 1914 ingots were made to the total of 22,830,000 tons, of which the Steel Corporation accounted for 11,836,000 tons. The Steel Corporation now is running at the rate of close to 20,000,000 tons and new construction work is under way which should raise this figure substantially within the next three months.

Buying of steel by war munition makers at home and abroad has been largely responsible for the rise of prices in certain lines, but this by no means tells the full story. Purchases of plates by domestic shipbuilders have been truly enormous, and because of this one factor in the market, plates, which were selling a year ago as low as $1.05 per hundred pounds are now quoted at $1.90 and $2. This is a gain of close to 100 per cent. in a year. Steel rounds, normally selling around $1.00 a hundred are snapped up by shell manufacturers at $3.50 a hundred.

The Steel Corporation's total manufacturing capacity of finished and semi-finished products is figured at 45,000 tons a day. For weeks the subsidiaries have been turning out steel at the rate of 48,000 tons daily at least, and it is believed that the next tonnage figures, to be issued Jan. 10, will show that in December steel was made at a rate in excess of 50,000 tons every working day.

The advance has been general, as displayed in this table of prices in Pittsburgh:

	Dec. 31.	Jan. 1.
Tank plates	$2.00	$1.10
Shapes	.80	1.10
Black plates	2.70	1.90
Tin plate	3.75	2.80
Wire nails	2.10	1.50
Steel bars	2.00	1.10

Buyers of products most in demand, including rounds, barbed wire, plates, and bars, are unable to place contracts for large amounts for delivery before the second half of 1916. The Iron Age estimates that munition makers are in the market for between 750,000 and 1,000,000 tons for delivery in the second half.

1,722 Bankruptcies Filed in 1915.

Bankruptcies filed during 1915 in the United States District Court for the Southern District, which takes in the counties of New York, the Bronx, Richmond, Westchester, Orange, Dutchess, Sullivan, Rockland and Greene, were twenty-six more than in 1914. The number during the year just closed was 1,722, as compared with 1,696 in 1914. This increase is much below the average annual increase of recent years. In the last five years about one hundred has been the average.

To Command the Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. — Captain Henry B. Wilson has been detached from duty at the Navy Department as President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, and ordered to take command of the dreadnought Pennsylvania, now building at Newport News, and which will be commissioned April 1.

BUILDING GAINS IN 1915.

Plans for New Structures in Manhattan stimated to Cost $63,407,179

Notwithstanding the stringency of the mortgage market and the scarcity of building loans at reasonable rates of interest, which proved a severe check against construction work during the early part of 1915, figures completed yesterday by the Bureau of Buildings show that Manhattan has made a very substantial gain over 1914.

Plans for 486 new structures to be erected in Manhattan were filed in 1915 with an estimated cost of $63,407,179. This is an increase of 78 structures over 1914 and an increase of $18,084,204 in the estimated cost. In 1914 408 structures, estimated to cost $45,433,665, were begun. By far the largest expenditure was for tenement house construction, under which head comes an humble east side model tenement as well as the $30,000 a year Fifth Avenue apartment house. A total of $24,961,000 was put into 193 buildings of this class. However, several of the Fifth and Park Avenue twelve and fourteen story structures cost well over a million dollars each without considering the cost of the ground they occupy. This class of buildings shows a gain of sixty over the previous year and an increase in the estimated cost of $6,045,000.

Twenty-five Private Dwellings.

Plans for six private dwellings costing more than $50,000 each were filed in 1915, for an estimated cost of $565,000. Plans for four dwellings costing more than $20,000 each were filed, for an estimated total of $140,000, and plans for fifteen costing less than $20,000 each, for a total of $87,000.

Another large item which also showed a gain over the previous year was loft and store buildings, costing more than $30,000 each. There were forty plans filed for this class of structure, estimated to cost a total of $13,668,000. Municipal buildings cost $10,454,000, and about $1,500,000 was expended on twenty-three public buildings and places of amusement.

The Borough of the Bronx almost doubled its previous year's building record, with 962 buildings, estimated to cost $28,119,000. The 1914 figures showed plans for 735 buildings, estimated to cost $16,347,382. Of the total amount expended in 1915 in the Bronx, $22,798,000 went into the construction of 486 tenements. The second largest item in the Bronx figures was $2,355,900, which went into public buildings and places of amusement.

In Queens plans have been filed for 5,560 buildings, of an estimated cost of $20,214,416. About $1,100,000 was expended on one and two family houses. There were plans for twenty-one three-family houses, estimated to cost $122,400, and 290 plans for houses containing more than three apartments, estimated to cost $2,857,700.

Home Building in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn expended nearly $5,000,000 more in home building construction in 1915 than was projected for that borough the preceding year. Up to Dec. 23 plans had been filed for 5,311 structures of all kinds, calling for an expenditure of $43,251,000, in contrast to 4,312 buildings, costing $38,290,031, for the same period of 1914.

A classified table of the Manhattan figures for 1915 follows:

Classification.	No. of Plans.	No. of Bldgs.	Estimated Cost.
Dwelling houses, estd. cost over $50,000	6	6	$565,000
Dwelling houses, estd. cost between $20,000 and $50,000	4	4	140,000
Dwelling houses, estd. cost under $20,000	4	13	87,500
Tenement houses	143	193	24,960,000
Hotels	3	3	1,430,000
Stores, lofts, &c., estd. cost over $50,000	39	40	13,949,009
Stores, lofts, &c., estd. cost between $15,000 and $20,000	9	9	216,500
Stores, lofts, &c., estd. cost under $15,000	11	12	68,000
Office buildings	21	23	5,035,000
Manufactories and workshops	17	17	1,627,500
Schoolhouses	5	5	945,000
Churches	9	10	872,500
Public buildings, municipal	6	6	10,454,000
Public buildings, places of amusement, &c.	20	23	1,331,000
Hospitals	3	5	590,000
Stables and garages	48	63	808,765
Other structures	40	44	57,414
Total	390	486	$63,407,179

14,135 IN CHILDREN'S COURT

Figures for Last Year Show Only 2 1-2 Per Cent. Were Girls.

It cost New York City $12.80 for each case to deal with her juvenile delinquents in 1915. The total cost of maintaining the machinery of the Children's Court, according to the report made public yesterday, was $182,000. The report shows that all sorts of boys and girls were arraigned on charges ranging from being "bad" to burglary. Of the 14,135 cases 7,925 were for major offenses and 6,201 for minor offenses. The records show that the city has a great many more bad boys than girls, because, of those who passed before the court only 2½ per cent. were girls.

The major as well as minor offenses are all covered by the general term of juvenile delinquency. The classifications were as follows: Assaults, 7 per cent.; robbery and larceny, 36 per cent.; against the peace, including simple assaults and petty larceny, 18 per cent.; minor offenses against the peace, covering everything from playing ball on the street to fishing in the Park, 25 per cent., and unlawful employment, 14 per cent.

Chinese General Deserts Yuan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—General Lishun, commanding Chinese Government troops in the province of Kiang-si, has declared his independence of Yuan Shih-kai, prospective Emperor, according to a cablegram received here today from revolutionary headquarters at Shanghai, China, by Tong King Chong, former member of the Chinese Senate and President of the Chinese Republic Association.

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"Four" $395
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If not found satisfactory, your money refunded.

PROSPERITY'S WAVE RIDES ON THE RAILS

Interstate Commerce Figures Show Increase of 36.9 Per Cent. in Net Earnings.

N. Y. CENTRAL GAINS 117 P. C.

November Report Better Than Hoped For, Even by Optimists—All Share In Profits.

The New York Central Railroad made its report yesterday for November earnings and the figures were even more optimistic than had been expected. The gross earnings of the New York Central proper for the month increased about 25 per cent. and the net earnings increased 117 per cent. The gross earnings of the consolidated lines of the Central's system increased about 33 per cent. and the net earnings increased 170 per cent.

For the Central proper the November gross earnings were $16,023,134, an increase of $3,929,020; the net earnings, above taxes, were $6,107,029, an increase of $3,746,887. In the eleven months ended Nov. 30 the New York Central proper, which does not include the Boston & Albany, had gross earnings of $151,379,800 and net earnings of $44,970,493. These represent increases, respectively, of $11,756,602 and $16,630,700 compared with the same period of 1914. The surplus for the eleven months was $23,882,833, an increase of $13,923,294.

The gross earnings for the entire system in the eleven months were $274,084,161, an increase of about $20,000,000. The net earnings for the whole system in this period were $78,045,582, an increase of about $28,000,000. It should be remembered in this connection that the turning point in railway earnings on the New York Central lines came late in the Summer and that the increases for the eleven months represent an average of about five good months and six lean months of earnings.

Indications point to gross earnings for the full twelve months of more than $290,000,000 and of net earnings of approximately $85,000,000. Such a showing would approximate the gross earnings of 1913, but would far exceed the showing in net earnings of any year in the last four years.

The prosperity on the Central's lines was uniform in all sections between New York and Chicago. The Boston & Albany, the Michigan Central, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis all made big gains.

Other roads which made reports yesterday for November were the Northern Pacific, Western Maryland, Chesapeake & Ohio, and the Atlantic Coast Line. Each of these roads made big gains and the good returns follow directly on the heels of similar reports made in the last week by other roads. These included the Southern Pacific, the Baltimore & Ohio, Lehigh Valley, and the Erie.

The Northern Pacific gained $1,682,000 gross in November and $1,463,000 net, bringing the increase in net earnings for the five months of the new fiscal year to $3,239,000. The Western Maryland broke all its records for the year with an increase in gross earnings equivalent to 33.4 per cent. and an increase in net of about 116 per cent. The Chesapeake & Ohio increased its gross by $1,113,546 and its net by $579,000 in November, making a total net increase for the five months of $1,902,000. The Atlantic Coast Line gained about $300,000 in gross, and little more in net in November.

CHARITIES.
There Are Twelve LITTLE CHILDREN
For the coming six months of 1916 no provision has been made for them. They all have pulmonary tuberculosis.
The Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives, INWOOD-ON-HUDSON, New York City,
asks your help in providing the weapons needed in their battle for health. Dollars are weapons. Send them to
WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK, Treas., 59 East 59th Street, New York City.
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Resinol shaves for tender skins
Resinol Shaving Stick soothes where ordinary shaving soaps only irritate.

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller. $1.50 postpaid.
OSS OF HAIR and the Quartzlamp Treatment (Nagelschmidt) Transl. by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Price $1.50. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub., 48 St. & 6 Av.

The New Year

To the City of New York and all its people, prosperity and happiness—prosperity in business, happiness at home

Each year brings to our City a new growth; its industries, commerce and its arts; its standards of living and working. Each year developes new fields in which electricity can minister to the prosperity, comfort and safety of human beings, for electrical service is human service

Electricity furnishes the City's transportation, delivers its goods and its messages; in offices and factories, electricity secures safety, efficiency and convenience. It helps the physician and the surgeon. In the home, electricity eliminates unnecessary toil and drudgery. It means a cleaner, safer, healthier City; it means better and more prosperous factories, better homes, better and happier workers, saner and more healthful living

For 1916, and for all the other years, we dedicate ourselves again to the electrical service of the people of New York

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Auto Show
Closes January 8
NOW OPEN
Grand Central
PALACE
Admission 50c. 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITION OPENS AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

NEW RECORD FOR AUTOMOBILE SHOW

Three Hundred Cars on View—Total Worth of Display Placed at $3,000,000.

MORE VALUE FOR MONEY

Qualities Hitherto Found Only in High-Priced Machines Now Available to Man with $1,000.

This year the automobile show saw the old year out and the new year in. The fifteenth annual recurrence of this affair opened yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Grand Central Palace. It was a sort of joy ride of prosperity from a mighty good year in automobile making to a year that is expected to be even better. As a mark of this prosperity the Sixteenth National Automobile Show breaks all records, both as to the number of cars exhibited and as to their value.

The number of cars on exhibition for the first time reaches 300. There are eighty-seven exhibitors of cars, of which eighty are gasoline and seven electric. In addition there are 310 accessory exhibitors. These are on the fourth floor. The total value of the display is placed at $3,000,000. As a whole the show presented a complete and most attractive appearance at the opening, the only exceptions to a full representation being the absence of a few cars caused by the freight embargo. These are expected to be in their places by this morning.

In value the automobiles on the floors of the Palace represent a wide range. The highest-priced car is $5,900, the lowest, $395. In values much more is offered than ever before. The man with $1,000 particularly can get more in power, in roominess, in wheel base—in all qualities that have heretofore gone with higher priced cars—than in previous years.

Twelve cylinders are on exhibition at the show this year for the first time. The prevalence of twelve cylinders and eights is a notable feature of the exhibition. Especially noteworthy also is the great number of demountable and collapsible tops, as well as the large proportion of closed cars.

The Overland occupies, as usual, place No. 1 at the entrance on the basis of the largest business in value of cars during the year. A polished cut-out chassis and several body styles are on view there.

Opposite the Overland exhibit are the Buick sixes. Notable among them is a roadster finished in white with gray leather trimmings. At the booth of the Cadillac eights one open and three closed bodies are shown in addition to a chassis. At the Hudson booth there is a striking town car, in a black and white color scheme, with an interior of black and white upholstery. Here also is seen an interesting touring sedan, with the provision for the regulation of air wonderfully complete.

A number of body styles are shown at the Chevrolet booth, including both the touring car and the roadster for $490. Much interest was centred in the chassis of the Packard twin six, with its compact motor tucking its twelve cylinders in a shorter length than last year's sixes of the same make. A stone-gray touring car at the Pierce Arrow booth showed to advantage the divided front seats with individual robe rails and neat lockers in the back of the front seats. The upholstering is of green leather.

Cars Show Smooth Modeling.

At the Chalmers booth the new six, with high-speed motor, to sell for $1,050 for the touring model, was a feature. A Mitchell with boat lines finished in white with black hair line stripes showed the smooth modeling which marks the season's cars. Several of the show cars of this exhibit were held back yesterday by the freight embargo. A chassis and a skeleton body very largely of aluminium attracted much interest in the Marmon exhibit. By the use of aluminum, even in the motor, the weight of the car has been reduced about 1,000 pounds. One of the attractive color schemes is shown on a Winton six touring car in buff, trimmed with brown and upholstered in dark brown leather to match. The Winton Company also shows a gray "clover leaf" roadster.

One of the nice demountable tops, which makes the car one for all seasons, was shown on the Hupmobile, as well as an eye-filling touring car in canary yellow. An exceedingly showy car in gray tapestry, with a roof lining of black and white stripes and the exterior part in white and gold, is seen in the Oldsmobile exhibit, where the new eights also attracted much notice.

The show occupies four floors of the Grand Central Palace. Every foot of space other than aisle room is taken. The overflow is far greater than for any previous exhibition.

The opening of the show marks the beginning of a big week in the automobile world. Numerous important meetings and dinners are scheduled for next week. The annual dinner of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the show is given, will take place next Tuesday night and that of the Motor and Accessory Makers the following night. The Society of Automobile Engineers will hold their annual dinner on Thursday night.

Arrangements have been made to make Military Day at the show, which is set for Jan. 6, an affair of unusual importance. Major Gen. O'Ryan and numerous National Guard officers, regular army officers, and members of Governor Whitman's Preparedness Committee, will attend, as will numerous prominent military men who are interested in the Automobile Reserve Corps movement, which was launched last September by Secretary Garrison and others.

Efforts are being made to make the Automobile Reserve Corps a national body, covering many cities. Footholds have already been secured in Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, Seattle, Dallas, and New York. After the military guests of the management have visited the show there is to be a conference in which a number of points will be discussed. Among these is a method of indemnification of the car owner against loss or damage to his machine while in military service. It is planned that motor car companies are to be for the transportation of troops, while automobile truck companies will transport supplies as well as troops. The Automobile Club of America and the New York State Motor Federation have indorsed this movement. The federation is proceeding toward the organization of enlisted companies. In arranging the meeting General Manager S. A. Miles, manager of the show, points out that there are now close to 2,400,000 automobiles in the country, with 1,000,000 to be added next year, and that this force, organized even in part, would give the United States Army an unprecedented mobility.

Other special days for show week are "Pioneers' Day," Tuesday, Jan. 4, and "Society Day," Wednesday, Jan. 5.

CYCLISTS' REVOLT GAINS.

Grenda and Hill Join Seceders from National Association.

Despite reiterations from the National Cycling Association, which is supposed to control competitive amateur and professional bicycling in the United States, that all the riders who participated in the coming six-day race in Chicago would be placed under the ban forever, Alf Grenda and Fred Hill, who won the recent six-day race in Madison Square Garden, were added to the list of entrants for the Western contest which is scheduled to start on Feb. 3. Joe Fogler, the Brooklyn cyclist, has been signed as manager of the Chicago race by Packey McFarland, Thomas P. Convey and Michael Boyle, promoters of the event, and his first official act was to obtain the assurances of Grenda and Hill, who are now in Boston, that they would be among the starters. Their nominations bring the total number of riders entered in the race up to twenty-four, and they are teamed as follows:

Grenda and Hill; Lawson and Verri; Drobach and Corry; Ryan and Thomas; Cameron and Kaiser; Wohlrab and Kopsky; T. Smith and Coburn; Orth and Madonna; Grimm and Ruddi-Russe; Anderson and Young; Magin and Lawrence; Piercy and Cavanagh.

Richard F. Kelsey, Chairman of the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association, asserted yesterday that under no conditions would the N. C. A. agree to sanction the Chicago race unless the promoters agree to share the receipts with Mihlon and Uppercu, or the Cycle Racing Association, Inc., which holds the N. C. A. franchise for Chicago, and the Chicagoans agreed to provide a bond covering the guarantees promised the riders.

"We have not yielded a step to McFarland, Convey, and Boyle," said Mr. Kelsey, "nor will we until they promise to abide by our rulings. We have not refused them a sanction entirely. We sent the Chicago promoters to Mihlon and Uppercu to settle their differences. Our franchise for Chicago is held by the Newark men. They wanted McFarland and his colleagues to give them, in return for permission to promote the race, 5 per cent. of the receipts up to $10,000 and 10 per cent. up to $20,000. It seems to me that this sum is small enough. We are not trying to hold up anybody. We are simply trying to protect the interests of all concerned.

"Mihlon and Uppercu have promoted two races in Chicago, one this year and another in 1914. Last year they lost $6,000, and this year they cleared about $1,000, and they should be permitted to make up this $5,000 deficiency before any others should break in on their field.

"The riders who take part in the Chicago race will be the sufferers, I think. They will be barred from practically every cycle track in the country, unless the Western men go through with their threats of establishing tracks throughout the West. The Cycle Racing Association, Inc., holds the N. C. A. franchises for Newark, Philadelphia, Salt Lake City, a half interest in the Boston track, and are building a new track in Providence. If barred from these places, what chance will the riders have of getting any money? I do not see any reason why they should not have a union, yet in all probability if they did band together they would seek recourse to the National Cycling Association whenever they found it impossible to get the money due them from promoters."

A story circulated in Newark yesterday states that the Chicago men have rejected the offer made them by Mihlon and Uppercu. This story also asserts that the riders who will start in the Chicago race have warned the promoters not to pay more than $50 for a sanction, the rate called for, it is said, by the by-laws of the National Cycling Association. In order to make certain that they would remain banded together the riders took definite steps yesterday toward forming a union and affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. Each paid a $1 initiation fee. Applications for a charter will be made through the Essex Trades Council.

NEW RULES FOR COLUMBIA.

Eligibility Code Changed, Men from Other Colleges Barred from Teams.

It was announced unofficially yesterday at Columbia University that some exceptions are to be made in the strict eligibility athletic rules drawn up last Spring. The principal regulation affected bars graduates of other colleges from competing on 'Varsity teams. This deprives the baseball and basket ball teams of the services of Jack Laird, formerly of Princeton. Levinson, water polo player and graduate of C. C. N. Y., and Max Mernstein, formerly of Dartmouth and short stop on last season's baseball team, are also ruled out.

All three men were members of athletic squads last season, and if the exceptions are finally allowed the grounds will be that such a rule is "ex post facto." Laird worked with the baseball squad last Spring, but because of the one year residence rule he could not compete, but he has announced his candidacy for the team this year. During the last two weeks he has developed into a promising candidate for the basket ball squad. He has been playing at right guard and has received special coaching in shooting foul goals.

Coach Harry A. Fisher and Manager K. A. Kilbourne of the basket ball team said there is little doubt of Laird's eligibility. Captain W. W. Dwyer, moreover, added that the new ruling had been adopted and that all athletes in the university before the strict code was drawn up will be eligible.

CROSS-COUNTRY GOLF.

Players to Start at Piping Rock and Finish at Nassau C. C.

Golfers from the Piping Rock Club and the Nassau Country Club will hold a unique tournament today. The players will start at the first tee at the Piping Rock course at Locust Valley, L. I., and drive cross country a distance of about four miles to the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, where they will finish on the eighteenth green.

This is the first cross-country golf tournament ever held in the metropolitan district, and the estimates of the score of the winner range from nothing up to a thousand or more. Caddies will be stationed a few hundred yards apart with flags to mark the direction. The players will start in couples, one from each club, any time after 9 A. M. Those who are not in by dark will automatically disqualify themselves.

Dartmouth Loses at Hockey.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The Boston Athletic Association hockey team tonight defeated Dartmouth College, 4 goals to 0. Massachusetts Institute of Technology won from Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1 to 0.

RUBIEN PICKS BEST MEN IN ATHLETICS

All-America, A. A. U., College, and Scholastic Teams Chosen for 1915.

Eastern men, especially New Yorkers, figure prominently in the All-America athletic team, which is selected this year, following the annual custom, by Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union. In making his selections of the best performers during the year of 1915, Mr. Rubien considered the general ability of the men whom he favored, rather than individual performances. Some of his selections will cause wide discussion, but on the whole they agree with the numerous other teams which have been picked by athletic experts throughout the country.

Hannes Kolehmainen, Roy Morse, "Ted" Meredith, Eddie Renz, Hugh Honohan, Harry Worthington, Wesley Oler, Platt Adams, Pat McDonald, Matt McGrath, Pat Ryan, and George Bronder are the Easterners accorded places on Mr. Rubien's team.

To Joe Loomis of the Chicago A. A. is awarded the highest honors in the 100-yard dash. This is one of the selections which may cause criticism, for there are many track and field followers who believe Alvah T. Meyer of the Irish-American A. C. was entitled to the position despite the fact that he was beaten by the Chicago sprinter in the national championships at San Francisco.

Another selection which may create a discussion is that of Hugh Honohan of the New York A. C., who is chosen by the A. A. U. Secretary as the best Marathon runner in the United States. Honohan ran second to Charles Pores of the Millrose A. A. in the Sea Gate Marathon last Winter, which furnished one of the best tests of the comparative abilities of these men. Pores has been consistent throughout the year, but Honohan may be the better man over the full Marathon route. Frank Zuna of the Irish-American A. C., who annexed the honors in the Brockton Marathon this Summer, received consideration from Mr. Rubien, but was found too inconsistent for selection.

Mr. Rubien recognized the sterling all-around performing of Wesley Oler, Jr., of the New York A. C., by choosing him in preference to the national champion, George Horine of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, and A. W. Richards of Salt Lake City, the runner-up in the title event.

Oler is also nominated for first honors on the All-College team selected by the A. A. U. Secretary. Le Roy Campbell of the University of Chicago, in the half-mile, "Ted" Meredith in the quarter mile, Fred W. Kelly in the 120-yard hurdles, Harry Worthington in the broad jump, Fred Murray in the 220-yard hurdles, and A. W. Mucks in the sixteen-pound shot are selected for college honors, in addition to being declared the best in the country by Mr. Rubien.

The All-America college selections made by Mr. Rubien are: 100-yard H. L. Smith, University of Michigan; 220-yard run, A. E. Ward, University of Chicago; 440-yard run, J. E. "Ted" Meredith, Pennsylvania; 880-yard run, Le Roy Campbell, Chicago; one-mile run, I. D. Mackenzie, Princeton; two-mile run, Don F. Potter Cornell; 120-yard hurdles, F. W. Kelly, Southern California; 220-yard hurdles, F. Murray, Leland Stanford; running broad jump, H. T. Worthington, Dartmouth; pole vault, F. K. Foss, Cornell; putting sixteen-pound shot, A. W. Mucks, Wisconsin; throwing sixteen-pound hammer, H. P. Bailey, Maine; cross-country, J. W. Overton, Yale.

The All-America Interscholastic team is as follows: 100-yard dash, B. Brewer, St. Albans School, Washington, D. C.; 220-yard run, R. E. McBride, Denver High School; 440-yard run, F. Sloman, Polytechnic (Cal.) High School; 880-yard run, A. W. Gorton, Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I.; one-mile run, G. Blankenship, Visalia (Cal.) School; two-mile run, M. Knott, La Grange (Ill.) School; 120-yard high hurdles, F. G. Smart, La Grange (Ill.) School; 220-yard low hurdles, M. House, Riverside School, Los Angeles, Cal.; running high jump, W. Whalen, Boston Collegiate High School; running broad jump, S. L. Butler, Rock Island (Ill.) High School; pole vault, P. Graham, University High, Chicago, Ill.; putting twelve-pound shot, G. A. Bronder, Jr., Poly Prep School, Brooklyn; throwing twelve-pound hammer, C. Nixon, Hotchkiss School, Lakesville, Conn.; throwing the discus, R. Walker, Passaic (N. J.) High School.

HOLLYWOOD INN RACE.

200 Athletes to Start in 6 1-2-Mile Race at Yonkers Today.

Two hundred distance runners, representing more than twenty-five clubs, will today comprise the biggest field in the annual handicap road race of the Hollywood Inn A. A., which will be contested at Yonkers. With few exceptions, all the leading road performers in distance events are included in the list of men who have been placed on the scratch mark by Handicapper Herman Obertubessing. Nick Glanakopulos and Willie Kyronen of the Millrose A. A., Pat Flynn and Tom Barden of the Irish-American A. C., and Russell Springsteen of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A., junior metropolitan cross-country champion, have been accorded the post of honor by the handicapper.

Frank Zuna, Irish-American A. C., and Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., will start with twenty seconds' allowance. Hugh Honohan of the New York A. C. is in receipt of a thirty-second handicap. Those on the limit mark will have five minutes forty seconds start on the back markers.

Full teams have been entered by the Irish-American A. C., Millrose A. A., Yonkers Y. M. C. A., Hollywood Inn A. A., Mohawk A. C., Pennant A. C., Union Settlement A. C., Stuyvesant Evening Trades School, Morningside A. C., Brooklyn A. A., and Ozanam A. A.

The race will be contested over a course measuring approximately six and a half miles, and will start from Gettysburg Square at 3 o'clock.

Carranza Sanctions Racing.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 31.—Permission from General Venustiano Carranza, head of the Mexican de facto Government, to open tomorrow the new race track at Tijuana, just across the California border, in Mexico, is claimed in a telegram received here today from Dato Cantu, brother of Esteban Cantu, Military Governor of Lower California.

Frederick W. Rubien's All America Athletic Team

100-Yard Dash—J. Loomis, Chicago A. A.
220-Yard Run—Roy E. Morse, Salem-Crescent A. C.
440-Yard Run—Ted Meredith, Meadowbrook A. C.
880-Yard Run—Le Roy Campbell, Chicago A. A.
One-Mile Run—Norman S. Taber, Boston A. A.
Two-Mile Run—Joe Ray, Illinois A. C.
Five-Mile Run—Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C.
Ten-Mile Run—Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C.
Cross-County — Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C.
120-Yard Hurdles—Fred W. Kelly, Los Angeles A. C.
220-Yard Hurdles—Fred Murray, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
440-Yard Hurdles—William H. Meanix, Boston A. A.
Walking—Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C.
Marathon—Hugh Honohan, New York A. C.
Standing Broad Jump—William H. Taylor, Illinois A. C.
Running Broad Jump—H. F. Worthington, Boston A. A.
Running High Jump—Wesley M. Oler, Jr., New York A. C.
Three Standing Broad Jumps—Platt Adams, New York A. C.
Throwing the Discus—A. Mucks, University of Wisconsin.
Running Hop, Step and Jump—D. J. Ahearn, Illinois A. C.
Pole Vault—S. Bellah, Multnomah A. A.
Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot—P. J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C.
Fifty-six-Pound Weight for Distance—M. J. McGrath, Irish-American A. C.
Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer—P. Ryan, Irish-American A. C.
Throwing the Javelin—G. A. Bronder, Jr., Irish-American A. C.
Decathlon—A. W. Richards, Intermountain Association.

NEW AMATEUR RULES.

May Be Several Months Before They Are Adopted.

Although the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America has accomplished more in the way of securing a general definition of an amateur athlete than any other organization, it probably will be many months before the principles ratified at the conference of almost twenty governing organizations will be placed in effect. The I. C. A. A. A. A., however, will continue its efforts to attain the ends for which the conference was arranged.

The United States Golf Association will be the first organization to take up the amateur code as adopted by the joint convention here this week, when it holds its annual meeting in Chicago on Jan. 14. The Golf Association will be affected considerably by the accepted I. C. A. A. A. suggestions, for these reasons:

Many of its members are engaged in selling golf equipment, others are engaged in writing newspaper articles, and men who had been professionals in other sports may be declared amateur golfers.

The Golf Association was not represented when the regulations were adopted by the conference.

Other sports bodies will hold annual meetings during the Winter, and as each one assembles its attitude on the code will become better known. The A. A. U. Codification Committee, headed by Seward A. Simons of Los Angeles, will take up the proposed new code shortly.

Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman of the conference, stated yesterday that he expected speedy action by all sports organizations on the new definintions. He added:

"I know that several of the proposed regulations will meet strong opposition, but I believe for the most part they will be acceptable to everybody. I don't think the Amateur Athletic Union will be reconciled to the playing of amateur baseball players on teams with professionals, but I think they are in accord with us on the stand we have taken regarding Summer baseball. By this I don't mean they will ever countenance it except where it is sanctioned by the Intercollegiate Association. For example, a student asks the college authorities for permission to play baseball during his vacation on a team which contains professionals. He asks this permit solely for his love of the sport. The college secures the sanction of the Intercollegiate Association. This boy then takes up track and field athletics, and competes in our annual championships. Now, were he to seek registration with the Amateur Athletic Union, it is my belief that it would be granted.

"Our alliance with the A. A. U. does not cover such an instance as this, and it is quite probable that they will seek a change in the code which will cover such points.

"I don't believe in opening the door too wide to the professional, and I don't think the rules we have adopted do. They are not so severe as those in vogue now in the I. C. A. A. A. A. and A. A. U., but they are severe enough in most instances. The A. A. U., I know, won't go far in the direction of countenancing any kind of professionalism.

"It is too soon to speak about the effects of these new regulations. We will have to wait until they are passed upon by all the amateur organizations before we can judge. I am confident, however, that they will be found satisfactory to all."

ATHLETICS IN CANADA.

War Stops Competitions in Various Sports in Dominion.

There will be little if any international competition between athletes of the United States and Canada this year, according to Norton H. Crow, honorable Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of the Dominion, who discussed at length yesterday with Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary Treasurer of the A. A. U. of America, the track and field situation on the other side of the border. Mr. Crow has been here for several days attending conferences which have been held for the purpose of defining an amateur athlete.

"Athletics in Canada have been hard hit by the war, for nearly all of our best men are now in the service," Mr. Crow told Mr. Rubien. "There is little likelihood that any Canadian athlete will participate in the American national track and field championships in Newark in September, and I doubt whether any teams will come here during the year with the exception of the Hamilton Tigers, the basketball players of the Hamilton Y. M. C. A., who are scheduled to play the Crescent A. C. five in Brooklyn on Monday night. All of our best amateur boxers have joined the colors."

MANAGER MORAN SIGNS.

Phillies' Leader Re-engaged for the Next Three Seasons.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Dec. 31.—Manager P. J. Moran of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club signed and forwarded his contract today to manage that team for 1916, 1917, and 1918. The terms were agreed upon at a recent conference with President William Baker.

BIG POULTRY SHOW OPENS AT GARDEN

Columbia Queen, Which Laid 286 Eggs in 365 Days, Attracts Fanciers.

Nearly 5,000 fowls and birds made their bow to the public yesterday in Madison Square Garden, where the twenty-seventh annual show of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association opened. The exhibition this year has been restricted to standard breeds of poultry and pigeons, with the exception of exhibits of rare wild and ornamental birds as an added attraction.

Besides the living specimens there are commercial exhibits, which include everything that the poultry breeder needs, from a sanitary drinking fountain to a henhouse.

New amateur exhibitors are prominent in the varieties of displays and as prize winners. Among them is Joseph Chadwick, Jr., the left-handed champion of the Powelton Golf Club at Newburg and a former holder of the Hudson River Golf Association championship. He specializes in the now fashionable Silver Campinis. Another is Clarence Sackett of Rye, N. Y., a prominent hunt club rider, who has a fine display of black red pit games. P. H. B. Frelinghuysen of Morristown, N. J., another golf player, is also an exhibitor of pit games. Harry T. Peters of Islip, who is prominent at the hunt clubs and as a polo player and exhibitor at the dog shows of Dalmatians and chow-chows, was an early prize winner with old English game bantams.

Among amateurs who are long established as fanciers who have specially notable exhibits are T. A. Havemeyer, President of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, who is showing several varieties of fantail pigeons, while his brother, Henry L. Havemeyer of Mahwah, N. J., is an exhibitor of Dorg Brahmas, and Horace Havemeyer of Stamford, Conn., a cousin to the other Havemeyers, is showing White Wyandottes.

Experts pronounce the exhibition to be the best balanced as to a good representation of utility and fancy breeds in both poultry and pigeons ever brought to the Garden. The show is full of interesting features along poultry lines. The prima donna of the exhibition is Columbia Queen, which is a hard-working hen of the Plymouth Rock type, which holds the present high-water mark for egg-laying. Her record is 286 eggs in 365 days.

Columbia Queen is three years old and weighs around 7½ pounds. She has white plumage varied by black pencilled hackles and tail feathers. The owner, J. M. Jones of Hornerstown, N. J., it is said, refused $300 for his hen after she had established her record. The fowl is in good plumage and health, although she has been on tour throughout the season at all the big poultry shows.

The Erminett hen, which was marooned in the Garden Tower as a prisoner for a week by mistake, is the first of this type ever shown in New York and was in the general variety class. The feathers on this fowl are flecked with black as in an ermine robe.

Among the other novelties shown that have passed the experimental stage and have been accepted as standard breeds by the American Poultry Association, are the new strains of the Crested Polish. Both the blue and buff varieties are pretty and rare. They have ruffled white feathered coats with the same colored crest, supported by black plumes. Their combs are almost on their beaks and they have the appearance of wearing eyeglasses.

The light colors seem to lead in public favor among the older breeds, in which there is a choice between dark and heavy tinted plumage, whites, buffs, and blues being most in favor of the solid coats. Of the mixed coats, the silver lacings predominate.

The show has its educational features, as each day there will be lectures and moving pictures by poultry experts. The range of these discourses is from instruction as to keeping three or four chickens in a backyard to phases that could only be likened to a post-graduate course in the poultry department of an agricultural college. This year the leading feature for those who would scientifically and economically raise poultry is an extensive exhibit from the United States Department of Agriculture in charge of Professor Henry M. Lamon, who has supervision over the Governmental experimental station at Beltsville, Md. These lectures are accompanied by motion pictures, lantern slides, charts and diagrams.

Among the day's awards were the following:

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—First and second, cocks and cockerels, E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y.

Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks.—First, cockerels and pullets, Bonaparte Park Poultry Ranch, Bordentown, N. J.; second, both classes, Monroe Brothers, Monticello, N. J.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.—Cock, first, Vierheller Brothers, Pittsburgh, Penn.; second, Fred Armer, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; hens, first, James H. Vincent, Hasleton, Penn.; second, Vierheller Brothers; cockerels, first, Vierheller Brothers; second, James H. Vincent; pullets, first, C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kan.; second, James H. Vincent.

Buff Wyandottes.—First in cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet, T. S. Henke, Middletown, N. Y.; second prizes, Wildwood Farms, Sayville, N. Y.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes.—Cock, first, Horace Havemeyer, Stamford, Conn.; second, A. L. Hathaway, Abington, Mass.; hen and cockerel, two firsts and a second, F. W. Rogers, Montello, Mass.; one second, Horace Havemeyer; pullets, first, A. L. Hathaway; second, F. W. Rogers.

Black Java.—Cocks, first, C. Roland Ballentine, Portsmouth, Va.; hen, cockerels, and pullets, three firsts, Morten & Gregory, Albany, N. Y.

Mottled Java.—Cocks and pullets, two firsts, Morten & Gregory; hens and cockerels, two firsts, A. E. Stuber, Lancaster, Penn.

Buff Cochin.—Cocks, hens, cockerel, and pullet, four firsts, three seconds, Allen B. Ingram, Westchester, Penn.

Dark Brahma.—Cocks, first, Newton Adams, Utica, N. Y.; second, H. C. Lane, Peterboro, N. H.; hens, first, David V. Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.; second, Newton Adams.

S. C. Black Leghorns.—Cocks, hens, and cockerels, three firsts, Turtle Point Farm, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; pullets, first, Pastime Farm, Allenbown, Penn.

S. C. Silver Leghorns.—Cock and hen, two firsts, Turtle Point Farm; cockerels and pullets, two firsts, A. F. Spangler, East Orange, N. J.

S. C. Black Minorcas.—Cocks, first, Yama Farm, Napanoca, N. Y.; second, Frank McGrann, Lancaster, Penn.; hens, cockerels, and pullets, three firsts and two seconds, Frank McGrann; pullets, second, Yama Farm.

S. C. White Minorcas.—Cocks, hens, cockerels, and pullets, four firsts and four seconds, T. A. Brown, Muskogee, Okla.

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Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

Syracuse University has dropped Michigan from her track schedule and given the vacant place to the University of Pittsburgh, which has been making rapid strides in athletics. The date of their dual meet at Syracuse will probably be March 11. Pittsburg and Syracuse will also come together on an outdoor track next Spring, the Orange delegation visiting that city as a return for Pittsburgh's engagement at Syracuse last May. Syracuse took last year's meet, the first between these two institutions, but Pittsburghers are hopeful of a different outcome to the next clash.

Purchase of a completely equipped and established golf course for the use of Michigan students, the construction of an adequate rink for the staging of hockey matches and other ice sports, the erection of the concrete stands on the north side of Ferry Field as the second section of the mammoth football stadium, and the laying out of at least 100 new tennis courts for Michigan students were some of the recommendations urged upon the Michigan board in control of athletics by Professor Allen S. Whitney when he delivered his valedictory recently to the governing body, of which he has been a member for so many years.

Three indoor track meets are to be held this Winter by colleges in Washington and Baltimore and to which colleges in the East will be invited to send teams of contestants. The first of these will be at Baltimore on Feb. 12, under the management of Johns Hopkins University. Georgetown University's games will be held in Convention Hall at Washington on Feb. 19, and George Washington will follow with a set of contests in Convention Hall on March 4.

The Cornell Club of Cleveland will give a dinner next Monday in honor of Charlie Barrett, Captain of this year's football team. "Speedy" Rush, the Princeton coach, will be one of the guests of honor, as will also the Cornell Glee Club, which will be in Cleveland that day.

It is reported that E. G. Barrow, president of the International League, will confer with Harry F. Sinclair, the Federal League club owner, in Cincinnati on Monday in regard to terms for the use of the Federal League Park, Harrison, N. J., by the returning International team.

Entries in the amateur boxing tournament to be held at the New York A. C. will close on Monday, Jan. 3. There will be three classes, 108, 115, and 130 pounds, with a special heavyweight class for all registered athletes who have not won a first prize at the New York A. C.

The annual Pinehurst mid-Winter lawn tennis tournament will be played on the courts of the Pinehurst Country Club from Jan. 24 to 29. The events will be women's singles, men's singles, mixed doubles, men's doubles, and women's doubles. All matches will be two out of three, except the finals, which will be three out of five sets.

The fourth annual show of the Newark Kennel Club will be held Saturday, Feb. 12, at the First Regiment Armory, Newark. A record entry is expected of both American and imported dogs. Last year the show benched over 500 dogs.

Several New York athletes have entered the annual road run of the Theodore Starr Club over the streets of Philadelphia today. The Swedish-American A. C. of this city has entered a team and several individual contestants from Manhattan are expected to compete in the six-mile run.

University of Virginia baseball team will make an eastern trip next Spring that will include games at Princeton, May 3; Harvard, May 4; Williams, May 5, and Yale, May 6. Early in the season Amherst, Williams, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Holy Cross, and Trinity will be opponents of Virginia at Charlottesville.

Robert C. Folwell will not decide to accept the position of football coach at Washington and Jefferson College until after Pennsylvania announces her selection of gridiron instructor on Jan. 5. Folwell, like Hollenback, is still a candidate for the position of coach at Penn, the alma mater of both men.

From Quebec, Canada, comes word that at the session of the Legislature a bill may be brought into effect that not only race tracks, but all sporting organizations making money out of their entertainments, shall be taxed. This would include boxing, wrestling, hockey, baseball, and lacrosse clubs which exist merely for a commercial purpose. It will provide for one or more government inspectors, to whom the books of all these clubs shall have to be opened. Whether the tax will be imposed on amateur clubs is not yet certain.

Because many jockeys in England have enlisted and are fighting at the front it is rumored that the racing authorities are considering the advisability of appointing women riders.

If a certain bill before the Australian Legislature becomes a law, the profits from racing under the pari-mutuel system of betting will be considerably lessened. The bill provides that the "totalizer" shall be in operation not more than four days at any one meet and that 7½ per cent. be deducted from the total investments. This will be distributed as follows: Two and one-half per cent. to a returned soldiers fund, 2½ per cent. and the fractions to charity, and the balance to the Jockey Club. This will cut into the profits of the Jockey Club and will put the bookmakers on a flourishing basis.

The weekly walke of the Walkers' Club of America this Sunday will be from City Hall to Coney Island. Entrans in the race to be held over this course on Washington's Birthday will get a chance to familiarize themselves with the route.

A meeting of the representatives from the Westchester golf clubs will be held at the new Wykagyl Clubhouse on Jan. 11, to discuss the place for the holding of the annual Westchester championship. Wykagyl has again put its course at the disposal of the players.

Two soccer leagues will clash this afternoon at Lenox Oval when the team representing the New York State Football League plays the eleven from the National Football League of New Jersey. New York leads in this interstate rivalry and has beaten the New Jersey teams twice in the last three years.

The Union Settlement A. C. will conduct an invitation cross-country run tomorrow morning at 11 A. M. around the Central Park course of three and a half miles, in which all athletes are invited to compete.

BINZEN DEFEATS WEBER AT TENNIS

Fordham Prep Youngster Wins National Junior Indoor Title by 3 Sets to 1.

By defeating James Weber of Andover Academy 3 sets to 1 in the final round of the national junior indoor lawn tennis championship, Elliott Binzen of Fordham Prep evened up scores with Weber for the overwhelming defeat administered by the Andover player and his partner to Binzen and Taylor in the doubles title round on Thursday. The closing match of the first national junior indoor tournament held in this country, which was played yesterday on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, was one of the best contested in the tournament, and ended, after an exciting series of plays, by the score of 6—3, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2.

The Fordham lad, who has made such a brilliant showing throughout the tournament, was at his best, and met the aggressive attack of the Andover representative in a cool-headed, steady manner. He did not become worried by his opponent, and in addition to playing a steady, consistent game, displayed unusual ability in lobbing, using considerable judgment in his court work and developing unexpected strength as a court tactician. He repeatedly outmanoeuvred his opponent, and cleverly offset the forcing tactics of Weber with returns that were placed with judgment and accuracy. At times it appeared as if he might be forced to adopt a dashing game to withstand the hard, smashing play of Weber, but in the end steadiness won, and the honors were earned by the score of 132 to 114 points.

Weber did not play quite up to the form he displayed in his former matches. He was effective with his puzzling left-hand serve, but developed a tendency to drive out of court and into the net. This latter weakness cost him many points, and in the end proved his undoing. Weber was spectacular, but not effective in his playing, and scored frequently on hard smashes which kept at a good height and time and again eluded the racquet of Binzen. Weber made a plucky rally in the third set, when the score stood two sets to love against him, but the effort did not help him in his attempt to capture double honors, as Binzen came back strong in the fourth set and swept the Andover crack off his feet. The point score and summary:

FIRST SET.

										Pts.	G.
Binzen	5	4	4	4	5	4	1	4	4—35	6
Weber	3	6	2	6	3	2	4	0	2—28	3

SECOND SET.

Binzen	6	0	0	2	4	4	3	6	4—40	7
Weber	4	4	4	4	1	1	5	4	0—34	5

THIRD SET.

Binzen	0	4	6	4	2	4	2	1	4—24	3
Weber	4	2	0	4	1	4	4	6	4—32	6

FOURTH SET.

Binzen	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4—34	6
Weber	0	6	4	1	1	2	0	1	0—19	2

National Indoor Junior Lawn Tennis Championship.—Final Round—Elliott Binzen, Fordham Prep, defeated James Weber, Andover, 6—3, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2.

MORAN TO BOX WILLARD

But He Must Defeat Coffey Here Jan. 7 to Make Match Binding.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Tommy Burns, the fight promoter, today received a telegram from Frank Moran in New York City, accepting terms Burns offered him for a twenty-round heavyweight championship fight with Jess Willard in New Orleans, Mar. 4 or 6.

After the promoters and Willard's manager on Wednesday declared the Willard-Fulton fight, arranged for this city Mar. 4, was off, Burns wired Moran offering him $7,500 flat for a match with the champion, provided Moran defeats Jim Coffey in their bout in New York Jan. 7.

SPORTING EVENTS.

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PRINCETON CLUB SQUASH.

Seven Players Qualify for Third Round in Handicap Tournament.

Several interesting matches were played yesterday in the Princeton Club handicap squash tennis tournament and seven players qualified for the third round. A. W. Riley, who is penalized ten aces, won a clever contest from E. A. Waldbridge, who received 8 aces and 1 hand on the Tiger Captain. The court strategy of Riley proved too much for Walbridge. Kenneth G. Stern, one of the members of the Metropolitan League team, scored a straight game victory over A. M. Breingan at 15—10, 15—9. The winner played from the scratch mark and was compelled to overcome a handicap of 10 aces 1 hand. H. Tobey, who was placed on the minus 3 mark, failed to come through, although he carried B. M. Bryan to three hard games. The summary:

Princeton Club Handicap Squash Tennis Tournament.—First Round—W. B. Chamberlin (7 aces, 1 hand) defeated C. J. Fuller, (10 aces, 2 hands,) 17

ILLUMINATING CHRONICLES OF THE GREAT WAR YEAR, 1915

Happenings in the Chancelleries and on the Battlefield by Which May Be Estimated the World's Losses and Gains.

THE 516th day of the war. Germany is still "fighting for her existence," as she declared she was a year ago—still for the "freedom of the seas" and the "right to expand in trade and population without interference from any nation."

A year ago her armies held in Belgium, France, and Poland an area almost equal to that of the State of New York. In the last few months her armies and those of her allies have trebled that area in Russia and the Balkans, and now hold in the conqueror's grasp a total area of 133,000 square miles, or land equal to half the State of Texas.

Now, as then, Germany's three objectives are the destruction of the French or Russian army or the English fleet. These seem to be as remote as ever from attainment. Meanwhile, as her enemies have the world to draw on for supplies, and she has not, she finds herself deprived of those things the loss of which no people will suffer long without resentment.

And so her Imperial Chancellor has declared that Germany would receive with respect any offer of peace compatible with her dignity and her power.

The answer has come in almost identical phrases from the Chancelleries of London, Paris, Petrograd, and Rome: "Only peace through victory." Thus, each in its own way, the Quadruple Alliance and the Teutonic Alliance, continues to fight that all future war may be rendered impossible.

It was inevitable that the United States should feel the effects of the war in many ways. As the isolation of the Teutonic Empires almost prevents commercial communication, her transactions with their enemies have naturally increased. This has been deeply resented in America by persons who say that, as the United States cannot trade with the Teutonic Empires in certain commodities, she should not trade at all in them. Overt acts against American industry and neutrality have been the expression of this resentment. On the high seas American ships have been sunk and American lives lost as further censure of American conduct. Diplomatic notes have later been exchanged and measures have now been taken to place this country in a state of defensive preparedness. Since the war began, according to an estimate made the German Admiralty on Dec. 15, 808 merchant ships of 917,319 tons had been sunk by Austro-German submarines.

NOTES WITH AUSTRIA.

Dec. 6.—United States dispatches note to Vienna in regard to sinking of the Ancona. Nov. 1, demanding that the "wanton slaughter of defenseless noncombatants" be denounced, the responsible submarine officer be punished, and reparation made to American citizens killed or injured.

Dec. 15.—Austro-Hungarian note in reply asks for particulars and exchange of views, but admits that Ancona was torpedoed after she had stopped.

Dec. 19.—United States sends second note on Ancona case, basing claims on admissions made in Austro-Hungarian note of 15th inst.

Dec. 30.—Vienna Government's reply to second Ancona note repudiates sinking of Italian liner in the circumstances, says that the commander of the offending submarine has been punished, offers indemnity, and pledges safety of lives at sea.

NOTES WITH GERMANY.

Feb. 10.—"Strict accountability" note warning Germany in regard to Admiralty's "war zone" decree of Feb. 4, which goes into effect Feb. 18.

Feb. 18.—Germany replies, denying responsibility, but will recede from decree if the United States will induce Great Britain to allow foodstuffs to enter Germany.

Feb. 22.—United States suggests to Germany modified form of putting into practice "war zone" decree. An identic note is sent to Great Britain.

March 2.—In reply, Germany asks modification of Great Britain's sea policy as contained in Orders in Council.

April 2.—United States demands indemnity for loss of William P. Frye, a sailing ship.

April 5.—Germany declares justification in Frye case, but expresses willingness to pay.

April 21.—United States justifies exportation of munitions.

April 28.—United States bases claims in Frye case on treaties with Prussia.

May 13.—Over 100 American lives having been lost on the Lusitania, sunk on May 7, first note on this subject is sent to Germany.

May 31.—Germany justifies sinking of Lusitania.

June 4.—Germany offers indemnity in Gulflight case.

June 9.—United States sends second Lusitania note.

July 10.—Germany insists that Frye case must be settled by a prize court, and replies to second Lusitania note.

July 15.—Germany offers indemnity in Cushing case, in which American vessel was struck by an aerial boat.

July 16.—United States sends third note on Lusitania, insisting on indemnity.

Aug. 16.—United States accepts German plan in Frye case.

Aug. 24.—Germany explains loss of Arabic, with American lives, Aug. 19.

Sept. 1.—Germany apparently accepts United States view of submarine warfare about not hazarding civilian lives on board ships to be attacked.

Sept. 9.—Germany suggests arbitration in Arabic case.

Oct. 5.—Germany makes disavowal, with promise of reparation in Arabic case. Lusitania case still open.

NOTES WITH ENGLAND.

Feb. 10.—United States, while recognizing rights of belligerents to make use of neutral flags in naval strategy, condemns a too frequent and "ordered" employment of such practice.

Feb. 19.—Great Britain replies that such usage has been sanctioned by precedent.

Feb. 22.—In compliance with Germany's request United States informs Great Britain that the entrance of foodstuffs into Germany would be followed by the latter's modification of the "war zone" decree.

March 9.—United States asks information as to how Great Britain's blockade of Germany was to be maintained.

March 30.—Note protesting against invasion of neutral rights in Great Britain's attempt to keep food from Germany.

July 16.—United States informs Great Britain that American cases before British prize courts must be settled in accordance with international law and not in accordance with British local law or Orders in Council.

July 26.—Great Britain explains the methods of her blockade procedure against Germany.

Aug. 2.—Two notes from Great Britain further explaining her blockade methods.

Sept. 2.—Great Britain announces that she is ready to release American-owned cargoes of goods destined for America from Germany and Austria.

Oct. 21.—Note from the United States protesting against British interference with American sea trade.

Nov. 5.—Note declaring that British blockade methods cannot be recognized as legal.

CONSPIRACIES.

Jan. 24.—United States in categoric note denies twenty-six charges made by German sympathizers as to the nation discriminating against Germany and Austria.

Feb. 2.—Werner Van Horn tries to dynamite bridge across St. Croix River.

April 21.—Activities of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg beginning to be condemned in Washington official circles.

July 3.—Frank Holt, German sympathizer, seriously wounds J. P. Morgan after having exploded bomb in the Capitol at Washington. Holt later commits suicide and it is discovered that he had been instrumental in placing bombs on board vessels conveying munitions to allied nations.

Sept. 9.—United States asks Vienna for recall of Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, on account of his connection with attempts to cripple American industries.

Oct. 24.—United States Secret Service men disclose pro-German plot and arrest Robert Fay, an alleged agent of the German Government.

Dec. 2.—Four officials of Hamburg-American Line are convicted in Federal court of having violated United States laws in conspiring to furnish false manifests to vessels engaged in furnishing supplies to German warships.

Dec. 3.—State Department announces that it has asked for the immediate recall of the German attachés, Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, respectively of the German Navy and Army, charged with undiplomatic and illegal activities.

Dec. 17.—Paul Koenig and other alleged German agents arrested, charged with various crimes against Federal laws.

Dec. 18.—Germany authorizes statement that alleged plots in the United States had neither the inspiration, the support, nor the approval of the Berlin Government.

Dec. 25—Federal Grand Jury indicts eight alleged German agents, principally on charges of inciting strikes in American arms factories.

ATTACKS ON INDUSTRY.

Jan. 18.—Roebling chain and wire plant Trenton, N. J., incendiary fire causes loss of $500,000.

March 6.—Explosion at du Pont powder mill, Haskell, causes loss of $30,000 and of five lives.

April 1.—Five killed by explosion at Equitable powder plant, Alton, Ill.

May 12.—Four killed by explosion at guncotton storehouse at Wallington, N. J.

May 15.—Six killed by explosion at du Pont powder house, Carney's Point, N. J.

June 26.—Explosion at du Pont powder mill, Wayne, N. J.

July 7.—Benzol plant of Harrison Brothers Company, Philadelphia, burns by incendiary fire, with loss of $500,000.

July 25.—Munitions train on Pennsylvania Railroad wrecked at Metuchen, N. J.

Aug. 16.—Five killed by explosion at Aetna Explosives Company's plant, Sinnamahoning, Penn.

Aug. 19.—Explosion at du Pont powder mills, Wilmington, Del.

Aug. 29.—Explosion at American Powder Company's mills, Acton, Mass. Two killed by explosion at du Pont mill at Wilmington.

Sept. 1.—Explosion at shell factory of National Conduit and Cable Company, Hastings, N. Y.

Oct. 6.—Four killed by explosion at Aetna powder plant, Emporium, Penn.

Oct. 28.—Loss of $500,000 by incendiary fire at Russian warehouses, Seattle, Wash.

Nov. 23.—Incendiary fire destroys machine shop of Bethlehem Steel Company, ruining vast equipment for making field guns and damaging many guns in various stages of completion. Loss nearly $2,000,000.

Nov. 25.—Loss of $10,000 by fire at Toledo Machine and Tool Company's plant, Toledo, Ohio.

Nov. 30.—Thirty-one killed by explosion at du Pont powder mills, Wilmington, Del.

Dec. 8.—Incendiary fire destroys town of Hopewell, Va., rendering homeless workers in powder plant there.

Dec. 30.—Incendiary fire at du Pont plant, Barksdale, Wis., threatens frightful explosion and lives of 300 workmen.

BOMBS ON VESSELS.

Jan. 29.—Cargo of cotton burned on board the Preston, New York.

March 21.—Cargo of cotton on board Clan MacKeller, from New York, burns at Genoa.

March 31.—Fire on board San Guglielmo from New York, at Genoa.

April 22.—Bomb explodes on board Devon City.

April 29.—Fire on board Erns, at New York.

May 8.—Bomb found on board the Bankdale, bound from New York to Marseilles.

June 10.—Bombs discovered on the Birkewald, at Marseilles, from New York.

July 4.—Fire on Minnehaha at sea, from New York, started by bomb.

July 24.—Fire in cargo of Cragside, at New York; also on board the Knitsford at the same port.

Sept. 13.—Bomb starts fire on board Sant' Anna at sea, from New York.

Sept. 13.—Fire starts on Athanal, after leaving New York.

Nov. 3.—Fire in cargo of Euterpe, at New York.

Nov. 8.—Fire on board Rio Lars, at sea.

Nov. 8.—Fire started by bombs in coal of Rochambeau, at New York.

Nov. 9.—Sugar barge sinks mysteriously at Yonkers loading pier.

Dec. 2.—Barge with horses for French Army sinks at New York pier.

Dec. 5.—Fire on board the Tyningham, at New York.

Dec. 11.—Second fire breaks out on Tyningham as she puts to sea.

Dec. 26.—Fire on board Inchmoor, at New York.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Jan. 1-Feb. 18.—According to British Admiralty's statement 13 British and 5 neutral merchant vessels with a tonnage of 74,000 were lost by German submarines and mines.

Feb. 18-28.—Seven British and French vessels and seven neutral vessels were sunk in "war zone" with a loss of 10 lives.

March 1-31.—Twenty British and French vessels and 27 neutral vessels sunk in "war zone" with a loss of 193 lives. Among the vessels lost were the British Tangistan, 37 lives, on March 9, the British Falaba, 111 lives, March 28, and the French Emma, 19 lives, March 29.

April 1-30.—Twenty-two British, French, and Russian vessels and 6 neutral vessels sunk in "war zone," with a loss of 32 lives.

May 1-31.—Twenty-five British, French, and Russian vessels and 5 neutral vessels sunk in "war zone" with a loss of 1,285 lives. Among the vessels lost were the British Lusitania, 1,260 lives (107 Americans), May 7, and the American Gulflight, 3 lives, May 1.

June 1-30.—Sixty-eight British and allied merchantmen and 9 neutralmerchantmen sunk in "war zone" with a loss of 73 lives—principally trawlers.

July 1-31.—Sixty-four British and allied merchantmen and 6 neutral vessels sunk in "war zone" with a loss of 75 lives—principally trawlers.

Aug. 1-31.—Forty British and allied merchantmen and six neutrals sunk in "war zone" with a loss of 83 lives. Among them were the British Arabic, 39 lives, (2 Americans,) Aug. 19.

Sept. 1-30.—Thirty-five British and allied merchantmen sunk in the "war zone" and the Mediterranean with a loss of 39 lives.

Oct. 1-31.—Thirty-one British and allied merchant vessels sunk—twenty-three in Mediterranean and twelve in "war zone"—with a loss of 22 civilian lives.

Nov. 1-30.—Twenty-one allied and neutral merchantment including the Italian Ancona, 312 lives, (11 Americans.) Nov. 10, sunk by Austro-German submarines in Mediterranean.

Dec. 1-31.—Twenty-seven allied and neutral vessels sunk in Mediterranean by Austro-German submarines, including Japanese Yasaka Maru, Dec. 21, and French liner Ville de la Ciotat, 82 lives lost, Dec. 24.

MOVEMENT FOR DEFENSE.

Feb. 29.—American Legion, for the purpose of establishing a naval and army reserve, is formed.

April 26.—Navy Department announces that new battleship California will be the first in the world to be equipped with electric propelling apparatus.

May 20.—Secretary of War Garrison and General Leonard Wood talk on preparedness as a means of keeping peace, at Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration.

June 19.—Superdreadnought Arizona launched at New York Navy Yard.

July 12.—Secretary of Navy Daniels formulates plans for creation of an advisory board of civilian scientists, and Thomas A. Edison is invited to head the board.

Aug. 10.—Military authorities establish national camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., for training of citizens; over 1,100 men present themselves for thirty days' instruction.

Oct. 6.—President Wilson, in addressing Naval Consulting Board at its first meeting, says that nation is convinced that it should be adequately prepared for defense.

Nov. 5.—Secretary Garrison outlines plans for raising standing army from 108,000 to 141,000 men and for the creation of a citizen army of 400,000.

Dec. 7.—President Wilson addresses Congress on national aspects of the war; asks for laws to deal with traitors and an adequate merchant marine.

Dec. 10.—Senate resolution for investigation of British interference with neutral trade made by Senator Smith, (Dem., Ga.,) and Senator Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) proposes legal investigation of destruction of American ships by Germany and Austria.

Dec. 12.—Annual naval report recommends expenditure of $500,000,000 in next five years for new warships, aerial craft, and munitions.

WAR CHANCELLERIES.

Jan. 7.—President Poincaré signs decree making prohibition permanent in France.

Jan. 25.—German Imperial Chancellor issues new apology for "scrap of paper" suggestion.

Feb. 1.—Czar decides to treat as piratical bombardment of unfortified towns.

Feb. 4.—German Admiralty declares blockade of Great Britain will begin Feb. 18. According to this decree merchant vessels of the Allies found within the "war zone" are liable to be destroyed by German war vessels "without it always being possible to warn the crew or passengers of the danger threatening." Neutral vessels will also incur danger "owing to the use of neutral flags by British merchantmen."

Feb. 5.—British Army estimate provides for establishing army of 3,000,000 men, exclusive of those serving in India.

Feb. 23.—British Admiralty issues order restricting navigation in Irish Channel.

May 4.—Italy denounces Tripoli alliance convention with Austria-Hungary.

May 13.—Premier Asquith announces that adult male enemy aliens, nonnaturalized, shall, for their own and public safety, be segregated and interned, or, if over military age, repatriated; and women and children of suitable age would also be repatriated.

May 18.—Lord Kitchener states in House of Lords that 300,000 more recruits are needed to form new armies.

May 19.—Premier Asquith announces in the House of Commons coming reconstruction of the British Government.

May 20.—Italian Chamber by large majority gives Salandra Government "a free hand."

May 21.—Austria cuts all communication with Italy.

May 23.—Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary.

May 25.—Official list of new British coalition Government issued. New post of Minister of Munitions goes to Lloyd George.

June 13.—In Greek general election M. Venizelos gains 193 seats out of 316.

June 23.—Lloyd George introduces Munitions of War bill in House of Commons.

June 29.—Walter Long introduces National Registration bill in House of Commons, providing for the registration of all males and females between the ages of 15 and 65.

July 21-22.—Bulgar-Turkish convention by which Turkey cedes Bulgaria 900 square miles on frontier so that Dedeaghatch railway traverses latter's territory.

Aug. 15.—National register taken in Great Britain.

Aug. 20.—Italy declares war on Turkey.

Aug. 21.—M. Venizelos accepts Greek premiership. British Government declares cotton absolute contraband.

Aug. 24.—Final secret sitting of Serbian Skupshtina at Nish recognizes "the sacrifices indispensable for the protection of the vital interests of our people."

Aug. 26.—Lord Selburne announces in the House of Lords that "the navy has the submarine menace well in hand."

Sept. 2.—Rumanian Government stops exports of cereals and transit of gold through the country.

Sept. 23.—Greece mobilizes in reply to Bulgarian mobilization.

Oct. 4.—Russia sends ultimatum to Bulgaria.

Oct. 5.—M. Venizelos, on being informed that King Constantine cannot support his policy, resigns.

Oct. 12.—Greece denounces treaty of 1913 by which she had promised to help Serbia in case of attack by Bulgaria.

Oct. 14.—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.

Oct. 17.—In note of Quadruple Entente to Greece Great Britain promises Greece Cyprus if she will join the Allies.

Oct. 19.—Lord Derby outlines his scheme to secure British recruits in forty-six groups.

Oct. 22.—King George issues an appeal to his subjects to enlist.

Oct. 25.—New French Cabinet formed with M. Briand as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Galliéni as Minister of War.

Nov. 3.—Venezelists in control of Greek Chamber defeat M. Zaimis and latter's Ministry resigns.

Nov. 5.—M. Skoloudis, as Premier of Greece, promises benevolent policy toward the Allies.

Nov. 20.—Greek reply to allied note gives guarantee for security of Franco-British force and Serbian refugees in Greek territory.

Nov. 26.—Allies in new note demand precise assurances of Greece.

Nov. 30.—Italy subscribes to allied bond of "no separate peace," and the Quadruple Entente thereby becomes the Quadruple Alliance.

Dec. 1.—Ministers of Interior, Finance, and Commerce of Austrian Cabinet, being opposed to Teutonic Zollverein, resign.

Dec. 1.—Premier Sonnino of Italy declares that nation will aid Serbia by arms and supplies.

Dec. 5.—Vote of confidence of 405 to 48 supports Government in Italian Parliament.

Dec. 6.—Conscription classes 1916 and 1917 ordered enrolled in Russia.

Dec. 7.—Czar's ukase indefinitely postpones meeting of Duma and Council of the Empire.

Dec. 9.—In German Reichstag, Imperial Chancellor Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, after recounting successes of German arms, gives assurances that if the Quadruple Alliance makes peace proposals "compatible with Germany's dignity and safety we shall always be ready to discuss them."

Dec. 12.—Officially announced by French Minister of the Interior that sixty-four spies have been condemned by court-martial since the war began.

PERSONAL.

Jan. 3.—Primate of Belgium, Cardinal Mercier, placed under detention at the Archbishop's palace at Malines after having been forbidden to read his pastoral letter at Antwerp.

Jan. 11.—Death sentence of Private Lonsdale for striking German officer at prison camp commuted to 20 years' imprisonment.

Jan. 13.—Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns and is succeeded by Baron Stephen Burian, a Hungarian.

Jan. 13.—General Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir Horace Smith Dorrien made Grand Officers of the French Legion of Honor.

Jan. 27.—Kaiser's birthday celebrated in Berlin "with especial solemnity."

Jan. 30.—Japanese sword of honor presented to King Albert of the Belgians.

Feb. 2-4.—Finance Ministers of England, France, and Russia meet in Paris.

Feb. 16.—Death of Captain of the German cruiser Bluecher at Edinburgh.

May 4.—Report of Field Marshal Sir John French on the use of asphyxiating gases by Germans: "I am of the opinion that the enemy has definitely decided to use these gases as a normal procedure, and that protests would be useless."

May 10.—President Wilson, in address to naturalized citizens at Philadelphia, says: "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

May 13.—King George, as sovereign of the Order of the Garter, gives directions to strike from the rolls of the order the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austro-Hungary, the King of Württemberg, the Prussian Crown Prince, Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the Duke of Cumberland.

May 20.—German spy named Kuepperle hangs himself in Brixton jail, London.

May 26.—General Sukhoinlinoff, Russian Minister of War, resigns. General Polivanoff to succeed him.

Sept. 3.—General Joffre visits Italian front.

Sept. 5.—Czar assumes supreme command of Russian armies; Grand Duke Nicholas transferred to the Caucasus.

Sept. 6.—Washington Government demands recall of Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington.

Sept. 13.—Admiral Sir Percy Scott placed in command of London's aerial defenses.

Oct. 12.—Edith Cavell, English nurse, executed by Germans in Belgium.

Oct. 18.—General Sir C. C. Monro appointed to succeed General Sir Ian Hamilton at the Dardanelles.

Nov. 18.—M. Denys Cochin of the French Cabinet received by King of Greece.

Nov. 30-30.—Lord Kitchener visits Gallipoli, Saloniki, Athens, Italy, and France.

Dec. 2.—General Joffre made supreme commander of all French forces save those in colonies.

Dec. 4.—Henry Ford and his peace party of over 150 sail for Europe.

Dec. 11.—General de Castelnau made Chief of Staff of French Army.

Dec. 15.—General Sir Douglas Haig succeeds Field Marshal Sir John French as Commander in Chief of British forces in Belgium and France.

Dec. 29.—Colonel E. M. House sails for Europe as President Wilson's personal investigator and messenger to impart American opinion.

Dec. 31.—William Waldorf Astor made a Baron by King George.

BRITISH-BELGIAN FRONT.

Jan. 1.—Violent artillery engagement on the dunes of Nieuport and Zonnebeke.

Jan. 4.—Belgians advance 500 meters opposite Nieuport and consolidate position at St. Georges.

Jan. 5.—Belgians advance on the Yser.

Jan. 16.—Belgian artillery gains ground at Perthes.

Jan. 25.—British repulse an attack on Givenchy, near La Bassée.

Feb. 13.—Allied line east of Givenchy is pushed forward and British artillery and infantry co-operate in small offensive made by French further south.

Feb. 15.—Exchange of British and German prisoners unfit for service begun.

March 10-18.—Bombardment of Neuve Chapelle ends in capture of German trenches by the British.

April 17.—British take Hill 60.

April 22.—Germans north of Ypres use asphyxiating gas for first time, British force divided into six armies.

April 28.—German offensive at Ypres "definitely stopped."

May 9.—British First Army attacks German lines between Bois Grenier and Festubert, and gain trenches southeast of Fromelles.

May 15.—British First Army breaks German line over a two-mile front between Richebourg l'Avoué and Festubert.

May 17.—First British Army south of Ypres co-operates with French in an advance north of the place.

May 26.—Germans at Ypres use gas over five-mile front.

June 2.—British capture German trenches along 200-yard front at Givenchy.

June 15.—British carry first line of German trenches along a mile front east of Festubert, but fail to hold it.

June 16.—Britain attack German lines at Hooge east of Ypres and hold 1,000 yards of first trenches and 500 yards of second.

Sept. 25-Oct. 5.—Co-operating with French offensive British attack south of La Bassée Canal, east of Grenay and Vermelles, penetrate German lines 4,000 yards, capturing suburbs of Hulluch, Loos, and Hill 70; gain 600 yards of trenches near Hooge.

THE WORLD IS POORER BY $56,300,000,000

Wastage, Annihilation of Property, and 5,000,000 Lives Lost Contribute the Huge Total in Symbol of the Dollar.

THE enormous cost of the present war to civilization reduced to the symbol of the dollar almost defies comprehension and amazes the imagination. Yet all is relative; the waste in property and lives has been enormous, but not without compensation through diversion of industry and opportunities for the survivors. Here is what a few wise ones say:

Leroy-Beaulieu, French political economist: "The war is costing the belligerents $200,000,000 a month."

Alexander Ribot, French Minister of Finance (Dec. 16): "The war to date has cost $38,800,000,000. France is spending $420,000,000 a month."

F. W. Hirst, editor London Economist: "The war is costing belligerents $50,000,000 daily."

Sir George Paish, editor London Statist: "The loss to Great Britain in failure to make reproductive expenditures amounts to $2,000,000,000 a year."

Henri Masson, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Bruxelles, places Belgium's property loss at $1,060,000,000, while State Controller Kharitonoff places that of Russia at $50,000,000,000. (From both should be deducted what the Germans may have diverted and made profitable.)

In October last Brig. Gen. F. V. Greene, U. S. A., (retired,) placed the number killed at 2,000,000, while two months later, with a similar array of statistics, Colonel Hensseler, the Swiss military expert, placed it at 5,000,000.

Incidentally, it may be stated that since the war began the seven great powers have voted credits of over $35,000,000,000 and have negotiated loans amounting to over $25,000,000,000, while their gold reserve has advanced from $2,130,000,000 to $3,738,500,000 for the Quadruple Alliance and from $1,057,200,000 to $1,410,000,000 for Austria-Germany.

A year ago the 18,000,000 men under arms (now 34,000,000) represented a certain productive cost to their respective countries, which could be definitely reckoned on their earning capacity. Owing to capital and labor adjustments this can no longer be done. Yet the dead men represent a definite monetary loss, just as the annihilation of productive property does.

From the foregoing and other data the following deductions as to the cost of the war may be made. (Neither national credits nor loans are included, for these may represent, in certain cases, ante-bellum expenditures or pledges for the future. Only it must be remembered that loans have to be paid some time, either in gold or in a new monetary standard—as now seems possible—or in products from the ground):

	Cost in 1914.
Wastage, (ammunition, &c.)	$40,000,000,000
Productive property	35,000,000,000
Human life	5,000,000,000
	$23,700,000,000
Total for 1915	$56,300,000,000

Allies Make Slight Land Gains in France, but Lose Huge Areas in Russia and Balkans

A year ago the superficial facts of long preparedness and sudden attack favored the Germanic allies. They are now facing the fundamental facts of development and accumulation on the part of their enemies, who have succumbed neither to the preparedness nor to the attack.

In France, owing to offensives made by the Allies at Neuve Chapelle in March, and at Loos and in the Artois and the Champagne in September, Germany has lost about sixty square miles of conquered French territory; but on the eastern front Russia has been made to retreat from Galicia and Poland, so that the Warsaw salient of a year ago has been driven eastward, and the line now runs, with various turns, north and south between Riga and the Rumanian frontier.

Italy's campaign in the Trentino and beyond the eastern frontier of Venetia has brought under the soldiers of King Victor Emmanuel about 3,000 square miles of the coveted "Italia Irredenta."

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Total British gains 3,000 men and sixty-one guns.

Dec. 25.—British withdraw Indian Army corps from front.

FRENCH FRONT.

Jan. 4.—French capture Steinbach, in Upper Alsace, and advance on Mulhausen.

Jan. 14.—Concentrated German attack on Soissons, which drives French back across the Aisne.

Jan. 28.—French communiqué says: "According to number of dead on the ground on the 25, 26, and 27 east of Ypres, at La Bassée, Craonne, in the Argonne, Woevre, and the Vosges, the enemy's loss in three days must be more than 20,000."

Feb. 14.—German offensive begins in Ypres district, but French recover lost ground.

Feb. 21.—Rheims Cathedral bombarded.

Feb. 24.—French artillery on the Meuse kill 3,000 Germans, but infantry attacks are repulsed.

May 2.—In Valley of the Aisne and in Champagne Germans employ various appliances, near Tracy-le-Mont, other glass tubes; between Rheims and the Argonne, liquid fire bombs; at other places gasses giving off greenish smoke.

May 6.—French press back Germans and occupy land between Lizerne and Het Sast.

May 28.—French gain ground at Souchez.

May 20.—Ablain, north of Arras, captured by the French.

June 1.—Souchez sugar refinery captured by the French, who also gain ground in "The Labyrinth," Neuville St Vaast.

June 8.—Further French gains at "The Labyrinth."

June 12.—Souchez railway station captured by the French.

June 22.—Sondernach, south of Metzeral, captured by the French.

June 26.—Germans gain sunken road along a front of 200 yards between Ablain and Angres, north of Souchez.

June 29.—German and French artillery duels at Bagatelle, in the Argonne.

July 11.—Germans attack Fresnes on St. Mihiel's salient.

Sept. 20.—French gain a footing on the Aisne-Marne Canal and make progress at Hartmannns-Weilerkopf, in the Vosges.

Sept. 25.—After 25 days' bombardment great offensive of the Allies begins; French gain cemetery at Souchez and remainder of "The Labyrinth" and in Champagne break German lines to a depth of 2½ miles along a front of 15¼ miles.

Sept. 27-Oct. 1.—French repulse German counterattacks, gain Hill 185 in Champagne, the Butte de Tahure, and before Ripont. Offensive ends with British in action.

Dec. 6-8.—Germans win half-mile front of French trenches in Champagne sector.

Dec. 26-30.—French attack German defenses in Vosges and gain ground; in Alsace, German counterattacks carry French minor positions.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

Jan. 5.—Russians almost annihilate German force in Mlawa region, North Poland, near Prussian frontier.

Jan. 6.—Frontier between Bukowina and Hungary reached by Russians, who capture 1,000 prisoners.

Jan. 16.—Russians continue to advance on right bank of Lower Vistula.

Jan. 17.—Austria-Hungary mobilizes reservists and men on leave between ages of 35 and 40 to the number of 80,000.

Jan. 26.—Russians make fitful advance in East Prussia.

Feb. 2-7.—Russians continue to push Austrians toward Carpathians "after a long bayonet fight without precedent in history. All mountain slopes littered with bodies of Austrians."

Feb. 10.—Austrian communiqué states: "Bitter difficulties are being experienced in the Carpathian campaign."

Feb. 15.—Germans send 500,000 men and Austrians 80,000 to concentrate in West Galicia west of Cracow as reserve army.

Feb. 26.—Russian recapture Przasnysz.

March 22.—Russians capture Przemysl after a siege of 201 days, the longest in modern warfare.

April 25-28.—Great Teutonic offensive begins in Western Galicia.

May 5.—Petrograd communiqué acknowledges Russian retreat in West Galicia—eastward and northward from the passes of the Carpathians.

May 7.—Germans capture Libau, on the Baltic coast, and raid coast provinces.

May 16.—Admitted in Petrograd that Russian Third Army in West Galicia had been forced to retire to the line of the San, and that a simultaneous retirement in the Carpathian passes has also been necessary. Military experts ascribe the retreat to lack of ammunition.

June 2.—Germans capture three of the forts of Przemysl.

Przemysl Taken.

June 3.—Germans retake Przemysl after a fortnight's investment. Austro-German forces cut railway between that city and Lemberg and advance on latter. Russians advance on the lower San.

June 6.—General von Linsingen's Austro-German forces cross the Dniester at Zurawno, 40 miles from Lemberg.

June 10.—Teutonic troops which crossed the Dniester on the 6th driven back by the Russians with a loss of 16,000 prisoners.

June 11.—German attack on Mosciska, north of the San, repulsed with great loss by Russians.

June 13.—Front at Mosciska successfully attacked by Austro-German armies.

June 14.—Jaworow, northwest of Lemberg, taken by Teutonic armies.

June 18.—Petrograd Communiqué announces that in the month's attempt of the Teutonic armies to cross the Dniester on a 40-mile front, the enemy has lost from 120,000 to 150,000 men.

June 20.—Zolkiew and Rawa Ruska are captured by the Austro-German forces.

June 22.—Second Austrian army under General Boehm-Ermolli recaptures Lemberg. Austrians defeated near Nizniow and thrown back across the Dniester.

June 23.—Austrians cross the Dniester on the line of Zurawno-Demeskowce, but are forced to retreat across the river.

June 27.—Germans capture Halicz, Galicia. Russians retreat from Dniester front to Gnila Lipa. Austro-German army in advance on the Bug River.

July 1.—Germans capture Zamosc and Krasnik, Poland.

July 5.—Austrians defeated northeast of Krasnik, and Germans between the Wieprz and the Bug.

July 14.—Germans begin offensive against Riga and capture Przasnysz. Russians retreat to line of forts on the Narew.

July 17.—Field Marshal von Mackensen breaks Russian line at Krasnostaw. Russians retreat to Bilonie line and Germans cross the Bug near Sokal.

July 21.—Warsaw and Ivangorod threatened by Austro-Germans. Russians plan to evacuate Warsaw.

July 28.—Germans force the Vistula between Warsaw and Ivangorod and break Russian line on the Lubin-Cholm Railway.

July 31.—Russians evacuate Lubin. Germans press forward at Poneviezh, in the Mitau-Bausk district, Baltic Provinces.

Aug. 1.—Germans occupy Mitau.

Warsaw Falls.

Aug. 4.—Prince Leopold of Bavaria occupies Warsaw.

Aug. 5.—Ivangorod evacuated by the Russians.

Aug. 7.—Germans capture Sierock, on the Bug, and advance toward Wyszkow but are repulsed before Riga.

Aug. 10-12.—Rapid German advance toward the Bug, capturing Siedlce, 90 miles east of Warsaw. In Baltic region Germans are repulsed near Mitau and driven beyond the River Aa.

Aug. 14.—Novo Georgiewsk, 17 miles northwest of Warsaw, held to cover Russian retreat, bombarded by Germans.

Aug. 15-16.—Germans break through Russian lines at Bransk between Narew and the Bug and capture outer forts of Novo Georgiewsk. Russians begin evacuation of Bialystok.

Aug. 17.—Kovno occupied by Germans. Field Marshal von Mackensen cuts Cholm-Brest Litowsk Railway.

Aug. 18.—Novo Georgiewsk falls.

Aug. 22.—Russians retire from the Niemen-Bobr line.

Aug. 25.—Brest Litowsk falls and Germans advance from there on Kobryn. Austro-German armies break through Zlota Lipa positions north and south of Brzezany.

Aug. 29.—Germans storm Lipsk, 20 miles from Grodno; attack bridgehead of Friedrichstadt commanding Riga Railway; make progress east of Kovno toward Vilna.

Aug. 30-31.—Russians in counterattack on the Strypa, in East Galicia, capture 3,000 Austrians, 30 guns, and 24 machine guns. In counterattack in direction of Luck they capture 7,000 men and 100 officers.

Sept. 2.—Grodno falls after house-to-house fight.

Sept. 7.—Russians win near Tarnopol, on the Sereth. Germans take Wolkowisk, southeast of Grodno, but are repulsed at Skidel, east of Grodno.

Sept. 8.—Russian successes at Tarnopol and at Trembowla, further south on the Sereth, net 17,000 men, 383 officers, 33 guns, and 66 machine guns.

Sereth Line.

Sept. 9.—Further Russian successes on Sereth line in East Galicia net 5,000 Austrian prisoners, making a total on this sector of 33,000. Von Mackensen advances on Rovno from Dubno. Germans make great concentration on Dvinsk-Vilna line, cut railway at Sventsiany, and threaten envelopment of Vilna in succeeding days.

Sept. 13.—Russians advance in Tarnopol sector and von Mackensen in checked northwest of Rovno.

Sept. 8-14.—Russian offensive pushed along the Sereth front, capturing prisoners which total to date 40,000.

Sept. 15.—Pinsk occupied by Germans, who also cross the Wilia northeast of Vilna, and attempt to encircle and cut off Russian retreat from that city.

Sept. 18.—Vilna falls and Russians in grave peril of being surrounded. Leopold of Bavaria attacking Russian centre is repulsed at Slonim.

Sept. 21.—Russians make successful retreat from Vilna and win in counterattack at Lennewarden on the Dvina.

Sept. 23—Lutsk, in Volhynia, reoccupied by Russians, who captured 6,000 men and 125 officers; also drive Germans back behind Oginski Canal, near Pinsk.

Oct. 18.—Germans, in an attempt to envelop Riga, capture Borkowitz, on the Dvina, and reach Ollal, twelve miles southwest of the city.

Oct. 21.—General Ivanoff defeats Austro-German forces at Novo Alexinetz, north of Tarnopol, and takes 7,500 prisoners.

Oct. 31.—Russians repulse Germans on Riga front between Lakes Sventen and Ilsen.

Nov. 3-10.—Russians save Riga, gain victory near Kolkl, on the Styr, capturing 3,500 prisoners, and assume offensive against Mitau, in Riga sector.

ITALO-A

DEVELOPMENTS IN AMERICA AND OTHER NEUTRAL NATIONS

Changes in Politics, Finance, Industry and Society Which Have Completely Transformed the Aspect of Countries at Peace.

THE war has so occupied the national life in politics and industry that many things, in normal times, which would have deserved more than passing notice have sunk beneath the surface of general observation. Aside from the attitude of the Government toward the belligerents in this war, which is dealt with on the preceding page, the probable pacification of Mexico is of significance. The story of how this was done will be found outlined below under its connoting head.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Jan. 28.—President Wilson vetoes Immigration bill on two points—literacy test and restrictions against political refugees.
Feb. 11.—Interstate Commerce Commission interpreting Panama Canal act imits railways to fix lower rates for through traffic to Pacific Coast than intermountain points, as it recognizes new conditions produced by opening of Panama Canal.
Feb. 13.—Interstate Commerce Commission interpreting Panama Canal act rules that Southern Pacific Railroad cannot own Pacific Mail Steamship Company so long as latter has service through Panama Canal. Railroads are permitted to operate water lines as long as said lines do not prevent competition.
March 3.—Congress adopts resolution for strengthening powers of President to enforce neutrality laws.
March 4.—Sixty-third Congress comes to an end without final action on Ship Purchase, Post Office, and Indian Appropriation bills.
May 15.—Interstate Commerce Commission decides that under Panama Canal act railways cannot own steamship lines on the Great Lakes.
May 26.—United States Court of Customs Appeals holds that 5 per cent. tariff discount on goods imported in American bottoms must apply also to goods imported in ships of countries having "favored-nation" treaties. Said decision will reduce national revenues about $10,000,000 per annum.
June 3.—United States Circuit Court for New Jersey holds United States Steel Corporation to be a lawful enterprise and denies Government's plea for dissolution filed in October, 1911.
June 8.—William J. Bryan resigns office of Secretary of State as he does not agree with President's method of enforcing neutrality laws—national and international.
June 9.—Robert Lansing, Counselor of State Department, designated by President to perform duties of Secretary of State.
June 14.—United States Supreme Court decides that West Virginia must share public debt in Virginia amounting with interest to $12,393,929. (States were separated in 1861.) Court denies Government's petition in National Cash Register case to review decision of Circuit Court of Appeals, which reversed conviction of officials obtained in lower court.
June 21.—United States Supreme Court declares unconstitutional clause in Oklahoma Constitution which disfranchises a large percentage of aged negroes. Court also holds that commodities clause in Hepburn act is violated by ownership of Lackawanna Coal Company by Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad shareholders, with interlocking Directorates, thereby reversing decision of lower tribunal.
June 23.—Mr. Lansing appointed Secretary of State.
Aug. 11.—Interstate Commerce Commission permits increase of freight rates on forty-one Middle West railways—less than half of 1 per cent., on carload freight, while railroads had asked for 2 per cent.
Aug. 12.—Interstate Commerce Commission orders reduction from 10 to 80 cents a ton on freight rate of anthracite coal. Reduction estimated to total annually $8,000,000.
Aug. 17.—Recent receivership proceedings of Rock Island Railroad severely arraigned by Interstate Commerce Commission.
Aug. 24.—Eastman Kodak Company ordered to be dissolved by United States District Court at Buffalo as an illegal combination in restraint of trade.
Oct. 13.—United States District Court at New York declares "Cotton Futures" act unconstitutional, as, although a revenue measure, it originated in the Senate.
Nov. 1.—United States Supreme Court declares unconstitutional Arizona law which provides that 80 per cent. of employes of any concern must be of American nationality.
Dec. 2.—Representative Mann (Ill.) chosen leader of House Republicans.
Dec. 6.—Senator Gallinger (N. H.) chosen leader of Senate Republicans. Sixty-fourth Congress meets in first session. President pro tem. of Senate re-elected: Senator Clarke, (Dem., Ark.); Speaker of House re-elected: Representative Clark, (Dem., Mo.)
Dec. 7.—Democratic National Committee decides to hold convention in St. Louis on June 14, and recommends nomination of President Wilson.
Dec. 8.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in annual report, emphasizes business development, recommends increased tax on incomes, and suggests new taxes.
Dec. 11.—Postmaster General Burleson, in annual report, shows decrease of $21,000,000 in postal revenues, but that savings in expenditures have reduced this deficit by $10,000,000. Interstate Commerce Commission gives privilege of increasing passenger rates to eleven Western States.
Dec. 14.—Republican National Committee decides to hold convention in Chicago on June 7.
Dec. 15.—Annual report of Secretary of Agriculture shows that year's harvests netted farmers $5,500,000,000.
Dec. 16.—President Wilson signs measure extending War Revenue act for another year.

NEW YORK STATE.

April 6.—Seventh State Constitutional Convention meets at Albany and elects Elihu Root President.
April 7.—Governor Whitman signs Widowed Mothers' Pension bill.
April 14.—Governor Whitman signs bill abolishing office of Coroner.
May 22.—Syracuse jury returns verdict for defendant in case of William Barnes, Jr., against Colonel Roosevelt in libel action.
July 14.—Jury adjudges Harry K. Thaw, murderer of Stanford White, to be sane.
Sept. 10.—Proposed Constitution adopted by members of Constitutional Convention, 118 to 33, and convention adjourns.
Nov. 2.—Proposed constitutional measures rejected by State voters, with following majorities, except that of Oneida, where Utica vote has been held up by a court order:
Woman Suffrage.—For, 544,457; against, 732,770; majority against, 188,313.
Question No. 2, Relative to Altering the Rate of Interest on State Bonds.—For, 422,313; against, 713,763; majority against, 291,450.
Referendum on $27,000,000 Bond Issue for the Barge Canal.—For, 615,147; against, 569,950; majority for, 45,197.
Adoption of Revised Constitution.—For, 388,966; against, 836,635; majority against, 504,669.
Proposal Intended to Change the Apportionment in New York to Provide More Legislators from that City.—For, 361,270; against, 874,690; majority against, 513,420.
Taxation Referendum.—For, 337,397; against, 905,373; majority against, 568,476.
Twenty-third Congressional District elects William S. Bennet, Republican, thereby reducing Democratic majority in House to 25. Buffalo elects four nonpartisan Commissioners under new charter.
Dec. 8.—Edward E. McCall, Chairman of Public Service Commission in New York District, is removed by Governor Whitman for owning interest in corporation under his official jurisdiction.
Dec. 9.—Oscar S. Straus appointed Chairman of Public Service Commission to succeed McCall.
Dec. 31.—Warden Osborne of Sing Sing State Prison, having been indicted by a Westchester County Grand Jury, asks leave of absence during his trial.

IN OTHER STATES.

Jan. 20.—South Dakota passes House bill abolishing death penalty.
Feb. 23.—Nevada Divorce bill reducing required residence to six months signed by Gov. Boyle.
Feb. 27.—Wyoming Widowed Mothers' Pension bill signed by Governor Kendrick.
March 4 and 5.—Indiana Legislature passes primary measure enabling voters to show preference for State candidates and for President and United States Senators.
March 5.—North Dakota Legislature passes bill abolishing death penalty.
April 6.—Election of Hale Thompson (Republican) as Mayor of Chicago in succession to Carter H. Harrison by the unprecedented plurality of 140,000 over the Democratic nominee, Robert M. Sweitzer, considered as a rebuke to pro-German elements, who had attempted to capitalize the latter's Teutonic antecedents. Mayor of Terre Haute, two Judges, and twenty-four politicians convicted of election frauds.
June 19.—Pennsylvania bill repealing law requiring larger crews on railway trains vetoed by Governor Brumbaugh.
June 22.—One hundred and twenty-eight Indianapolis officials, including Mayor Bell, indicted on charge of election frauds.
July 27.—Nashville placed in hands of receiver and the Mayor, Treasurer, and several Commissioners suspended following charges of misappropriation of funds.
Oct. 13.—Mayor Bell of Indianapolis acquitted by jury of charge of conspiracy in connection with primary and election.
Nov. 2.—Elections held in eight States; Governors elected in four—Kentucky, Augustus O. Stanley, (Democrat.) Maryland, (Emerson C. Harrington, Democrat.) Massachusetts, (Samuel W. McCall, Republican,) and Mississippi, (Theodore G. Bilbo, Democrat.) Reform candidate of Philadelphia defeated by Thomas B. Smith, Republican nominee, by plurality of 80,000. [Other features of the election to be found under other heads.]

MEXICO.

Jan. 5.—Carranza forces win at Puebla against those of General Villa.
Jan. 12.—Ex-President Gutierrez surrenders to Carranza forces.
Jan. 16.—Constitutional leaders depose Provisional President Gutierrez and select Colonel Roque Gonzales Garza.
Feb. 3.—General Villa assumes executive power in Northern States and appoints Cabinet of three members and designates capital as Aguascalientes.
June 2.—President Wilson calls upon political and military leaders to save Mexico, or the United States will employ means to help the country save herself.
June 27.—General Victoriano Huerta and General Pascual Orozco, charged with plotting revolt for Mexico, arrested by United States officials near the border.
July 3.—Huerta again arrested, and bail increased to $30,000, which he declines to furnish.
July 10-18.—Mexico City held for third time by Carranza forces, who finally evacuate as lines of communication with Vera Cruz are threatened by Villa.
July 29.—United States demands opening of lines between Vera Cruz and Mexico City in order to relieve starving inhabitants of latter.
Aug. 2.—General Gonzales occupies Mexico City for fourth time for Carranza faction.
Aug. 5-6.—Diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala meet American Secretary of State in Washington to discuss means for bringing peace to Mexico.
Aug. 14.—Foregoing representatives offer their good offices to leaders of warring factions and propose a conference.
Aug. 19.—General Villa accepts the good offices of United States and other American republics.
Oct. 9.—Representatives of American republics recognize Carranza faction as the most promising for ending strife in Mexico.
Oct. 19.—The United States and eight American republics formally recognize General Carranza as leader of prevailing power in Mexico.
Oct. 20.—United States declares embargo on arms except on those destined for Carranza forces.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Jan. 6.—Panama rejects verdict of Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, who arbitrated boundary dispute between it and Costa Rica.
Jan. 12.—Don Carlos Melendez elected President of Salvador.
Jan. 25.—General Pimenta Castro forms nonpartisan Cabinet in Portugal in succession to Coutinho Ministry.
Jan. 26.—Japan makes demands on China for transfer to former of all German and Austrian concessions and a pledge that in the future Japan shall be sole concessionaire.
Feb. 11.—Conferences in Peking in regard to foregoing demands terminates with Chinese charge that Japan has exceeded her rights.
Feb. 12.—At The Hague representatives of the United States, China, and Holland sign protocol of anti-opium convention of 1912.
Feb. 22.—President Davfimar Theodor of Haiti, who assumed office in November, forced to abdicate.
March 1.—Dr. Feliciano Viera elected President of Uruguay.
March 3.—China extends for 99 years to Japan Russia's lease of Dalny and Port Arthur which would expire in 1923.
March 5.—Revolutionary Leader General Vilbrun Guillaume Sam elected President of Haiti.
March 6.—General Antonio Barreto, former Minister of War, proclaims republic in Northern Portugal.
March 23.—China agrees to consult Japan before making foreign financial, industrial, and political arrangements in South Manchuria.
March 24.—Elections in Japan return increased majority of Premier Okuma's supporters.
April 20.—Peking informed that Japanese-Chinese arrangements must not ignore treaty obligations with United States.
April 26.—Japanese-Chinese conference resumed at Peking and Japan presents new draft of demands.
May 1.—China communicates maximum concessions to Japan.
May 7.—Japan presents ultimatum to China, but group of demands to which China objected is withdrawn.
May 9.—China accepts demands made in Japanese ultimatum.
May 15.—Revolution breaks out in Portugal against Castro Government.
May 17.—Joao Chagas assumes Premiership of Portugal and is shot by a Senator and seriously wounded.
May 29.—Theophile Braga elected President of Portugal by National Assembly in succession to Manuel de Arriaga, who resigned.
June 5.—By signature of King Christian new Danish Constitution goes into effect. It gives suffrage to women and reduces political power of landowners.
July 21.—Juan Luis San Fuentes elected President of Chile.
JULY 27.—Dr. Rosalvo Bobo leads new revolutionary movement in Haiti; ex-President Orestes Zamor and 100 political prisoners executed.
July 28.—President Sam of Haiti taken from French Legation and slain. United States cruiser Washington lands marines. Two American sailors killed.
July 29.—Viscount Oura, Japanese Minister of Interior, resigns under charges of taking money from candidates during elections of March 24.
Aug. 6.—Bernardino Machado elected President of Portugal in succession to Manuel de Arriaga, who resigned.
Aug. 8.—Reorganization of Japanese Cabinet, still under Premier Okuma.
Aug. 13.—American Navy assumes control of Cape Haitien, Haiti, to maintain peace.
Sept. 16.—Treaty between United States and Haiti signed at Port au Prince provides for American supervision over Haitien finances and police.
Nov. 3.—China agitates in favor of return to monarchy with President Yuan Shih-kai as Emperor, and Japan, England, and Russia request that decision may be postponed.
Nov. 10.—Yoshihito, Emperor of Japan, formally crowned at Kyoto.
Dec. 6.—Dato Cabinet resigns in Spain.
Dec. 7.—Premier Okuma recommends naval expansion for Japan.
Dec. 9.—Ex-Premier Count Alvaro de Romanones forms new ministry for Spain.
Dec. 11.—Chinese representatives to the majority of forty-nine out of total of 2,042, favor change of government from republic to monarchy, and Yuan Shih-kai, Constitutional President since 1913, accepts throne.
Dec. 18.—National Assembly of Switzerland elects Vice President Camille de Coppet President of the Republic.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Jan. 12.—Proposal made in National House by Representative Mondell, (Rep., Wyo.,) to have woman suffrage settled by constitutional amendment rejected by vote of 204 to 174.
Jan. 26.—Legislature of West Virginia votes to submit woman suffrage constitutional amendment to election of 1916.
Jan. 29.—Tennessee House adopts Senate provision for referendum vote on woman suffrage, but passage through next Legislature is necessary.
Feb. 1.—Second passage through New Jersey House of resolution submitting woman suffrage amendment to voters.
Feb. 3.—New York Assembly adopts, on second passage, resolution submitting woman suffrage amendment to voters.
Feb. 4.—New York Senate approves Assembly resolution. Massachusetts Senate adopts, on second passage, woman suffrage measure. Woman suffrage amendment rejected by North Carolina House.
Feb. 5.—Arkansas House adopts Senate woman suffrage amendment to submit question to voters after two years.
Feb. 9.—Pennsylvania House adopts, on second passage, woman suffrage amendment to submit question to voters.
Feb. 12.—Iowa Senate adopts amendment for universal manhood and womanhood suffrage.
Feb. 16.—In Massachusetts and New Jersey the House and Senate respectively complete legislative action for placing woman suffrage amendment before the voters at the next elections.
April 23.—Constitutional woman suffrage amendment adopted in Denmark provided it passes the succeeding Diet.
Oct. 6.—President Wilson announces his personal advocacy for woman suffrage.
Oct. 19.—New Jersey voters reject woman suffrage amendment by 50,000 majority.
Oct. 23.—Great parade of over 30,000 advocates of woman suffrage in New York City.
Oct. 26.—Woman suffrage will become effective in Denmark for Diet elections of July, 1916.
Nov. 2.—Woman suffrage amendments rejected in New York by a majority of 194,467, in Massachusetts by 132,000, and in Pennsylvania by 44,000.
Dec. 14.—Delegation of woman suffragists visits President Wilson in regard to proposed national constitutional amendment.
Dec. 17.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw retires as President of National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt elected to succeed her.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Jan. 5.—United States Supreme Court confirms lower court's verdict in Danbury Hatters' case, based on Sherman Anti-Trust act—individual members of labor organization held responsible for boycott and must pay triple damages, aggregating $290,000.
Jan. 7.—Arizona law requiring that not more than 20 per cent of employes of any firm shall be aliens declared unconstitutional by United States District Court at San Francisco.
Jan. 25.—Kansas law prohibiting an employer from requiring that employe should not be member of labor union declared unconstitutional by United States Supreme Court in dividend opinion.
April 20.—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company placed in hands of receivers.
May 3.—John R. Lawson, member of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, found guilty and sentenced for life at hard labor for murder in connection with riot in, October, 1913, in Colorado, which resulted in death of a Deputy Sheriff.
July 20.—Strike of 60,000 clothing workers, New York City, stopped by arbitration, which increases wages from 12 to 15 per cent.
July 21-23.—Strike of employes of Bayonne, N. J., Standard Oil plant, results in death of two strikers and injury to a score of policemen, strikers, and others.
July 22.—Strike at Remington Arms works, Bridgeport, Conn., ended by more pay and shorter hours.
July 28.—Bayonne strike ended by Sheriff Kinkead, who secures promise of Standard Oil for wage increase for employes.
Aug. 13.—Transfer of five Pacific liners from Pacific Mail Steamship Company to Atlantic Transport Company as former, in accordance with Interstate Commerce Commission, decision recorded Feb. 13, could not operate them.

PROHIBITION.

Jan. 14.—Alabama Legislature passes Prohibition State bill by large majority.
Feb. 3.—Arkansas Senate seconds House action for State-wide prohibition to take effect Jan. 1, 1916.
Feb. 6.—Arkansas Prohibition bill signed by Governor.
Feb. 10.—Bill prohibiting advertisements of liquor in papers, circulars, and posters passed by Alabama Legislature over Governor's veto.
Feb. 12.—State-wide prohibition amendment adopted by Iowa Senate and repeal of Mulct liquor law.
Feb. 18.—Iowa House agrees with foregoing Senate measure which re-establishes prohibition on Jan. 1, 1916.
Feb. 20.—Montana Senate agrees with House to submit prohibition question to referendum instead of having it voted for as constitutional amendment.
Feb. 25.—Idaho Senate passes House bill for prohibition.
March 2.—Idaho Prohibition bill is signed by Governor Alexander to go into effect Jan. 1, 1916. Senate prohibition bill passed by Utah House.
March 18.—Utah Prohibition bill voted by Governor Spry on ground that Legislature was pledged to submit question to voters and that local option law provides means for prohibition if citizens of the State so desire.
April 7.—Measure to submit prohibition to voters passed by Alaska House.
July 1.—Prohibition law enacted in January goes into effect in Alabama.
July 21—Prohibition adopted by voters of Alberta Province, Canada.
Sept. 14.—Prohibition voted for by large majority in South Carolina to go into effect Jan. 1, 1916.
Nov. 2.—Prohibition constitutional amendment rejected in Ohio by 35,000 majority.
Nov. 7.—Parade in Chicago of 40,000 men as demonstration against enforcing Sunday closing law.

WHAT THE WAR MEANS TO UNITED STATES

Becomes the World's Banker for $962,500,000, with a Trade Balance of Over a Billion.

THE war has turned the United States from a borrowing to a lending nation. This fact has been contingent on the development of productivity at home and selling capacity abroad, and a trade balance never before equaled in the history of the nation of over $1,000,000,000. A comparison of the trade of the single month of October is suggestive:

	1915.	1914.
Imports	$148,872,729	$138,080,520
Exports	328,030,281	194,711,170

With the belligerent nations it was as follows:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.
Austria-Hungary	$175,595	$362,234	$1,024	.....
Belgium	181,702	653,719	1,685,358	$446,650
France	5,981,488	7,802,719	32,553,848	17,037,469
Germany	2,763,405	6,168,058	2,500	17,508
Italy	3,395,255	5,627,310	38,472,558	11,119,476
European Russia	42,092	54,532	11,283,013	3,930,970
United Kingdom	23,289,109	25,057,590	111,534,467	72,034,572
Japan	11,441,189	9,757,178	4,323,674	4,784,852
Total	$47,269,835	$55,483,340	$199,856,442	$109,371,497

American sea trade is now the largest in the history of the country, and American tonnage equals that of any two foreign countries except England. The increase in tonnage of ships under the American flag during 1915 has been 475,000. Meanwhile there has been an increase of nearly 800,000 tons in American shipping registered for foreign trade, which is three times as great as the increase in registered tonnage during any previous year of American history. In the year, also, 200,000 tons have been diverted from domestic to foreign trade.

But this is not all: the United States seems in a fair way to become the banker of the world—an achievement commensurate with her advances in industry, trade, and carrying capacity. Most persons remember the heavy shipments of English gold here and the famous Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000, but there are others whose total almost equals this amount and of which the public may not have kept track. They are:

Anglo-French loan	$500,000,000
France—One-Year Treasury Notes	10,000,000
" Banking Credit (March)	20,000,000
" One-Year Treasury Bonds (April)	50,000,000
" Rothschild One-Year Loan (July)	50,000,000
" Export Credit (August)	20,000,000
" Commercial Credit (November)	15,000,000
" Commercial Credit, Supplementary	15,000,000
Canada—Government Loan	45,000,000
" Municipal, &c.	120,000,000
Italy—One-Year Notes	25,000,000
Germany—Short-Term Notes	25,000,000
Switzerland—Short-Term Notes	15,000,000
Sweden—Short-Term Notes	5,000,000
Norway—Short-Term Notes	3,000,000
Argentina—Short-Term Notes	15,000,000
" Five-Year Bonds	25,000,000
Panama, Bolivia, Costa Rica	4,500,000
Total	$962,500,000

SCIENCE AND DISCOVERY.

Jan. 25.—First transcontinental telephonic communication; Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, at New York, talks with his assistant, Thomas W. Watson, at San Francisco.
Feb. 7.—Lackawanna Railroad successfully establishes wireless communication between moving trains.
Feb. 28.—Dr. Walter F. Rittman of the United States Bureau of Mines announces discovery of new process for extracting gasoline from petroleum and for obtaining toluol and benzol, ingredients used in explosives and dyestuffs, from crude petroleum.
March 29.—Statistics show that 57,382 animals have been slaughtered to check spread of foot-and-mouth disease.
April 10.—United States Government announces its scheme for Alaskan railway.
April 30.—Wireless communication by day established between Washington and Panama Canal Zone; previous communication only on favorable nights.
May 23.—Thomas A. Edison announces invention of the telescribe, an apparatus for recording telephone conversations.
June 5.—Report from Donald B. MacMillan declares Crocker Land, Arctic Sea, reported to have been discovered by Peary, to be a mirage.
Sept. 4.—Discovery of extracting dyes from coal tar announced, promising new American dyestuff industry.
Sept. 17.—Villjalmar Stefansson, Canadian Arctic explorer, who has not been heard of for eighteen months, sends word to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Nome, Alaska, reporting discovery of land northwest of Prince Patrick Island.
Sept. 29.—Wireless telephonic conversation established by American Telephone and Telegraph Company between Arlington, Va., and Honolulu, Hawaii—4,900 miles.
Nov. 12.—Nobel Prize for Physics awarded to Thomas A. Edison and Nikola Tesla. The Chemistry Prize for 1914 goes to Theodore William Richards of Harvard University.
Dec. 6.—War Department appoints scientific commission, headed by President Van Hise of University of Wisconsin, to investigate earth slides at Panama Canal.

SPORTS.

April 5.—At Havana Jess Willard of Kansas, wins heavyweight pugilistic championship of the world in twenty-six rounds from "Jack" Johnson.
MAY 31.—At Indianapolis Ralph de Palma drives a Mercedes car at the rate of 89.8 miles an hour for 500 miles, thereby establishing a new record by more than seven miles.
June 18.—Open golf championship of the United States won by Jerome D. Travers, an amateur.
Sept. 4.—National amateur golf championship won by Robert A. Gardner, Chicago, in matches at Detroit.
Sept. 7.—National lawn tennis championship won by William M. Johnston of San Francisco at Forest Hills, N. Y.
Oct. 9.—Gil Anderson in Stutz car, at first Astor Cup contest to be held in New York City, establishes new automobile racing record of 102.6 miles an hour for 300 miles.
Oct. 13.—Boston American League baseball team wins chambionship series in contest with Philadelphia National League team—four games to one.
Oct. 27.—New American aeroplane record established by Oscar A. Brindley on California coast—554 miles in ten hours.

Vital Statistics in Life, Crime, Accidents, and Benefits to Humanity

ACCORDING to unofficial estimates the population of the State of New York has grown in the five years from 9,113,614 to 10,179,942, including an increase in 1915 of 186,747.

Continental United States, not including Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, &c., shows an estimated population on New Year's Day of 101,208,315, compared with 99,590,321 a year ago, an increase for the year of 1,617,994, or 1.6 per cent. At the census of April 15, 1910, the population was 91,972,266, showing an increase to the present time of 9,236,049. The figures follow in detail:

State.	April 15, 1910.	Jan. 1, 1916.
Alabama	2,138,090	2,310,941
Arizona	204,354	251,420
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,721,412
California	2,377,549	2,898,463
Colorado	799,024	948,929
Connecticut	1,114,756	1,234,031
Delaware	202,322	212,489
District of Columbia	331,069	361,345
Florida	752,619	882,148
Georgia	2,609,121	2,895,777
Idaho	325,594	420,293
Illinois	5,638,591	6,110,898
Indiana	2,700,876	2,807,480
Iowa	2,224,771	2,220,979
Kansas	1,690,949	1,818,388
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,372,412
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,815,148
Maine	742,371	770,064
Maryland	1,295,346	1,357,377
Massachusetts	3,366,416	3,690,748
Michigan	2,810,173	3,035,148
Minnesota	2,075,708	2,263,182
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,939,225
Missouri	3,293,335	3,401,241
Montana	376,053	452,774
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,265,001
Nevada	81,875	104,732
New Hampshire	430,572	441,545
New Jersey	2,537,167	2,914,929
New Mexico	327,301	403,599
New York	9,113,614	10,179,942
North Carolina	2,206,287	2,386,917
North Dakota	577,056	726,042
Ohio	4,767,121	5,120,492
Oklahoma	1,657,155	2,158,194
Oregon	672,765	832,616
Pennsylvania	7,655,111	8,453,005
Rhode Island	542,610	608,540
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,616,610
South Dakota	582,888	680,276
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,279,693
Texas	3,896,542	4,386,640
Utah	373,351	428,193
Vermont	355,956	363,077
Virginia	2,061,612	2,181,518
Washington	1,141,990	1,502,633
West Virginia	1,221,119	1,372,738
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,486,943
Wyoming	145,965	176,873
Continental U. S.	91,972,266	101,208,315
Increase		9,236,049

According to Frederick L. Hoffman the homicide record of the United States has now climbed to 8.6 persons in every 100,000 of population. Last year there were over 8,000 murders.

Suicides in Continental United States numbered 15,800 as against 14,800 in 1914.

Up to Nov. 1, 1915, legal executions had occurred as follows in the States of the Union, showing a total of 94, as compared with 74, in 1914: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 6; California, 8; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 2; Delaware, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 6; Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 3; Massachusetts, 1; Mississippi, 4; Maryland, 1; Missouri, 1; New York, 10; New Jersey, 3; North Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Virginia, 5, and West Virginia, 4.

According to the records kept at Tuskegee Institute there were, in the first six months of 1915, 34 lynchings in the United States. This shows an increase of 60 per cent. over the corresponding months of the previous year. Georgia leads the record with eight.

In 1915 30 persons were killed and 1,135 injured owing to Fourth of July accidents, as against, respectively 40 and 1,506 in 1914. The most fatal year was 1900, with 215 killed and 5,092 injured.

It is estimated that in 1915 over 8,000 persons were killed by railway accidents in the United States and nearly 200,000 injured, as against 10,302 and 192,662, respectively, in the preceding year. The aeroplane claimed 52, irrespective of Americans in foreign military service: the sea, over 15,000, omitting those lost in the war zone; and other land disasters, omitting the loss of life through fires and explosions at munition plants, which are dealt with elsewhere, over 100,000.

Press notices and dispatches, as collated by the Bonding Department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, indicate, for the months of January to November, 1915, the following defalcations (in 1914 the year's total was $7,984,339):

Banks and trust companies	$2,159,014
Beneficial associations	426,871
Public service	590,584
General business	1,387,676
Insurance Companies	150 085
Transportation companies	176,571
Courts and trusts	334.714
Miscellaneous	387,178
Total	$5,592,693

Gifts and bequests, private and public, in 1915, nearly doubled those of the preceding year, being $512,000,000 against $315,000,000.

FAMOUS DEAD.

JANUARY.

Marshall P. Wilder, humorist, age 55; Gaston Armond de Caillabet, French dramatist, 45; the Rev. Richard Meux Benson, founder of the Cowley Fathers; Lieut. Gen. Anatole Mikailovich Stoessel, Russian defender of Port Arthur against the Japanese, 67, and Eugène Rostand, French economist, 71.

FEBRUARY.

James Creelman, journalist, age 55; Frank Fuller, "war Governor of Utah," 88; Dr. John Ellsworth Goodrich, Latinist, 83, and Rudolph Berger, Austrian tenor, 40.

MARCH.

Frank T. Bullen, English writer of sea tales, age 58; Count Sergius Julovich Witte, Russian statesman and delegate to Portsmouth Congress, 65; Walter Crane, English artist, 70; Cardinal Agliardi, sub-deacon of Sacred College, 82, and Morgan Robertson, writer of sea tales, 53.

APRIL.

Curtis Guild, Massachusetts Governor and Ambassador at Petrograd, age 55; F. Hopkinson Smith, author, artist, and engineer, 76; Karl Theodore Francis Bitter, sculptor, 47, and Nelson W. Aldrich, former Senator from Rhode Island and political economist, 73.

MAY.

Charles Frohman, theatrical manager, age 53; Charles Klein, playwright, 48; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, 57; Elbert Hubbard, author and publisher, 55; Justus Miles Forman, novelist, 39—all lost on Lusitania, May 7—Ransford D. Buchanan Pasha, American reorganizer of Turkish Navy, 46, and John W. Alexander, painter, 58.

JUNE.

Eliot Gregory, critic, author, and painter, age 90; Colonel Charles Edward Woodruff, U. S. A. surgeon and expert on tropical diseases, 55; Rafael Joseffy, pianist, 62, and Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, leader of the Fenian movement, 84.

JULY.

Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico for thirty-five years, age 84; John Brown Herreshoff, shipbuilder; William M. Ivins, lawyer, 64, and Thomas Y. Crowell, publisher, 80.

AUGUST.

"Maarten Maartens" (Dr. Joost Marius Willem van der Poorten-Schwartz), Dutch author, age 58; General Benjamin F. Tracy, lawyer and former Secretary of the Navy, 85; John Wesley Harper, publisher, 84; Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, Dean of Sacred College in succession to Cardinal di Santo Stefano, 81; Dr. Paul Ehrlich, German scientist, 61, and John D. Long, former Governor of Massachusetts and Secretary of the Navy under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, 76.

SEPTEMBER.

Cardinal Claude Francis Vaszary, Primate of Hungary, age 88; Sereno S. Pratt, financial expert, 57; Cardinal Benedetto Lorenzelli, 62; Anthony Comstock, reformer, 71; Dr. Austin Flint, allienist, 79, and James Keir Hardie, British labor leader, 59.

OCTOBER.

Thomas Waldo Story, sculptor, age 69; Paul Ernest Hervieu, French dramatist, 58; Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian statesman, 94, and Jean Henri Fabre, French naturalist.

NOVEMBER.

Herman Ridder, editor of Staats-Zeitung, age 64; Theodore Leschetizky, German teacher of the piano, 85; Dr. Solomon Schlechter, rabbi and authority on the Talmud, 68; Cardinal Francis S. Bauer, Archbishop of Olmütz, Austria, 74, and Paul Fuller, lawyer and recent special envoy to Mexico.

DECEMBER.

August Pitou, theatrical manager, age 73; Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N. (retired), 73; Stephen Phillips, English poet and dramatist, 47, and Professor Hans Gross, Austrian criminologist and investigator, 68.

NAVAL ACTIONS.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

Ireno accidentally destroyed by explosion off sheerness.
June 10.—British torpedo boats Nos. 10 and 12 torpedoed off East English coast.
June 17.—U-31, which sank H. M. S. Triumph and Majestic, destroyed.
June 27.—The British torpedo gunboat Hussar bombards ports of Tchesme, Lidia, and Aglelia, Asia Minor, opposite Chios.
July 2.—German cruiser Pommerin and mine layer sunk by British submarine and Russian destroyers in the Baltic.
July 6.—Italian armored cruiser Amalfi sunk by Austrian submarine in Adriatic.
July 19.—Italian armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi sunk by Austrian submarine in Adriatic.
July 26.—Italian naval force occupies Pelagosa, off Dalmatia.
Aug. 8.—German naval repulse in Gulf of Riga; 9 battleships and 12 cruisers driven off; cruiser Moltke reported sunk.
Aug. 14.—British transport Royal Edward sunk in Aegean.
Sept. 2.—Four Turkish transports sunk by British submarines in the Dardanelles.
Sept. 6.—Turkish destroyer Yar Hissar reported sunk in Sea of Marmora by British submarine.
Sept. 7.—Germans announce loss of submarine U-27.
Sept. 16.—British Admiralty admits loss of submarine E-7 in Dardanelles.
Oct. 27.—Varna, on Bulgarian Black Sea coast, first bombarded by Russian fleet.
Nov. 7.—British submarine sinks German cruiser Undine off Swedish coast.
Nov. 14.—British Admiralty announces loss of submarine Z-20 in Sea of Marmora.
Nov. 17.—Twenty-five British submarines pass from North Sea into Baltic.
Dec. 5.—Austrian warships sink several Italian supply vessels at Albanian port of San Giovanni de Medua.
Dec. 7.—Destruction of French submarine Fresnel reported by Austrian Admiralty.
Dec. 13.—Officially stated in Berlin that since war's beginning Austro-German submarines have sunk 603 ships with total tonnage of 917,810.
Dec. 30.—Austrian fleet defeated in raid on Durazzo, Albania, with the loss of two destroyers. Both Durazzo and Avlona have been occupied by Italian troops for the purpose of cooperating with the Franco-British force at Saloniki in aid of Serbia and Montenegro.
Dec. 30.—British armored cruiser Natal sunk by internal explosion, with a loss of lives under 500. This craft, which brought the body of the late Ambassador Whitelaw Reid to the United States, is the fourth large ship to be sunk out of action. The others were the two British vessels, Bulwark and Princess Irene, and the Italian Benedetto Brin.

CURRENT HISTORY

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Maximilian Harden, in his trenchant style, answers the arguments of those of his countrymen who see in the American loan a symptom of British weakness.

The Age of the Shameless
By G. K

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1916.

THE WONDERFUL YEAR.

The memory of man includes no such events as those through which the world passed within the year just closed. There exists not even the material for a tradition regarding how such events might be expected to proceed through their cycle to the climax. The world has not experienced an epochal war since the one which closed a century ago, our own civil war hardly ranking as a world war. Even the Napoleonic war and this are not to be compared for their effects upon every nation. Accordingly it is hardly cause for surprise that the course of events has been either unforeseen or wrongly viewed by those best situated to gauge the factors at work. On the other hand, while they have been hesitant or afraid, those having the courage of less experience and knowledge have rushed in and made fortunes somewhat in the Rothschild manner of 1815. Mere envy will suggest that they were lucky rather than wise. Yet, looking backward, the unprecedented events were so normal in everything except their magnitude that it almost seems that it was the deliberate rejection of fortune not to have availed of opportunities such as never before existed, and which there is a temptation to say will never be repeated. It is a pretty question whether the economic culmination has been reached even yet. It is sure that the inevitable reaction has not begun.

The picture of the financial year should be drawn with broad strokes and plenty of massed colors. Otherwise the impression will be lost in the details. The ordinary unit is billions. Anything below hundreds of millions is confusing. A good beginning can be made by starting from the figures presented to the Pan-American Congress, now sitting at Washington:

> The money cost of the war to July 31, this year, exclusive of the capitalized value of human life, was estimated at $37,696,774,000, including minor hostile nations and other obvious costs. By Jan. 1 the aggregate would be $55,000,000,000, and should the war continue at the end of the second year, next August, it would reach $80,000,000,000. At the end of the second year the probable human loss was estimated to be 12,000,000 lives. The capitalized value of those lost workers was placed at $35,196,000,000.

The misery and immorality of all these things are another topic. It would seem to be a reflection within ordinary capacity that when millions of men are taken from production and set at destruction the result must be a void only to be filled from other equal sources. Even the man in the street knew that there was on the globe no other country than ours capable of supplying this imperative need of the European world for food and fighting machinery. Our affairs were stagnant, while our productive capacity was never larger. There were unused billions of credit in the excess of bank reserves above the legal requirements. Yet hardly anybody saw, and nobody of authority prophesied, that disaster to others was prosperity to us, for a time at least. For the first two quarters of the year the Steel Corporation did not earn even its preferred dividend. For a similar period the surplus of idle railway freight cars and the bank clearings of the country were below ordinary volume. It was not until April that even the Stock Exchange, whose special function it is to foresee the future, gave any sign of perception of the forces about to be unloosed. The sleeping giant of our productive forces was torpid beyond seeming hope of quick awakening, in the opinion of almost all.

The world's trade rather than the world's Stock Exchanges is the thing which counted in the revival under full headway in the United States as the year closed. To show the unexpectedness of the natural and necessary course of events, it will suffice to say that the average of prices of shares was at the year's lowest so late as July. Yet what was happening off the Stock Exchange, and was published in every print? The latest figures are for November, and for every month there was a volume of exports larger than for the preceding year, and for most months larger than any precedent. For November itself the total exports were $331,144,527. The year's minimum month was August, with $261,025,230. The remarkable thing about the imports was the smallness of the decrease under discouraging conditions. There have been greater changes in imports in ordinary years, when there was nothing unusual occurring. Yet with a fair volume of imports there was run up a balance for foreign buyers to pay, on account of the excess of exports over imports, of $1,707,049,304 for the twelvemonth ended with November, and of $1,576,078,291 for the eleven months of the calendar year thus far reported. England never approached such a total of exports. $3,437,292,583 for the twelvemonth ended with November. The world's history has no precedent for such an excess of exports over imports.

It is an interesting reminiscence that the first month of the year saw the return to England of Sir GEORGE PAISH and Mr. BASIL BLACKETT. They were sent here to make sure that England would be paid for what she had sold us. The British Commissioners departed leaving behind their opinion that exchange conditions were "normal"—such was the infirmity of high authority in judging the year's events. In September British Commissioners were in this country again, this time to reassure us about the payment to us for our sales. They proposed to pay us by borrowing the money. They wanted a billion, but they accepted a half billion, the joint and several obligation of England and France. This loan was remarkable in that it was the largest accommodation ever given borrowers of one country by lenders of another, and also almost the largest single sum ever raised in the United States. Although the two countries combined to pledge their credit, another new thing, they were obliged to promise 5 per cent. for five years and to issue the loan at 96 to original subscribers. Later takers were asked 98, but were able to buy before the year ended below 94. That was only an incident in the financing of the costs of the war. During the year England took eight credits for the total of £1,662,000,000. Toward the end of the year France offered the "loan of victory," for an unlimited amount, and got a wonderful response from the people whose country had been invaded and whose richest industrial portion was in enemy possession. Fifteen billion francs were subscribed, not by speculators expecting part allotment, but by those who knew that their money would be taken. Among the three million subscribers many paid gold. Germany's finance was on a similar scale, although it had lost its foreign commerce. Its loans were internal matters, paper being given for paper, issued on collateral of any kind acceptable to war loan banks established for the purpose. The total German war debt at the year end was forty billion marks. The necessary debt charge of 2,500,000,000 marks is an addition to budgets which before the war seldom balanced except by borrowing the deficits. Germany is satisfied with German finance, and it is only necessary to say that the discount on the mark is unprecedented, almost reaching the discount of nations whose solvency is doubted. The smaller nations were financed by the larger, England advancing over a billion dollars. England also advanced a billion dollars to protect the credit of its embarrassed private traders, and in December it was announced that 82 per cent. had been repaid.

Much out of these marvelous sums was spent in this country and explains the stimulus to our trade. England handsomely paid gold, in our manner, at first, but wearied of trying to choke us with it. For the eleven months ended with November, 1914, we had to export gold to the total of $222,485,282. For the same period in 1915 we imported $406,541,913. A change of $600,000,000 of gold movement has no parallel. But even such heroic treatment left England so much in our debt that she resorted to something before unheard of. She "mobilized" her private investments, for the most part American and Canadian securities, by offering one-half per cent. above their yield for their deposit with the Treasury on loan, with privilege of sale at 2½ above the average between the high and low prices of the day of sale. The result of this new departure in finance is yet to appear. Before its work began we had imported an average of $124,000,000 a month of our securities sold by foreigners in the effort to balance their debits for goods bought. The British estimate that they held five billions of American securities is replaced by the American estimate that, whatever the original amount, it has been reduced to two billions or less. The total of our foreign lending since the war is $889,750,000, distributed among a dozen nations, all of them paying 6 per cent. or more yield. This has been accomplished without a shiver in the money market, almost without affecting the extravagantly strong banking position, and, most marvelous of all, upon a rising market.

The change in trade currents ranks with the year's wonders. We have increased our imports from North America in ten months by $100,577,944, and from South America by $90,429,062. We are selling where we lend, and we are collecting in dollar exchange, for, under present conditions, sterling is in deficient demand. In August it fell to $4.50 chiefly because there were few buyers, but the year closes with an approximation to par under present conditions of cost of transfer of gold. Dollar exchange is taking its place among the world's standard of values. Last week one of the New York corporations in a large way of business with South America reported that 75 per cent. of its settlements with Chile were in dollar exchange, and that the proportion would have been larger but for old contracts in sterling.

Anybody can see now that under such stimulus, and with an agricultural yield of ten billions, trade in the United States could not stand still. The basic industry is now beating all its records. The Steel Corporation, which could not work at half capacity nor earn its preferred dividend in the early months, is now earning its common dividend manifold. The Iron Trade Review says:

> The year of 1915 is closing with the iron and steel industry of the United States operating on a scale far in excess of any previous period of its history. Steel making is proceeding at a rate of approximately 40,000,000 tons of ingots annually and pig iron at about 30,000,000 tons annually. Despite this unprecedented output, the demand of buyers still exceeds the supply, and a large amount of business actually is going begging. Withal, there is a surprising amount of new business for the holiday season. Prices in most products are on a practically unheard of level and still are advancing.

This is not a study of the security market, and therefore only passing attention can be given to one of the most remarkable incidents in the year's remarkable records. The public took charge, and made money, in insulting disregard of advice from the highest quarters. The rise in shares like General Motors and Bethlehem Steel resembled the ecstatic movements of a whirling dervish, and made the rise of Steel Corporation shares from 38 to near 90 seem modest. There were cases in which the so-called "war brides" rose more in value than the total contracts given them by wild report, whose profits were forthwith capitalized. There were cases in which those who knew these things proclaimed them publicly, on their responsibility as officials, and the market declared that they did not know their business, as the event proved. All things set down here occurred with the greatest publicity, with equal opportunities of information to all with the price of a morning paper. There were setbacks at times, due to battles or Lusitania incidents. But broadly speaking the year strengthened from start to finish, and closed with the best of promise.

The New Year may bring peace to Europe. It is quite sure that it has brought other than material blessings to America. The horror at the insults to law and humanity by the keepers of civilization has deeply impressed every nation on this continent. There has been an instant and great outpouring of charity. There has been a great impulse given to erecting throughout this hemisphere safeguards against the crimes done in the name of Kultur. Always this nation, as the leading neutral of the world, has been foremost in expounding and enforcing neutral rights. It is an easy step now toward establishing an American international law which may become world law. What Europe cannot do for itself it may adopt ready made, if we are so fortunate as to avoid the mistakes which made a hopeless wreck of the Declaration of London, as well as of the mass of treaties and covenants which preceded it. The American heart and conscience have not been blunted by the prosperity thrust upon this country. Rather they have been quickened into perception of the moral questions involved, and into firm resolution that they shall be prepared against like wickedness both by the formulation of law and the birth of resolution to defend it. That is an issue upon which Americans will be more united and resolute than in defending their particular "interests," for it is their supreme interest.

THE ANCONA AND THE LUSITANIA.

If Germany has not already resolved to meet our declared expectations by disavowal and reparation in the case of the Lusitania, Austria's note complying with our similar demands in the case of the Ancona will stir Berlin to rage. Considered by themselves, apart from any possible intention Germany may have formed, the promptness of the Austrian reply and its tone must be considered as a stinging rebuke to Germany, a rebuke all the more unbearable because of the greater atrocity and inhumanity of the German submarine commander's act in destroying the Lusitania. The Ancona was warned, and, lame as are the Austrian excuses and explanations, there was some time allowed for the escape of her passengers. The torpedoing of the Lusitania was the deed of an assassin who stabs his victim in the dark. No warning whatever was given, no time was allowed for the escape of the passengers and crew, no provision made for their safety, and the deliverance of a part of them from death was due to their own efforts and good fortune, not in the least degree to the merciful intent of the German commander. By comparison Austria takes a high place among civilized nations and leaves to Germany the odium of flouting civilization, of displaying a callous and brutal indifference to the laws of war, nations, and of humanity.

We devoutly hope, and there is reason to believe, that Germany is not disposed to bear that stigma, that she has already made her preparations to take her place beside Austria as a nation unwilling to remain under the ban of outlawry. It is too late for Germany to gain the full advantage which a prompt disavowal might have won for her. She has been outdone by Austria, surpassed by her ally in faithful observance of what Mr. ROOT called the code of etiquette among nations. That will be galling to her, if she still has some pride of reputation and standing.

By delay she has put herself in the position of one whose hand is forced. She must disclaim and disavow now or suffer a double penalty. First, that of retaining her evil distinction as an as yet unpunished criminal in the high court of civilization, while Austria goes forth free and in honor; second, by now withholding compliance with our demands she will leave open to the world the conclusion that she is at odds with her ally, in disagreement as to policy, and that the dissension has become so serious that Austria is willing to brave German wrath by the public adoption of an independent course which her Imperial ally rejects. With the war at its present stage of danger for both Powers, danger in the economic situation at home and in the new and ominous preparations of their enemies, such a disagreement between Vienna and Berlin would be of serious import.

On grounds of reason and probability, action by Germany in accord with that already taken by Austria would be looked for with great confidence. The Austrian note, bearing out in official form this morning the dispatches of yesterday, leaves Germany stripped of all defenses. For a transgression much less heinous and revolting Austria not only honorably disclaims governmental responsibility, punishes the offender and offers due reparation, but she expressly acknowledges the binding force of the principle for which we have contended, that private enemy vessels not resisting or fleeing "may not be destroyed without the persons aboard "being brought into safety." Germany by the pledge given through her Ambassador tardily accepted that principle. Her disavowal has not been made, punishment of the officer who was guilty of the Lusitania assassination remains to be inflicted, her offer of reparation is yet to come. We trust and we expect that these satisfying assurances will not be long delayed. Germany cannot permit Austria alone to hold the place of honor in the Teutonic alliance.

FIRM AND JUST.

The Hon. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, Indiana's Republican Favorite Son, insists that "we must maintain a foreign policy just and firm." Can Mr. FAIRBANKS or any other Republican describe or suggest a foreign policy firmer, juster, and more splendidly successful than that of President WILSON in the Ancona transaction?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sleeping Cars as Hotels.

For five years the courts have been bandying about the question whether sleeping-car operators have any of the responsibilities of hotel keepers. Justice HUGHES has just granted a writ of error which shows that the Supreme Court will pass upon the question. The case arose upon the arrest of a woman traveler from Brooklyn as a murderess "wanted" by the police. The curtains of her berth were separated, a flashlight was thrown over her, she was compelled to arise and dress, and taken from the train, under detention until she proved that the police had worried the wrong woman. Three New York courts ruled that the Pullman Company was not responsible. Justice HUGHES grants a writ of error. That means a retrial with regard for the opinion he declared, but may not mean a reversal of the lower courts.

However, the presumption in their favor is not controlling, for the Supreme Court does not grant writs on frivolous reasoning. Justice HUGHES thinks that when a passenger pays a fare he, or she, is entitled to a certain amount of protection until arrival at destination. The train may be watched, and the arrest may be made on arrival. What the police do at the journey's end is not the affair of the railway, its duty then being performed, and that of the police beginning. The police had no warrant, and had no special right to violate the privacy of the sleeper. Their error was not in arresting without warrant, but in the time and manner of doing so, with the compliance of the railway.

There is a difference between holding the police and the railway or the sleeping car company equally without blame. And, of course, there is no inference regarding the right to arrest an escaping murderess. There is some reason to fear that the plucky plaintiff is suing in vain as regards herself, but her suit is likely to increase respect for those who may imitate her defense of her rights, as she saw them. Supineness in defense of private rights is lack of public spirit.

Politics and Bad Politics, Too.

It is reported that an effort is to be made in Congress to have the nomination of Mr. HENRY P. FLETCHER as Ambassador to Mexico rejected on the ground that there is no Government in Mexico to which an Ambassador can properly be accredited. This is a Republican idea, of course, and in view of the fact that the United States has formally recognized the Government of CARRANZA as the one existing Government in Mexico, and that there is no sign of the existence of any other in any part of that country, it is difficult to believe that the effort can be successful. But some Democratic support is counted upon because Mr. FLETCHER is a Republican. He was chosen for this most trying position because of the quality of his service as Ambassador to Chile.

He is a trained diplomat who understands the Latin American and is believed by President WILSON to be well fitted to deal with the bewildering situation in Mexico. The appointment of an Ambassador was naturally the next step toward the restoration of amicable relations with Mexico after the formal recognition of the de facto Government, and there is no reason, based on good judgment or common sense, why the nomination should not be confirmed. Opposition by Democrats or Republicans must be regarded as purely partisan.

Defining the Amateur in Sports.

The conference committee of the various bodies controlling amateur sports has agreed upon a new set of regulations governing amateurs that are comprehensive enough and sufficiently strict to provide against any future misinterpretation of their letter or spirit. An amateur sportsman is one to whom sport is only an avocation, in which he engages for pleasure and physical, moral, and mental benefits, and he must not compete under an assumed name, or derive any direct or indirect pecuniary benefits from sport, or sell his prizes, or give instruction for pay, "except where such an act is merely an incident to his main vocation, such exceptions to be determined by the governing bodies of the various sports." This last qualification seems to leave a loophole in the regulations, but it is understood that it is intended to apply only to coaching collegiate athletes in Summer camps. Hereafter no amateur, without incurring loss of standing, may sanction the use of his name to advertise sporting goods or act as salesman, and especially he must not engage for pay in any occupation or business transaction "wherein his usefulness or value arises chiefly" from the fame he has gained in amateur sport.

This seems to apply to the matter which recently caused disturbance in golf, the laying out of greens for pay. The penalties prescribed are sufficiently severe to compel any amateur who prizes his standing among his fellows to adhere strictly to the rules. In a general way everybody has always understood that an amateur in any sport never derived pecuniary advantage from his skill. But with the extraordinary development of amateur sport in recent years there has been a great deal of confusion as to what an amateur might or might not do without incurring penalties. Even now it is not unlikely that fresh disputes may arise, though the meaning of the regulations is so plainly expressed. Perhaps it may yet be necessary to define the exact status of a professional in the world of sports. The professional, too, has his ethical code and his sense of honor. A disqualified amateur, ineligible as a professional, would be a veritable Peer Gynt of sports with the button molder on his track.

The Interborough and the Putnam Branch.

The acquisition of the bridge over the Harlem River hitherto used by the Putnam Branch of the New York Central Railroad by the Interborough Company will permit an early joining of the west side elevated lines with the now nearly finished Jerome Avenue elevated road, so that trains over those lines can be run from the Battery far into the Bronx. This will be a boon to the thousands of residents of the Bronx, while the promise of a new and commodious union station for both the Putnam Division and the Interborough at 162d Street emboldens the hope that the spirit of improvement may also possess the long-neglected branch railway which is depended upon by suburbanites as far north as Briarcliff Manor.

The electrification of that line would be of great benefit to the country through which it runs. The development of the lands along the Harlem Railroad is an indication of what would be sure to follow a modernization of the facilities of the Putnam Branch.

The Crash of New York.

Professor SCOTT NEARING seems to have recovered fully from the tortures of martyrdom inflicted on him by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania in June. He is now teaching economics at the University of Toledo. He is full of faith and activity. "University students," he tells his Toledo blades, "should know how to serve their community. I have come here to stick my finger in public affairs and teach them." The Professor's English is a bit ambiguous, but his courage and his purpose are fine. He proceeded to stick his fingers into this city of dreadful blight. "The worst city in the world," he calls it. Worse than Philadelphia, that unjust stepmother? The Professor must be cruel only to be kind. He is warning the wicked for their own good. "I would predict that the city will crash one of these days. * * * A New Yorker believes that greatness means quantity." With respect, Professor NEARING, in spite of his gift of habitual understatement, is too severe with New York. It venerates quality; and his especial quality of moderation it will admire until the crash comes and the wide arch of our ranged city falls.

Importance of Speaking Russian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since a communication was published in your columns last September advocating the study of the Russian language in this country because of its great and growing commercial importance, the Young Men's Christian Association has added Russian classes to its educational department, and Professor Dourmashkin, the teacher, has already enough pupils for one class. The remarkable progress made by the pupils in mastering this language, considered by many as the most difficult in the world, has been a source of surprise and pleasure to them as well as to their teacher, and shows the fallacy of the belief that Russian cannot be learned here by the average American.

Had the study of this important language been pushed in America years ago, the Department of Commerce would not have had such difficulty in finding well-equipped men for its service in Petrograd. When we can send to Russia commercial representatives who command the language of that country as the English language is used by the Russian commercial attache, Mr. C. J. Medzighoffski, and his assistant, Mr. Vladimir Anancieff of this city, we may speak with confidence of conquering and holding the Russian markets. Spanish and Russian are two languages we Americans must employ in order to maintain what we have gained, and in order to improve our foreign trade after the war is over. We have no time to lose in this matter. AMERICAN.

New York, Dec. 30, 1915.

Doubts the Bulgarian Poet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret that THE NEW YORK TIMES should have published the editorial on "A Bulgarian Poet." No such poet or writer as Ivan Arkudoff has ever existed, or exists, in that literature, nor have its pages been graced by any such highfaluting rigmarole as is alleged to have come from the translator's pen of a certain Paul Nirvana, a Greek poet. I confess I have never heard of this Grecian bard whose name sounds very much like a Buddhist myth.

BULGARIAN STUDENT.

New York, Dec. 30, 1915.

WAR CUTS THE BIRTH RATE.

Decrease in Europe Nearly Equals Number of Men Dying in the Field.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much attention has been paid to the military losses incurred by the various belligerent powers that the equally severe impairment in their population caused by the falling off in the normal birthrate is apt to be overlooked. Since hostilities began millions of possible fathers have been torn from their families and sent to the battle-front. This was naturally bound profoundly to affect the number of the coming generation. It is only very recently, however, that the results of this enforced separation of the sexes are becoming known.

For the period April 4 to July 31 last the number of children born in the twenty-six largest German cities was one-fifth less than during the same time in 1914. With the exception of Essen, whose population has risen from 345,000 to 477,000 on account of its being the seat of the German war munition industry, every civic centre shows a decrease ranging from 6 per cent. in the case of Cologne to 31 per cent. for Nürnberg. If the average loss occurring in the leading cities prevailed over the whole of Germany, the falling off for the entire empire would likewise equal one-fifth of the births normally registered. As these have been averaging 1,875,000 a year, this would mean that more than 1,000 less children are being born each day in Germany in consequence of the war.

This figure comes very close to the daily fatalities incurred by the German forces in the field. According to the declaration made to Parliament on Dec. 21, by Mr. Tennant, the British Under Secretary of War, the official German casualty lists up to Nov. 30 showed that 512,902 soldiers in all had either been killed outright or had died from the effects of wounds or disease. Seeing that sixteen months were involved, the daily loss figures out 1,100. Thus the ranks of Germany's present fighters and of her recruits of a generation hence are being equally thinned.

The same is true of the other great warring nations. The British Registrar General reports the birthrate in Great Britain for the second quarter of 1915 to be the lowest in any like period since civil registration was established. In France the war simply means an accentuation of the country's depopulation. Even in the first six months of 1914 the newly-born failed to replace those who died by 17,000. Extremely ominous, too, for the future of the French race is the falling off in the number of marriages since the war began. For the last half of 1914 these totaled only 43,585 as against 122,754 for the same months in 1913, or a decrease of 65 per cent. If children are the greatest wealth of a nation, France must be deemed the poorest of all the belligerent countries. Napoleon's saying of more than a century ago that the great need of his exhausted country was more mothers is, therefore, more than ever applicable today. HAROLD G. VILLARD.

New York, Dec. 30, 1915.

SOCIAL INSURANCE HERE.

Can Americans Do as Well with It as Germans?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I noticed the item "Experts to Study Social Insurance." Mr. Potts, Superintendent of Insurance in Illinois and father of the movement, summarized, to my mind, the whole question when he said: "Social insurance deals with the wage earner. It covers many of the most important risks of his life, which he has no control over and which affect society at large as much as the individual."

At last people are beginning to realize that society can best thrive when the workers are guarded against the "unforeseen things." Professor Overstreet, head of the Philosophy Department at the City College of New York, frequently, in his lectures, preaches in substance that the duty of protecting the individual devolves upon the State. The individual, being one of a composite number, fails or succeeds in his attempt in proportion as he receives aid from the Government under which he lives.

Social insurance exists in a large degree in the European countries. In Germany, notably, they have all sorts of insurance, such as accident, sickness, old age, invalidity, funeral, maternity, death, &c. Germany has a population of 62,100,000; approximately 15,400,000 wage earners are compulsorily insured against accidents, sickness and old age. The premiums are contributed both by the employer and employe. In this way a workingman always feels himself secure in the midst of any contingency. Previous to the war, Germany enjoyed prosperity throughout the country. Beggars in Germany are as infrequent as they are frequent here. The people there are at all times content, and the social insurance undoubtedly accounts for that.

Surely if Germany and other foreign powers can undertake such tasks the United States can likewise. Not that I should like to see a national social insurance in this country at once; I should rather see each State introduce it into its own sphere and then, when a sufficiently large number of States shall have adopted it, convert it into a national system.

SAMUEL WEISHAUT.

New York, Dec. 27, 1915.

Concerning the Berry School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with intense interest the appeal on the editorial page of THE TIMES signed by Miss Martha Berry, in behalf of the boys and girls of the Southern mountains. I wish to say that I served as Chaplain of the Berry School for four years, and am in a position to express the conviction that there is no greater field of opportunity in America than the field ministered to by the Berry School, and there is no institution that is more efficiently and economically managed, or that is producing larger results in transformed lives. The Berry School has not only had a large direct influence on lives that would otherwise have been lost to usefulness, but indirectly it has been the inspiration of the rural school system of the South, and is being studied, and many of its features are being reproduced by other institutions.

I shall be glad to give detailed information regarding the school.

LLOYD G. DAVIS,
Director of Practical Work, Bible Teachers Training School, 541 Lexington Avenue.

New York, Dec. 30, 1915.

Capt. Boy-Ed and Lieut. Ives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Lieutenant Walter E. Ives considers it undignified on the part of Captain Boy-Ed to take notice of The Providence Journal, it seems a pity that the Lieutenant should have fallen into the same mistake himself.

As to his remarks on the alleged "misfortunes which have befallen Great Britain," one would like to remind Lieutenant Ives that the British Empire is today intact, and also to ask him what has become of the German colonies. I. HAMILTON.

New York, Dec. 30, 1915.

Would Spare German Mothers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Certainly the French mothers who, during the siege of Paris in 1870, saw their infants perish in their arms for want of nourishment, would not inflict on the wives even of their most cruel enemies the same fearful agony. By all means, let America supply Teuton babies with condensed milk—even though, as suggested by one of your readers, German efficiency should turn the empty tin cans into hand grenades. R. L. S.

New Haven, Dec. 30, 1915.

CHURCH PEACE UNION'S PAN-AMERICAN PLAN.

Calls for an International Court and a Defensive Alliance—Monroe Doctrine Condemned as Paternalism Now Out of Date.

By FREDERICK LYNCH,
Secretary The Church Peace Union, (Founded by Andrew Carnegie.)

New York, Dec. 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are assembling in Washington this week a hundred or more distinguished scientists from the various universities, institutions, and laboratories of South America. They are here as delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress. They are the guests of the Government of the United States. (Not long ago there was another congress of the business men of all the Americas in Washington.) Several sessions of this Pan-American Scientific Congress will be held in the beautiful Palace of the American Republics which Mr. Carnegie gave for the use of the Pan-American Union. Almost annually some distinguished American visits all the South American States as an ambassador of our goodwill. Such men as Messrs. Roosevelt, Root, Shepherd, Bryan, and Burton have made this tour and been most cordially received. Through the Pan-American Union the relationship of all the American nations has been growing more and more intimate. Our acceptance of the offer of Argentina, Chile, and Brazil to mediate in the Mexican problem created a most favorable impression in South America. The European war has developed a new community of interest among the nations of this continent. It seems as if the Mexican problem was on its way to a solution that will insure the goodwill of that unfortunate country toward the United States.

In view of this growing community of interest, this new co-operation being manifested, this fact that the destinies of all the peoples on this continent are more or less bound up together, has not the time come for the creating of the League of the American Nations?

We believe that now is the opportunity and the time for the President of the United States to do one of the greatest constructive acts of history. Let him ask every State on this continent to send official delegates to a Congress of American Nations to be called in Washington, and then let him propose to the nations represented that they all unite in a League of American Nations, a real official Pan-American Union, for mutual prosperity, mutual peace, and mutual defense.

Let this league, as its first act, establish an All-American Court of Justice at Washington, or some city to be decided upon, this court to consist of nine Judges to be chosen by the nations party to the league.

Let all the nations in this Pan-American League then agree to carry all disputes of a justiciable nature that might arise between them to this court.

Let all the nations in the league then agree that where a case is not capable of being settled in a court, it shall be submitted to a Council of Conciliation to be selected by the nations, or to an Arbitration Board to be chosen by the nations involved.

Let all the nations then agree that if any one nation of the league is attacked from without, all the other nations will unite in resisting the offending or invading power.

Let the nations of the league hold frequent official congresses, which shall have such legislative and executive powers as the various nations may empower it to exercise. Its conventions might be subject to the ratification of the various States of the league.

We believe the time is ripe for the creation of this League of American Nations. We will go further and say that the time calls for it.

Europe is involved in a catastrophe which will absorb all her powers of recovery for many years. She will have great questions of readjustment of her own States, in which we shall have little say. While we wish to enter at once into plans for permanent peace in the whole world, it will be some time before we can do much in Europe. Meantime this war has driven all American States into a necessarily closer unity. This unity should at once be conserved by a closer unity. It should be a real unity. It might easily be a unity that would insure peace forever between the nations of this continent.

Europe is now crippled, and there is no need that fear should possess any nation's heart. But fear works not by reason, but by wild imaginings. So let it be granted that some European nation might cast envious eyes on some American republic, might be inclined purposely to pick a quarrel as excuse for invasion; let it even be granted that some crisis might arise where some great power in resentment or revenge might feel bound to engage in war with some State of North or South America. Our Monroe Doctrine binds the United States to enlist upon the side of any nation attacked, but it does not bind the remaining nations to rush to the aid of the United States. But with this League of American Nations we are all bound up together in common peace and common war if it come from the outside. Then whoever would make war against any nation on this continent would make war against them all. As a matter of fact, all would be involved in it as matters stand, so real is the unity. But let us have an official unity, that we may stand before all the world as one. It would be our great defense.

This Union of American Nations would bring about that adaptation of the Monroe Doctrine that has sooner or later got to come. Reduced to its simplest terms, the Monroe Doctrine is a protectorate of the United States over the Central and South American States. It guarantees the integrity of American territory so far as foreign invasion is concerned. It was a paternalism which was greatly appreciated by the South American States in their days of weakness. But it is paternalism, and some of the greater powers are rather resenting it. They feel that the United States occasionally assumes a dictatorial power she would not display were it not for this sense of being the guardian of the Western World. But suppose the League of American Nations came; then we should have, not the United States guardian of all the other nations, but all banded together in a new Monroe Doctrine of mutual defense of all by all.

Such a league would also vastly simplify the whole question of national defense for each nation in the league. It is a great problem for many of them now. How much shall Brazil and Argentina arm to defend themselves against each other? What navy shall Peru have to defend herself from Chile? All this problem would be greatly simplified, would, indeed, eventually pass away, if the league were formed and an agreement to settle all disputes by judicial methods signed. Besides this there would be all the force of all the league lined up against the offending State. The question of armament would then become for all the States this: What armament is our share toward the collective force of all against an offending State within the league or an attacking or invading nation from without? How much simpler the defense problem the United States is now considering would become in the light of such a league; at least how much more logical it would become!

Perhaps some one may say: But this League of American Nations with its own court will retard that larger world movement for a league of all nations with a World Court at The Hague! No, it will hasten it. There will be the example and model of twenty sovereign nations having solved the problem of settling disputes by judicial methods instead of wars. And a Pan-American League with its American Court will be no more hindrance to a World League with a World Court than is the Supreme Court for the States within the United States—which is a model league of States—to the proposed Pan-American Court. Again, we ask, has not the time come for a League of American Nations? Is it not the great opportunity of America at once to call a congress looking toward this league?

FREDERICK LYNCH,
Secretary The Church Peace Union.

TALK AND PREPAREDNESS.

Between the Extremes of Henry Ford and the German Kaiser.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I can understand both Henry Ford and the Kaiser. It is possible to conceive of people following either leader with a blind faith in pacifism, or in efficient preparation. But what is impossible for me to understand is the theory on which, apparently, the United States is acting, that one may talk like the owner of the greatest war factory on earth and act like the owner of the greatest automobile factory on earth.

Is it sufficiently brought home to the American public that it is apparently our national belief that one should defend one's honor, protect one's citizens on the high seas and on foreign soil, serve as the most conspicuous neutral mentor in expressing the horror of the civilized world in the face of certain Teutonic brutalities, and yet remain utterly and miserably unprepared in the event of some nation tiring of our bluff?

One can understand intellectually the followers of the Monroe Doctrine. One can understand intellectually the opponents of the Monroe Doctrine. But it is impossible to fathom the reasoning of those who both believe in the famous doctrine and yet are at no pains to put us in a position to uphold it. One can find it possible (with difficulty) to respect a pacifist nation, a group of Quakers pledged never to strike a blow under any circumstances; one can understand a nation so overwhelmingly against taking life that it refuses to wage war whatever the provocation. But it is difficult either to respect or to understand a nation which, while apparently too proud to fight and too indolent to prepare, yet persists in employing the ideals, the manners, and the language of those whose armor is buckled on and whose swords are sharpened. ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.

New York, Dec. 30, 1915.

TREATMENT FOR CRIPPLES.

A Hospital Which Needs Funds to Continue Its Good Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The second year in our new building has brought us increased work but not increased income. The number of patients treated in the wards increased slightly, and the dispensary work increased over 10 per cent. We have kept the plant and work up to modern standards, but by strict economy, in spite of somewhat increased prices, have kept our costs down so that the per capita cost of patients in our hospital is less than in other similar institutions.

During the past year 997 new patients were admitted to the hospital for major operations. In the out-patient department 12,602 new patients were treated, and the total number of 56,764 treatments were given.

Full details of our work and finances may be found in the annual report, of which a copy will be sent on request. We would also be pleased to have you visit the hospital as well as our school, where the children attend in wheel chairs and carts while under the direct supervision of the attending surgeon in chief, so that upon discharge from the hospital the children are able to re-enter their former classes in the city schools.

The hospital needs a country establishment for the care of convalescent patients. More than this it needs increased endowment. We have been compelled to decline two gifts of country property because their upkeep would involve an additional expense of about $12,000, which we saw no way of meeting.

Most of all we need an increase of annual subscriptions to meet the current expenses of our work, and again appeal to our friends. Will you help? Contributions, however small, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged. There is no higher philanthropy than the aid of the crippled child.

WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN,
President New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, 321 East Forty-second Street.

New York, Dec. 17, 1915.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

VALE, 1915.

With slow, sad chimes, Old Year, we see thee go,
More sorrow-spent than years are wont to be;
In thy short months has surged such tide of woe
As might have flowed athwart a century.
Within thine eyes are memories of hell—
Old Year, farewell.

The pallid wraiths of terror-ridden days
Shall yield thee place and hearken to thy tale
Of flame-wrapped earth and poison-laden air,
Of murderous seas and anguish-dealing hail.
Faint and more faint, thy passing knell we hear,
Farewell, Old Year.

Yet, ere thou goest, stricken, to thy grave,
Bear witness to a gallant race upsprung,
Of men and women, selfless, tender, brave,
From whom no plaint or murmur can be wrung.
So, with our shame, our utmost glory tell,
Old Year, farewell.

CECILE FAGET.

TO 1916.

O hope new-born! be year of grace indeed,
And bring the boon more sought than gift of gold
Or any gilded gain we asked of old
Or any sord

ANOTHER ENO WILL FILED FOR PROBATE

Instrument Drawn in 1914 Makes No Mention of Columbia University.

HEIRS PREPARE TO CONTEST

Pinchots Charge Philanthropist Was Opposed to College Education for Young Men.

A copy of a will purporting to be the testament of Amos F. Eno, the realty owner and philanthropist, dated Jan. 9, 1914, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court yesterday at the instance of Amos R. E. Pinchot of 22 West Fifty-seventh Street, nephew of Mr. Eno. The instrument leaves the residuary estate, estimated at more than $7,000,000, to Henry C. Eno, a brother, and Mary E. Pichot, sister of the testator, in equal shares.

Another will, dated June 18, 1915, in which the residue is bequeathed to Columbia University, had been offered for probate in the same court by Lucius M. Beers and William M.tchell, executors and trustees under this instrument.

Mr. Pinchot, together with his brother, Gifford Pinchot, his sister, Lady Johnstone of London, England, and Henry Lane Eno, a brother of the philanthropist, and others, are contesting the probate of the 1915 will and have filed objections to the instrument. They maintain that Mr. Eno was averse to a college education for young men, that he never intended the University should get any of his estate, and in proof of this, they offer the 1914 will, to show that he did not mention the institution, which was in keeping with his theory regarding education.

The instrument filed yesterday was recorded by ex-Surrogate Charles M. Beckett, representatives of the law firms of Sullivan & Cromwell, and Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett, and Henry de Forest Baldwin, representat.ng different contestants of the 1915 will, and who have been retained collectively by Mr. Pinchot in his effort to set aside the 1915 instrument.

The alleged incapacity of the aged philanthropist—he was 82 years of age when he died—is also to be part of the object on against the will giving Columbia the residuary estate. In this connection, Surrogate Cohalan said yesterday that he would probably issue a commission to take the testimony in France of Edmond Bigaut, now in the French Army, but formerly Mr. Eno's valet.

The copy of the will filed yesterday was obtained from Lucius M. Beers, it was learned, only after Mr. Pinchot had threatened to bring discovery proceedings in the Surrogates' Court and bring the copies into court. There is another will, dated in 1906, it was learned yesterday, in the possession of Mr. Beers, who is the executor of the estate named in all the wills. There is also a will, dated Feb. 6, 1912, and in this, as in all the others, except that of June 18, 1915, Amos R. E. Pinchot is named as executor and trustee. The fact that Mr. Beers is a Columbia graduate and closely allied with the Columbia Law School, has been pointed out by the heirs.

A further comparison of the 1914 will with that of 1915 shows that although Henry C. Eno, brother of the testator, who died before the making of the latter instrument, received $600,000, all realty and personalty of the testator at Simsbury, Conn., and one-half the residue, estimated at about $3,500,000, the 1915 will makes no increased bequests to the brother's children. It is also noted that although the 1914 will be queathed $600,000 in cash and the other half of the residue, about $3,500,000 to Mary E. Pinchot, the sister of the testator, now dead, there is no increased bequests to her children in the 1915 will.

It is noted also that the General Society of Mechanics' and Tradesmen of New York City receives $2,000,000 under the 1914 will, while it receives only $1,-500,000 under the later document. Then, too, the bequests of $250,000 each to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and New York University, and the bequest of $50,000 to the New York Public Library are omitted in the 1914 will.

A bequest of $350,000 in the 1914 will to Antoinette E. Wood, a niece, is cut to $50,000 in the 1915 will, while William Henry Eno received $50,000 in cash in the earlier will and he received only $250,000 in cash in the 1915 instrument, plus the realty at Simsbury, Conn. Amos R. E. Pinchot's bequest of $250,000 in cash in the 1914 will is retained in the later instrument, but his $50,000 in fees for executor and trustee services are eliminated from the 1915 will.

Amos R. Eno, great nephew, and son of Henry Lane Eno of Princeton, N. J., receives the income from $1,000,000 until he is 21, and then the principal, under the earlier document, but he receives $1,500,000 under the same conditions, as well as the Simsbury, Conn., property under the later will.

Under the 1914 will Antoinette Graves, a great niece, receives $250,000, but she is left out of the 1915 instrument, and $250,000 is given to a "Alice Graves." The relatives said yesterday that there is no such person as the latter in the family.

The contest of the will before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury is set down for Monday.

Bannerman Sisters Engaged.

Mrs. Rose F. Bannerman of 689 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, announces the engagements of her two daughters, that of Miss Florence Grace Bannerman to Francis X. Nienstadt of 551 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; and that of Miss Elizabeth Margaret Bannerman to Thomas F. De Lancy of 495 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. No date has been set for the weddings, which will take place on the same day.

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Statement of condition at the close of business December 31st, 1915

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in Vault and Banks..	$3,150,761.92	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,198,244.20	Surplus and Profits.....	503,891.07
Demand Loans on Collateral.	2,029,474.85	Reserved for Taxes and Expense	10,670.29
Time Loans on Collateral..	4,289,530.32	Accrued Interest Payable..	40,768.50
Bills Purchased	2,198,267.77	Treasurer's Checks.....	30,219.76
Bonds, Market Value.....	2,614,115.77	Deposits.	15,192,897.74
Stocks, Market Value.....	140,250.00		
Bonds and Mortgages.....	942,496.22		
Building, 204 Fifth Avenue	90,300.00		
72nd St. Leasehold Improvement	29,000.00		
Accrued Interest Receivable	93,806.05		
	$16,778,447.10		$16,778,447.10

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NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCES.

Misses Stettinius and Munro, Debutantes, Greeted at Sherry's.

Society was attracted yesterday by several New Year's Eve functions for débutantes.

Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius of 16 East Seventy-third Street was the hostess at a large New Year's ball at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Isabel Stettinius, who made her début at a reception several weeks ago.

The second floor was reserved for the dance, and the decorations were Spring flowers, azaleas, roses, ferns, and palms, with baskets of flowers depending from the chandeliers in the small ballroom where the dancing took place. Colored lights were also placed here and there. Mr. and Mrs. Stettinius and Miss Stettinius received together the 500 guests. At 11:45 a seated supper was served in the tapestry suite, and at 12 o'clock the lights were all suddenly turned off, and then on again, while a youth in a herald's costume went through the supper rooms announcing on a silver horn the New Year.

During the supper Pierrots in black and white played and sang popular songs, in which the young guests joined. New Year's toys and small but noisy musical instruments were placed on all the tables so that the guests could celebrate the entrance of the New Year in old-time fashion.

A number of dinners, some large, preceded the dance. Miss Anita Delafield of Lenox had a large dinner at Sherry's, Miss Marion Tiffany, Miss Adele Prindle, Mrs. H. Ward Ford, and others gave dinners and took their guests to the ball.

The guests included a number of young married couples as well as débutantes and older girls and dancing men. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. S. Bryce Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Doubleday, Mr. and Mrs. Howland S. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Whitewright Watson, Mr. and Mrs. John Holme Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Twining, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Carley Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Kunhardt, also the Misses Pauline Bacon, Madeleine M. Carey, Katharine Van R. Crosby, Mercedes de Acosta, Marion C. Dinsmore, Esther Louise Denny, Josephine and Alma de Gersdorff, Audrey Hoffman, Marie B. Johnson, Ina Kissel, Katharine Lamont, Mildred Mitchell, Annette Markol, Margaret Montgomery, Civilise and Anna Alexandre, Symphrosa and Grace Bristed, Maidie Alexander, Florence and Ethel Blair, Angelica Schuyler

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

500 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
50 American Meter Stock
100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 German American Insurance Stk.
40 Glens Falls Insurance Stock
100 Hale & Kilburn Com. Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Lord & Taylor 2nd Pfd. Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
50 Niagara Insurance Stock
25 Rem'g'n Typwr. 1st & 2d Pfd. Stk.
5 Winchester Repeat'g Arms Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. Stock
500 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
100 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Continental Ins. "Rights"
50 Empire S. & M. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
100 Hale & Kilburn Stock
200 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 National Surety Stock
50 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
50 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
5 Winchester Repeat'g Arms Stock

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January Bond Circular

We will be pleased to send a copy of our January General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90.

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BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Efficient Service in all Trusteeship business

TO THE HOLDERS OF LORD & TAYLOR

6% Gold Notes, dated July 1st, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the time of payment of so much of the principal of the 6% Gold Notes of Lord & Taylor as shall remain unpaid on January 1st, 1916, has been duly extended to July 1st, 1916, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement securing said notes dated July 1st, 1914, as modified by the supplemental agreement dated December 7th, 1915. Upon presentation of their notes to the undersigned for notation of said extension, the holders thereof will receive the payment provided by said trust agreement and said supplemental agreement for such extension.

Dated, New York, December 29th, 1915.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
140 Broadway, New York City.

Jan. 1st, 1916.

Mr. Irving G. Knox, Member of the New York Stock Exchange, has this day been admitted to our firm.

L. F. Rothschild & Co.

New York, January 1, 1916.

We take great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Sol Wexler, President of the Whitney-Central National Bank of New Orleans, and Mr. Frank J. Murphy have this day become members of our firm.

J. S. BACHE & CO.

Mr. David Torrey Wells has this day been admitted a partner to this firm.

Wm. Morris Imbrie & Co.,
61 Broadway.
Dated January 1st, 1916.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31st, 1915.
We beg to announce that Mr. Thomas D. Smith is admitted to membership in our firm, as of Jan. 1st, 1916.
CHAS. C. HARRISON, JR., & CO.

We beg to announce that we have this day admitted Mr. BERNARD KALKER as a general partner in our firm.
E. BUNGE & CO.,
44 Broad Street.
January 1, 1916.

52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. January 1st, 1916.
Mr. Pierpont Davis becomes a member of our firm this date.
FELLOWES DAVIS & CO.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Year Ends with an Unusually Active Session and a General Advance in Prices.

The old year went out in a blaze of glory, from a Stock Exchange standpoint, for the publication yesterday morning of an incomplete version of Austria's reply to the second Ancona note was at once hailed as a complete and satisfactory acceptance of this Government's intentions. As such, it removed the last of Wall Street's fears over the submarine controversy, and the settlement was responsible for such an increase in activity as few traders had ever expected to see on the final day of the year. Transactions yesterday fell only 86,000 shares short of a million, and the suddenly stimulated activity brought with it a general and big rise in prices.

In view of the importance that is put upon the interpretation of a single word in delicate diplomatic exchanges, it might have been expected that yesterday's market would have been kept in restraint by the fact that up to the close no part of the Austrian reply had been made public by this Government. But Wall Street was too impatient to resume the interrupted advance to wait for more than the cabled summary. It was significant of the eagerness with which traders have awaited a settlement of the Ancona case that they seized upon the first news of the reply as a complete surrender to the Administration's positon in the matter of submarine warfare. The sudden clearing of the political skies brought about something approaching a bear panic, and resulted in wide gains at the opening of the session. In some cases the best prices of the day were made in the first few minutes by the rush to cover sales made in expectation of a break with Austria, but almost every issue closed the session with a substantial advance. The Anglo-French bonds closed at 94½, with a gain of ⅝ over Thursday's last price.

General Motors advanced 25 points to 500, despite the announcement of the formation of a committee of directors to oppose the proposed exchange for Chevrolet stock. Bethlehem Steel was an exception to an otherwise strong list, and closed with a net loss of 10 points. The coppers were both strong and active; Anaconda closed up 2¼. Smelters up 3⅝, Chino up 1⅛, Inspiration up ⅝, Tennessee up 1⅜, and Utah up 1¼ points. The oil issues continued their advances, Mexican Petroleum closing with a gain of 8¾. New York Central responded to the publication of a wonderfully good November statement by scling up to 110½. Reading gained 2 points by the day's dealings, Southern Pacific 1⅜, Chesapeake & Ohio 1½, Baltimore & Ohio 1½, and New Haven and Union Pacific each 1.

The contrast with the close a year ago was very striking. Most of the predictions as to this country's prospects have proved entirely wrong. Whereas business was hesitating and fearful at the end of 1914, it is now, to quote Dun's Review, facing "prospects bright beyond precedent." The United States is today supreme in finance, commerce, and industry. Whether one believes in the authority of the stock market as a barometer of business or not, its close yesterday was in keeping with the trend of affairs in the closing days of 1915.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3½	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	4½	4½	
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		4	4
Kansas City	5	3½	4	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days..... 2@2¼
Ninety days..... 2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days..... 2¼@2½ | 5 months..... 2¾@3
90 days..... 2½@2¾ | 6 months..... 2¾@3
4 months..... 2¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months..... 2¾@3 | 6 months..... 3 @3¼
60 to 90 days..... 2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months..... 3 @3¼ | 6 months..... 3 @3¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.73⅝	$4.73¼	$4.73¼	—.00¼
Cables	4.74¼	4.73⅝	4.73⅛	—.00⅝

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to a dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.73¼	4.73⅜
5.1826	Paris	5.86	5.85
95.28	Berlin	76.0625	76.125
20.26	Austria	13.00	13.05
19.20	Greece	18.85	19.00
26.79	Scandinavia	27.50	27.60
19.29	Spain	18.75	18.80
5.1826	Switzerland	5.26	5.25
46.19	Holland	43.375	43.5025
5.1826	Italy	6.62	6.61
51.45	Russia		31.25
	China—		
	Hongkong	46.00	46.10
	Shanghai	61.00	61.12½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.875	42.00
32.44	Rio	23.625	23.75
	Japan—		
49.34	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.69½	$4.67½	$4.68¼	$4.66¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $489,432,333; balance, $35,476,687; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $303,044.

The local banks have gained $2,017,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, 46⅞c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26½d, up 1-16d; New York, 55c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 42c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	927,506
Same day last year	Holiday.
Year to date	173,378,955
Same period last year	47,899,573
Average price and change 50 stocks	91.50 + .82
Same day last year	*Holiday.

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Previous day's close, 60.20.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
140	150	200	Adams Express	143	145	143	145	...
25¼	25½	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	24⅞	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ¼
10	10⅛	800	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
31¼	32	1,200	Allis-Chalmers	31⅛	31⅞	31	31⅞	+ ⅞
81	82	320	Allis-C. Mfg. pf. x d.	82¾	83	81	82	...
72⅝	72¾	2,100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	72⅜	72⅝	71¾	72¼	+ ⅛
69⅝	70	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	69	70	69	70	+ 1⅜
100⅝	102⅜	700	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	102	102	102	102	+ 1
61	61⅛	8,500	Am. Can	60⅝	61⅞	60⅝	61¼	+ 1
112	112½	300	Am. Can pf.	112	112	112	112	+ ⅛
78	78½	100	Am. Car & Fdry.	78⅝	78⅝	78	78¼	+ 1⅛
157	158	500	Am. Coal Products	158	158	157½	157½	+ 1½
55¼	56	1,500	Am. Cotton Oil	56¼	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
127½	129	200	Am. Express	128¼	128½	128¼	128½	+ 1
12	12¼	900	Am. H. & Leather	12¼	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
56½	56⅝	2,000	Am. H. & Leath.pf.	56½	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	+ 2⅝
25½	26	4,000	Am. Ice Securities	26⅛	26⅜	24⅝	25½	+ 1
24	24⅜	2,300	Am. Linseed	24⅝	25	24⅝	24¼	...
42⅜	43	200	Am. Linseed pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	...
69	69½	2,200	Am. Locomotive	69½	69½	68¾	69	+ ½
8½	9¼	100	Am. Malt	9	9	9	9	...
108⅛	108¾	51,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	106	108⅞	103½	108½	+ 3⅝
112	112¾	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	111⅞	112¼	111⅞	112¼	+ ⅜
91½	92	350	Am. Smelters S. pf. A.	92	92	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅝
85½	86½	100	Am. Smelters pf. B.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅝
148	150	100	Am. Snuff	148	148	148	148	+ 1
61	61¼	700	Am. Steel F'dries	62	62	61	61	+ ½
114⅞	115	1,300	Am. Sugar Ref.	114⅝	115¾	114⅝	115	+ ¼
127	127⅜	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel.x d.	127⅜	127½	127⅜	127¼	...
205	206	300	Am. Tobacco	206	208	206	206	...
107	108	200	Am. Tobacco pf.	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
48	51½	200	Am. Woolen	49	49	48¼	48½	+ 1¼
48½	49⅝	3,000	Am. Woolen t. r.	47½	50	47½	48½	+ ⅞
95	96	100	Am. Woolen pf. t.r.	96	96	96	96	+ ⅝
69	69¼	1,200	Am. Zinc L. & S.	69	69¼	68½	69	+ ⅝
91⅝	91½	41,500	Anaconda Cop. Co.	89⅞	91⅜	89½	91⅜	+ 2¾
72⅞	73	8,500	Associated Oil x d.	68	74⅛	68	73	+ 7½
108	108⅜	4,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	108⅛	108½	108	108¼	+ ⅞
99½	99½	800	A., T. & S. F.pf.x d.	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
113½	114½	310	Atlantic Coast Line.	114	114⅛	114	114⅝	+ ¼
117⅜	118½	10,200	Baldwin Loco.	110½	119½	117⅜	117⅝	+ 1⅜
107½	108½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
95¾	95⅞	10,100	Baltimore & Ohio	95¼	96	95	95⅞	+ 1½
77½	78	500	Baltimore & O. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ¼
...	...	111	Bk.of Com.odd lots.	181	181	181	181	...
3¼	3⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	...
459	460	900	Bethlehem Steel	455	460	455	459½	- 8
87½	88½	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	88⅜	88½	88⅜	88⅜	+ ⅛
132	134	100	Bklyn Union Gas	132	132	132	132	+ ⅛
96½	98	100	Brown Shoe pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ 1½
12½	13	400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝	+ ⅛
87	87½	810	Burns Brothers	86⅞	87½	86⅞	87	+ ¾
100	110	100	Burns Brothers pf.	109	109	109	109	+ 1
72¼	72½	3,000	Butte & Superior	71⅛	72½	71¼	72½	+ 1⅝
38	38¼	37,000	California Petrol.	36½	38⅝	35¾	38	+ ⅛
78¼	79	18,000	California Pet. pf.	80	80	77¾	78¼	+ ⅛
183¾	183⅞	4,400	Canadian Pacific	182½	184⅛	182½	183	+ 1¼
83	88¼	400	Case (J. L.) pf. ext.	88¾	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ 5
54⅜	54½	2,100	Central Leather Co.	54	54½	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
109¼	110⅜	800	Central Leather pf.	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
64⅜	64½	8,100	Chesapeake & Ohio.	63¼	64½	63¼	64½	+ 1½
15	15⅜	500	Chi. Great Western.	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
39⅝	39⅞	1,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	39⅝	39⅞	39¼	39⅝	+ ½
100⅜	101	23,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	98⅝	101⅜	98½	100⅞	+ 3
134½	135	2,000	Chi., M. & St. P.pf.	133½	135	133½	135	+ 2
134½	135	600	Chi. & Northwest.	134½	135	134½	135	+ 1
17⅜	18	4,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅛	18⅜	17⅛	18	+ ⅝
24⅝	24⅞	1,000	Chile Copper	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
55⅞	55¾	3,800	Chino Copper	55	55⅝	54¾	55½	+ 1⅛
76	77	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	76	76	76	76	...
71	74	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	73½	73½	73¼	73¾	+ 1¼
52⅜	52⅝	3,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	51	52⅝	51	52⅝	+ ½
52	56	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	- 3½
144	144½	500	Consolidated Gas	144¼	144¼	144	144¼	+ ⅝
20½	20⅝	7,700	Corn Products Ref.	20⅜	21	20¼	20½	+ ¼
94	96	1,700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	95¼	95⅞	94¼	95	+ ⅛
72¾	73	2,900	Crucible Steel.	73¼	73⅝	72¾	73	+ ½
110	111	400	Crucible Steel pf.	110¾	111	110¾	111	+ 2
155	160	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	159½	159¾	158	158	+ 2
96¼	97	100	Deere & Co. pf.	96¼	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
153¼	153½	100	Delaware & Hud.	153½	153½	153½	153½	+ ¼
...	...	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	- 1
103¾	107	100	Diamond Match	103¾	103¾	106¾	106¾	+ 2
48⅝	48¾	5,200	Distillers' Secur.	48¾	48¾	48	48¾	+ 1¼
28⅞	29	800	Dome Mines	28¾	28¾	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅜
43⅞	44	26,500	Erie	43⅝	44	43¼	44	+ 1½
58⅝	59	9,050	Erie 1st pf.	58⅝	59¼	58⅜	59	+ ⅞
54	54¼	1,300	Erie 2d pf.	52½	54½	52½	54½	+ 1⅝
53	53⅞	700	Federal M. & S. pf.	53	54	53	53⅞	+ 2¾
174½	174⅞	1,700	General Electric	173⅜	174½	173¾	174½	+ 1½
490	502	1,000	General Motors	490	500	490	500	+ 25
114	115½	700	General Motors pf.	116	116	114	115	...
75⅜	76	9,300	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	76½	76½	75⅝	75⅞	+ ⅞
111½	113	100	Goodrich pf.	112⅜	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜	+ ⅝
126⅜	127	1,800	Great Northern pf.	127	127⅜	126¾	127⅜	+ 1⅛
51¼	51½	22,800	G. N. certs.ore prop.	51	51⅞	50⅜	51⅜	+ 1¾
50⅜	51	900	Greene-Cananea	50	51	50	50⅜	- ⅝
...	...	6,700	Gulf, Mob. & N. cash.	82	83¼	82	83⅜	...
22⅞	23	13,800	Do., ex. div.	23¼	23⅜	22	23	+ 1½
107	107⅞	200	Illinois Central	108	108	108	108	+ 2
45⅞	46	9,300	Inspiration Copper	45⅞	46	45¾	46	+ ⅝
...	...	500	Ingersoll Rand	200	200	200	200	...
21⅛	21⅜	1,000	Interboro Consol.	21¼	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
27	27¼	200	Int. Agricultural	27	27	27	27¼	+ 1¾
69¾	70½	5,800	Int. Agricultural pf.	70⅞	71⅞	69¾	69½	+ ⅝
109⅞	110	1,200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110⅝	111	110	110	...
20⅜	20½	18,400	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r.	19	20½	18⅝	20⅜	+ 1⅝
77	77¼	47,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.r.	75⅞	77⅝	74⅞	77¼	+ 3¼
197	198	355	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs.	196	198	196	198	+ 3
12	12⅜	600	Int. Paper	12½	12½	12	12	- ⅜
50	50⅝	900	Int. Paper pf.	50½	50	50	50⅜	- ⅜
31½	32¼	600	Kansas City. South.	32⅛	32⅜	32	32	+ ⅝
64	64⅞	1,000	Kan. City So.pf.x d.	64⅜	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞	+ ⅛
80⅞	81½	2,000	Lackawanna Steel.	80⅞	81⅜	80⅝	81	+ 1
103	103½	800	Laclede Gas	104¼	105	104¼	105	+ 1
15½	16½	700	Lake Erie & West.	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
41	42	100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ 1¼
81¾	82¼	2,000	Lehigh Valley	81⅜	82¼	81⅜	82⅛	+ ⅛
255	260	200	Liggett & Myers	255	259	255	259	+ 6
118	119½	10	Liggett & Myers pf.	118	118	118	118	...
129½	130	100	Louisville & Nash.	129½	129½	129½	129½	+ ½
75½	76½	1,200	Maxwell Motors	75½	76½	75½	76	+ 1
93⅜	93⅝	3,400	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	93	93⅝	93	93¼	+ ⅛
56⅜	57	600	Maxwell M. 2d pf.	56⅜	57	56⅜	56⅞	+ ⅛
104	106	100	May Dep. Stores pf.	104	104	104	104	...
123	123¼	75,300	Mexican Petroleum	116½	124½	115⅜	123	+ 8¾
104	105¼	2,400	Mex. Petroleum pf.	99⅞	104½	99⅞	104½	+ 4⅞
36	36¾	22,650	Miami Copper	34⅜	36¾	34½	36	+ 1¾
15	15⅛	1,100	Minneapolis & St. L.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
34½	35¼	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½	+ ½
124⅜	125	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124¾	124⅞	124¾	124⅞	+ 2½
135	136	300	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	134½	136	134½	136	+ 5
...	...	100	Missouri Pacific	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
...	...	200	Mo. Pacific t. r.	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Montana Power	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Montana Power pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	- ⅞
133	134	100	Nash. Chatt. & St. L.	134	134	134	134	+ 1
79	80	120	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	80	80	80	80	+ ½
110	112	60	Nat. C. & S. pf.	110	112	110	112	...
20	20	300	Nat. En. & St. Co.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
65¼	67	2,900	Nat. Lead Co.	65¼	67	65¼	68½	+ 1½
8¾	8¾	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	- ⅛
16¼	16⅜	2,100	Nevada Con. Copp.	16⅛	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
139½	141	800	N. Y. Air Brake	139	140¾	139	140¾	+ 2¾
110¼	110⅜	14,000	N. Y. Central	110	110½	109⅝	110⅜	+ 1¼
46½	47½	100	N. Y., Ch. & St. L.	46½	46½	46½	46½	...
46½	47½	10	do., odd lot 1st pf.	44½	45	44½	45	...
66	66	100	N.Y.,C. & St.L.2dpf.	66	66	66	66	+ 1
76½	77⅜	5,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	76½	77⅜	76	77	+ 1
31	31	400	N. Y., O. & West.	31	31	29¾	30⅞	+ ⅝
122½	122½	2,500	Norfolk & Western	122½	122½	121½	121½	- ½
73¼	75	200	North American	73¼	75¼	75	75	...
117⅝	118⅜	5,000	Northern Pacific	117⅝	118⅜	117⅝	118	+ 1
9⅜	9⅝	2,900	Ontario Mining	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
11½	11⅝	300	Pacific Mail	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	...
41⅜	41⅝	100	Pac. Tel. & Tel.	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	+ ¼
59⅛	59⅜	7,700	Pennsyl. Railroad	59⅛	59⅜	59	59¼	+ ⅛
111½	111½	100	Peo. Gas, Chicago	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ 1½
14½	14½	100	Peoria & Eastern	14½	14½	14½	14½	- ¼
45½	45½	1,600	Philadelphia Co.	45½	45½	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅜
35⅝	35⅞	2,000	Pittsburgh Coal.	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ¼
110¼	111⅛	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	110¾	111	110⅜	111	+ ¼
64½	65	300	Pressed St. Car	64⅞	65	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛
116	119	300	Pub. Serv. N. J.	116½	117	116½	116½	+ ½
165	167	200	Pullman Company	165	165	165	165	+ 1½
44½	45	200	Railway St. Spring	45	45	45	45	...
25⅜	25⅝	8,150	Ray Con. Copper	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	+ ½
83	84	14,800	Reading	83	84	82⅝	84	+ 2
...	...	100	Reading 2d pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	...
55½	55⅞	8,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	55⅛	55¾	55¼	55½	+ 1½
110	110¼	200	Rep. I. & St. pf.	110	110	110	110	+ 1
...	...	200	Rock Island Co.	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
...	...	200	Rock Isl. Co. pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
5⅜	5½	300	St. L. & San Fran.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
6½	6⅝	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
18	18½	200	Seaboard A. Line.	18	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
187⅛	188	500	Sears, Roeb'k & Co.	187⅜	188¼	187⅜	187⅝	+ ⅞
63	63½	500	S.-S. St. & I. Co.	63¼	63⅞	63	63¼	+ ⅜
103⅞	104	18,500	Southern Pacific	103⅝	104⅝	103¼	103⅞	+ 1⅜
143	144	2,800	Southern Railway	144⅝	145	144⅜	145	...
23¾	24	4,200	Southern Railway pf.	23¼	24¼	23⅛	24	+ 1
62	62½	300	Southern Ry. pf.	62	62⅝	62	62¾	+ ⅝
90	96	510	Standard Milling	90	96	90	96	+ 6
168½	169½	3,500	Studebaker Co.	168½	169½	167¼	167¼	+ 1½
114	114	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	+ ½
63¾	64½	9,150	Tennessee Cop

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks More Active, Except in the Oil Issues—Price Changes Wide and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 357,501 shares of stock and $1,117,300 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 105,965; oils, 23,936, and mining, 227,600. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Ajax Rubber, Inc., w. i.	70½	*71¼	70⅝	70½
100	Atl. Gulf & W. Indies S. S.	31	31	31	31
100	Atl. Gulf & W. Ind. S. S. pf.	46	46	46	46
50	‡Bankers' Disability Corp.	4½	5	4½	5
150	‡Can. Car & F.	86½	86½	82	85
150	‡C. C. & F. pf.	103	103	102	102
3,500	Can. Nat. Gas.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1,000	‡Car. L. & P.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
100	‡Chandler Mot.	83⅝	85⅞	83⅝	83⅞
550	‡Chev. Mot. C.	136	136	133	133
200	C. of R. & H.	5½	5½	5½	5½
25	Driggs-Seab'y.	142	142	140	140
175	Driggs-S. pf.	28	28	28	28
700	Emerson Phon.	14	14½	13⅝	14¼
50	Fed. Dyestuff & Chm. w. i.	46½	46½	46½	46½
2,500	Haskell & Barker Car, w. i.	55	55	54	54¼
250	‡Hendee Mfg.	28	28½	28	28½
9,000	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	19	20¼	18¾	20⅛
5,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	75	77½	75	77
1,550	‡Inter. Nickel, new	50¾	50½	49⅝	50¾
2,000	Intercon. Rub'r	16	16½	15⅝	16¼
20	Kelly S. Tire.	297½	297½	297½	297½
3,500	Kath. Br. pf.	33½	*34	31½	31½
590	‡Keyst. Ord.	10¾	10¾	10	10
3,000	‡Lee Tire.	48	48	46	46¼
15,000	Man. Transit.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Marc. of Am.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
6,000	‡Maxim Mun.	13½	13½	13	13
15,000	‡Midvale St.	77⅝	*78¼	77⅝	78⅛
3,500	‡Nevins Elec.	1	1	1	1
1,500	Peer. Tr. & M.	31½	32	28	31½
605	‡Poole E. & M.	151	151	149	150
4,000	Sterling Gum.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,000	‡St. Jos. Ld.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
4,000	*Sub. B. v.t.cfs	42½	44¼	42½	43⅝
150	‡Tob. Prods.	34	*34	32	32
10,700	Tri. F. v.t. cfs.	6¾	7	6¾	7
100	‡Un. Prt. rts.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡U. S. L. & H.	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
100	‡U.S.L.&H. pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	‡Ventura C. Oil	18	18	18	18
150	‡Virginian Ry.	25¾	27⅜	25¾	25¾
5,000	White Motors.	52	52¾	52	52¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
80	Ill. Pipe Line.	184	181	181	– 2
850	Nat. Transit.	29	30	30	– 3½
75	Ohio Oil.	190	188	190	+ 3
155	Prairie P. L.	234	231	234	+ 1
155	Std O. of Cal.	381	377	380	+ 4
46	Std O. of N. J.	547	543	547	+ 4
100	Std O. of N. Y.	229	227	229	+ 3
50	Vacuum Oil.	233	233	233	– 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

10,000	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Rct.)	15¾	14⅞	15⅜	+ 1
1,400	‡Federal Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1,500	‡Houston Oil	23½	23	23	– ⅛
825	Met. Petroleum	23	23	22⅝	– ⅛
4,000	‡Sulp. & R.	9	9	9	
1,000	‡Ventura C. Oil	12¾	11¾	12⅜	+ 1⅛
1,900	‡Victoria Oil.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	
2,000	W'land O. & G.	5⅞	5½	5⅞	– ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡‡Alta-Consol.	15	15	15	15
500	‡‡Am. Comdr.	8	8	8	8
300	Big Ledge Dev.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	Braden Copper.	17½	*18	17¼	17¼
600	Butte Cop. & Zinc, v.t.cfs.	7	7	6¾	6¾
200	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
1,200	‡Calaveras Cop.	4	4¼	4	4⅛
100	‡Caledonia	87	87	87	87
1,500	‡Canada Cop.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,500	Cerro de Pasco	38¾	39¼	38¾	39
200	‡‡Comst'k Tun.	10	10	10	10
20,000	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
600	Con. Copper.	2	*2⅛	1⅞	2
400	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
25,000	‡‡Emma Cop.	18	21	18	21
8,000	‡‡Federal Res.	17	18	16	17
12,000	First Nat. Cop.	8½	9¼	8½	8⅝
800	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,700	‡‡Goldf'd Merg.	17½	18½	17½	18
100	Hecla Mining.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
22,500	Howe Sound	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
6,000	‡‡Int. Mines.	23	23	23	23
1,000	‡‡Jim Butler.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
725	Jumbo Ext.	*1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
15,000	Kennecott Cop.	57	57¾	56¼	56¾
800	Magma Copper	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
3,500	‡Majestic Mines	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
15,000	‡McKin.-Dar.	50	50	40	45
1,200	Mines of Am.	4	4	3¾	3¾
225	‡‡Mont. Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
9,500	‡‡Mother Lode	26	27	25	26
800	‡‡Nat. Z. & L.	24½	24½	24½	24½
1,500	Nipis. M. Co.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2,000	‡Oro	6	6	5½	5⅝
6,000	‡Peterson L.	38	38	38	38
900	‡Ray Her. M.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	‡‡Rex Cons M.	32	32	30	30
3,000	‡Rochester M.	63	63	54	54
18,750	‡San Toy.	25	26½	25	26½
400	‡Santa Fe M.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3,000	Seven T. Coali.	45	45	44	44
1,000	‡‡Silver Pick.	7	7	7	7
625	Standard S.-L.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,200	‡‡Success Min.	64	68	64	65
3,700	‡Super. M. Co.	31	32	31	32
1,250	‡Tono. Ext.	4	4¼	4	4¼
875	Tono. Min.	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6⅛
550	Trinity Cop.	13	13	12⅛	13
6,000	‡‡U.S.Con. M.	14	14	13	14

BONDS.

$100,000	‡B.&O. n. 5s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
60,000	Cerro de P. Copper 6s.	120	121	120	121
5,000	Cons. Ariz. Smelting 6s.	33	33	33	33
850,000	‡Erie conv. 4s, w. i.	80½	81	80¾	81
100,000	‡Erie rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,800	Pierce O. 6s.	85	85	85	85

*Quoted. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡‡Odd lot. ‡Ex dividend.

Note—Omitted Thursday—280 Carbon Steel at 65.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 31. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 30. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Am. Tb. Co., ord.	14¼	15	14¼	15
A.-A. Tb. Co., ord. B.	15	16	15	16
Hartman Cp., w. i.	73½	76	75½	76
H. & A. Arms	56	58	56	58
Internat. Motors, pf.	48	50	48	50
Lima Locomotive	23	25	23	25
Mutual Profit Share	9	9½	9	9½
N. Y. Transportation.	16	17	15	16
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	16	18	16	18
Redtop Elec., Inc.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½

OIL ISSUES.

Midwest	56	58	56	58
Sapulpa	8½	9½	8⅞	9¼

MINING STOCKS.

Cactus C. M. Co., (a prospect)		1½		1¼
Kewanaa	18	20	19	20
New Utah Bing.	4¼	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Tri-Bullion	½	½	½	½

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.	375	425	325	375
Pierce Oil 6s.	85	87	85	87

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	120	122
American Light & Traction.	392	397
American Light & Traction pf.	110	114
Adirondack Electric Power.	19	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	70	73
*American Gas & Electric.	134	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50½	51½
American Power & Light.	69	71
American Power & Light pf.	84½	86½
American Public Utilities.	40	45
American Public Utilities pf.	73	76
American Waterworks & Electric.	7⅞	8⅜
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Cities Service.	99	102
Cities Service pf.	73	76
Colorado Power.	22	30
Colorado Power pf.	98	100
Commonwealth P., P. & L.	60¼	61½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85½	87½
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929.	100	102
Consumers' Power pf., Mo.	92	95
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	75	85
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	102
Empire District Electric pf.	80	85
Federal Light & Traction.	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	40	47
Gas & Electric Securities.	98	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	85
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	16	18
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	55	60
Northern States Power.	46	46½
Northern States Power pf.	93½	95
Ozark Power & Water.	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric.	59	60
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	90	90½
Republic Ry. & Light.	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	71	74
Southern California Edison.	88½	89½
Southern California Edison pf.	99½	100½
Southern P. & L. pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.	7¾	8¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power.	10	10½
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. pf.	42	44
United Light & Rys.	46	49
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	73	76
Utah Securities.	18	20
Western Power.	17	18
Western Power pf.	55	55½

*Par value, $50.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Developments overnight in the international situation exerted an immediate market influence at the opening on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. On the understanding that the Austrian reply would be decidedly conciliatory, prices advanced sharply all through the list, with some of the gains very substantial. The improvement in sentiment was reflected throughout the day, further advances being recorded in the subsequent dealings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Juneau.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Allis-Chalmers	30⅞	31¼	30⅞	31
30	Am. Beet Sug.	69	69½	69	69¼
1,210	Am. Can.	60⅞	61¾	60⅜	61
110	Am. Car & F.	78⅜	78¾	78⅜	78¾
80	Am. Hide & L.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
240	Am. Ice Secur.	25¼	25¼	24¾	25⅛
150	Am. Loco.	69½	69⅝	69½	69½
5,340	Am. Smelting.	106	109	105¼	108⅝
4,080	Anaconda Cop.	90¼	91¼	89⅜	91¼
80	At., T. & S. Fe.	108¼	108⅜	108¼	108¼
570	Baldwin Loco.	119½	119¾	118	118
210	Balt. & Ohio.	95	96	93	96
50	Batopilas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	B'klyn R. T.	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¼
3,440	Cal. Petroleum	37	38⅜	36¾	38
40	Central Pacific.	183	184	183	183¼
220	Cent. Leather.	54⅜	54⅝	54¼	54¼
270	Ches. & Ohio.	63⅜	64	63¼	64
100	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
1,690	C., M. & St. P.	98⅞	101	98⅜	100⅝
80	C. R. I. & P.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾
20	Chile Copper.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
320	Chino Copper.	54⅝	55½	54⅝	55½
500	Col. Fuel & I.	53¼	53½	52⅝	52⅝
30	Consol. Gas.	144	144	144	144
720	Corn Products.	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
320	Crucible Steel.	72⅜	73¼	72⅜	73
410	Dist. Secur.	48⅞	48⅞	48	48
50	Dome Mines.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜
1,550	Erie.	43¾	44	43¾	44
70	Erie 1st pf.	58⅝	58⅜	58½	58⅜
330	Goodrich Co.	76¼	76¼	75¼	75⅜
2,950	Gt. North. Ore.	50⅝	52	50⅛	51¾
50	Gt. North. pf.	127	127	127	127
10	Guggenh'm Ex.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
9,200	Mex. Petrol.	116	124⅜	115¼	122⅝
680	Miami Copper.	34⅜	35⅝	34⅜	35⅝
10	Nevada Cons.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
430	N. Y. Central.	109¾	110¼	109⅝	110¼
200	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	76⅜	77⅜	76⅜	77⅜
500	Norf. & West.	122⅝	122⅝	122⅜	122⅜
50	Pacific.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
135	Ontario Min.	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝
20	Pennsylvania.	59½	59½	59¼	59¼
50	Pitts. Coal.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
70	Ray Copper.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1,680	Reading.	83⅞	83⅞	82⅝	83½
230	Rep. I. & S.	55⅜	55½	55	55⅜
570	So. Pacific.	103⅜	104¼	103¼	104
100	So. Railway.	24	24	23¾	23¾
130	Studebaker.	167¼	167¼	167¼	167¼
1270	Tenn. Copper.	63⅝	64¼	63⅜	63⅝
50	Third Ave.	60⅜	60⅜	60¼	60¼
30	Union Bag.	87	87	86	86
780	Union Pacific.	138⅝	139⅝	138⅞	139¼
690	U. S. Rubber.	55¼	56⅛	55	55⅞
18,600	U. S. Steel.	88⅝	89¼	88⅝	88⅞
860	Utah Copper.	81⅛	81¾	80¾	81⅜
110	Va. Car. Ch.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛
80	Wabash.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Wabash pf. B.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
50	West. Un. Tel.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
1,110	Westing. Elec.	70½	70½	69¾	69¾
63,045					

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	Atlanta	.22¼	.22½	.22¼	.22½
800	Coniaurum	.11	.11	.11	.11
500	Gold. Florence.	.51	.51	.51	.51
500	Gold. Merger.	.17½	.17⅝	.17½	.17⅝
600	Jim Butler.	1.10	1.10	1.07½	1.07½
600	Jumbo Ext.	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½
200	Mizpah	.25	.25	.25	.25
300	Sierra Nev.	.42	.42	.42	.42
300	Tonopah Ext.	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
500	Union Cons.	.70	.70	.70	.70
5,500					

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
510	Ahmeek	98	99½	97½	99½
380	Alaska Gold.	25	25¼	25	25¼
250	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
475	Allouez	65	65⅝	63	63⅜
2,290	Amer. Zinc.	69	69¾	68¾	69½
1,136	Anaconda	90¾	91	89¾	91
2,230	Ariz. Com'l.	8¾	9	8¾	9
100	Bonanza	.35	.35	.35	.35
300	Butte A.-Scott.	9½	9½	9	9
450	Butte & Bal.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
2,695	Butte & Sup.	71¾	72¾	71¾	72¾
350	Cal. & Ariz.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
56	Cal. & Hecla.	565	570	565	568
15	Centennial	17¼	17¼	17	17
260	Chino	55¼	55¾	55	55
2,324	Copper Range.	64½	64½	64	64⅜
100	Daly West.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
545	East Butte.	16	16¾	15¾	16
1,755	Franklin.	10	10½	10	10¾
529	Granby.	86	86½	82¾	86½
681	Greene Can.	50	51¾	50	51¾
189	Indiana.	6	6	6	6
360	Mass. Con.	46	46¼	45¾	46¼
785	Isla Royale.	30½	30½	30½	30¾
10	Kerr Lake.	4	4	4	4
445	Keweenaw	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
250	Lake Copper.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
425	Mason Valley.	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4⅛
210	Mass. Con.	12	13¼	12⅜	13⅜
405	Mayflower.	4	4¼	4	4¼
150	Miami	34½	36¾	34¾	37⅜
50	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
885	Mohawk	96	98	96	98
100	Nevada Con.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾
50	New Arcadian.	10	10¼	10	10
225	New Idria.	10¾	10¾	10½	10½
100	Nipissing.	8	8	8	8
805	North Butte.	31¾	32	31⅝	31⅞
25	Ojibway	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
550	Old Colony	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
2,100	Old Dominion.	64	65	62	64
121	Osceola.	87½	88½	87½	88½
215	Pond Creek.	15¾	16	15½	15¾
230	Quincy	90	91	90	91
75	Ray Con.	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼
555	Santa Fe.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Shannon	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1,225	Shattuck	35¼	35¾	35	35
2,075	South Lake	6½	7¼	6½	7⅛
35	South Utah	.20	.20	.20	.20
75	St. Mary's.	65	65	65	65
8,600	Sup. & Boston	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
95	Superior	27	27	26½	26½
25	Tenn. Copper.	63¼	63¾	63¼	63¼
3,305	Trinity	12	13	11½	12¾
1,000	Tuolumne	.40	.40	.36	.36
10,178	U. S. Smelting	51¼	54	51¼	53¾
483	U.S. Smelt. pf.	50	50	49¾	49¾
100	Utah Apex.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
30	Utah Con.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
168	Utah Copper.	81⅝	81⅝	81	81⅝
90	Winona	4	4¼	4	4¼
75	Wolverine	60¾	62	60¼	62

RAILROADS.

25	Boston & Alb.	192	192	192	192
10	Boston Elev.	82½	82½	82½	82½
100	Boston & Low.	129	129	129	129
175	Boston & M.	35½	36	35½	36
10	B. & S. Elec.	5	5	5	5
25	Fitchburg pf.	76	76	76	76
50	Mass. Elec. pf.	35	36	35	35¼
282	New Haven.	76½	77¼	76½	77½
4	Old Col. R. R.	152	152	152	152

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Ch.	72¼	72¾	72	72
90	Am. Ag. C. pf.	98½	98½	98	98
10	Amoskeag	66	66	66	66
2	Amoskeag pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
35	Am. P. S. pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½
55	Am. Sugar.	114¾	116	114¾	115¾
15	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	118	118
704	Am. T. & T.	127¼	127¾	127¼	127¾
155	A., G. & W. I.	30½	30½	30	30
225	A.,G.& W.I. pf.	46	46	46	46
180	E. Bost. Land.	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
33	Edison	247	247	246½	246¾
295	Mass. Gas.	86¼	86¼	85½	86
11	Mass. Gas pf.	85	85	85	85
545	East Butte	16	16¾	15¾	16
1,755	Franklin	10	10½	10	10¾
529	Granby	86	86½	82¾	86½
681	Greene Can.	50	51¾	50	51¾
189	Indiana	6	6	6	6
360	Mass. Con.	46	46¼	45¾	46¼
785	Isla Royale	30½	30½	30½	30¾
10	Kerr Lake	4	4	4	4
445	Keweenaw	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
250	Lake Copper.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
425	Mason Valley.	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4⅛
210	Mass. Con.	12	13¼	12⅜	13⅜
405	Mayflower	4	4¼	4	4¼
150	Miami	34½	36¾	34¾	37⅜
50	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
885	Mohawk	96	98	96	98
100	Nevada Con.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾
50	New Arcadian.	10	10¼	10	10
225	New Idria.	10¾	10¾	10½	10½
100	Nipissing.	8	8	8	8
805	North Butte.	31¾	32	31⅝	31⅞
25	Ojibway	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
550	Old Colony	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
2,100	Old Dominion.	64	65	62	64
121	Osceola.	87½	88½	87½	88½
215	Pond Creek.	15¾	16	15½	15¾
230	Quincy	90	91	90	91
75	Ray Con.	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼
555	Santa Fe.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Shannon	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1,225	Shattuck	35¼	35¾	35	35
2,075	South Lake	6½	7¼	6½	7⅛
35	South Utah	.20	.20	.20	.20
75	St. Mary's.	65	65	65	65
8,600	Sup. & Boston	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
95	Superior	27	27	26½	26½
25	Tenn. Copper.	63¼	63¾	63¼	63¼
3,305	Trinity	12	13	11½	12¾
1,000	Tuolumne	.40	.40	.36	.36
10,178	U. S. Smelting	51¼	54	51¼	53¾
483	U.S. Smelt. pf.	50	50	49¾	49¾
100	Utah Apex.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
30	Utah Con.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
168	Utah Copper.	81⅝	81⅝	81	81⅝
90	Winona	4	4¼	4	4¼
75	Wolverine	60¾	62	60¼	62

BONDS.

$1,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
12,000	Miss. R. P. 5s.	80½	80½	80½	80½
1,000	New River 5s.	65	65	65	65
500	Pond Creek 6s.	94	94	94	94
1,000	Swift 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
6,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	98½	99¼	98½	99¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1½	Houghton	2	2¼
Bay S G	.29	.30	Iron Blos.	.90	.96
Bingham	8	8¼	La Rose	.55	.60
Bohemia	2¼	2½	Majestic	1⅞	2⅛
Begole	.80	1	McK-Dar.	.50	.60
Butte & L.	.40	.42	M of Am.	3½	4
Butte Ely	.50	.60	Mex Met.	.40	.41
Calaveras	3¾	4¼	New Balt.	3	3½
Cal Corbin	.05	.06	N Cornelia	9½	10
Chief Cons	1¼	1¼	Nev Doug.	.72	.75
Cons Ariz.	1⅝	1⅝	Ohio Cop.	.20	.25
Cons Cop.	1⅞	2	Oneco	1¼	1½
Cortez	.59	.60	S W M.	.80	.80½
Crown Res	.55	.60	Stew't M.	.50	.65
Davis-D.	1⅞	2⅛	U V Ext.	6	6¼
Eagle and Bluebell.	1⅝	1⅝	Utah Met.	10	10½
1st N Cop.	8⅞	9	Tonop. Bel	4⅜	4⅝
G'field C.	1½	1⅝	Tonop Min	6⅝	7
			Yukon G.	2⅜	3

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
52	Am. Gas, N. J.	121	122	121	122
6

BIG GAINS FOR YEAR BY RESERVE BANKS

Total Reserves, Gold Resources, and Assets Show Remarkable Growth of System.

DEPOSITS OVER $400,000,000

Holdings in United States Bonds, Municipal Warrants, and Trade Acceptances Are Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The weekly bank statement of the Federal Reserve Board for the week ended with yesterday, Dec. 30, was issued today with a review of the development and growth of the reserve system for the first year of its existence. The selection of Thursday as the closing day of the year rather than today, the last business day of the present week, was made for the purpose of presenting the data for the first of the year.

The total reserves of the banks show an increase during the year of about $102,900,000, while their aggregate gold reserves show an even larger increase of $115,900,000. The gold resources of the system include, besides the gold reserves of the banks, the amounts of gold turned over by the banks to the Federal Reserve agents to reduce the banks' liabilities upon outstanding reserve notes.

The amounts of gold held by the agents increased from $12,300,000 at the end of 1914 to $70,600,000 about the middle of 1915 and $197,400,000 at the close of the year. The increase for the year in the total gold resources of the system was over $301,000,000. Of the total gold reported at the end of the present year $406,500,000, or nearly 75 per cent., is held in the banks or in the reserve agents' vaults, while $135,900,000 is either in the gold settlement or the gold redemption funds at Washington. About one-half of the system's gold is held by the New York bank and its reserve agent, less than 6 per cent. by Chicago, less than 6 per cent. each by Cleveland and Richmond, over 5 per cent. by Boston, while the remaining 25 per cent. is distributed among seven banks and reserve agents.

The earning assets of the banks, composed of discounted bills, bankers' acceptances, short-term municipal and State securities, and United States bonds, stand at present at $83,400,000. This is about 152 per cent. of the paid-in capital of the banks as against 90 per cent. at the end of 1914 and 104 per cent. about the middle of the year. Of the total earning assets about 39 per cent. is represented by discounted bills on hand, over 27 per cent. by bankers' acceptances, less than 10 per cent. by United States bonds, and the remainder by municipal warrants.

The three Southern banks report almost 64 per cent. of all commercial paper held. Chicago and Kansas City are the only two other banks which show substantial holdings of discounted paper, while the remaining seven banks are credited with only 13 per cent. of the commercial paper on hand. Over $7,500,000, or 23 per cent. of the commercial paper held, is commodity paper, discounted at special lower rates. Trade acceptances on hand total $12,000,000.

About 77 per cent. of all acceptances on hand are credited to the three Eastern seaboard banks, and nearly 9 per cent. to Chicago. Of all the paper held at present by the banks, 37.5 per cent. matures within thirty days, and 30.4 per cent. after thirty days, but within sixty days. Agricultural and live stock paper in the hands of the banks aggregates at present over $4,000,000, and constitutes 7.4 per cent. of the entire bill holdings. The holdings of United States bonds are distributed among the banks, Chicago, Cleveland, and Kansas City representing nearly 55 per cent. of the total. Over three-quarters of the bonds are of the 2 per cent. type, against which Federal Reserve notes may be issued. The aggregate of warrants held at present is less than half the amount shown during the preceding month, although all the banks report among their assets State or city warrants.

The net reserve deposits of member banks have reached a total of over $400,000,000, an increase during the year of $136,100,000, and during the last six months of $102,100,000. Government deposits totaling $15,000,000 are held at present by the three Southern banks only.

The Federal Reserve agents report a total of $214,100,000 of notes outstanding. About 42 per cent. of the total was issued to the New York bank, and over 23 per cent. to the three Southern banks. Against the total issued the agents hold $107,500,000 of gold and $16,700,000 of paper. The banks show a total circulation of $180,000,000 and an aggregate note liability of about $13,500,000.

A tabulated statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$266,546,000
Gold settlement fund	77,293,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	1,124,000
Total gold reserve	$344,963,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	13,525,000
Total reserve	$358,488,000
Bills discounted and bought—	
MATURITIES:	
Within 10 days	$6,467,000
From 11 to 30 days	14,278,000
From 31 to 60 days	16,859,000
From 61 to 90 days	13,696,000
Over 90 days	4,081,000
Total	$55,381,000
INVESTMENTS:	
U. S. bonds	$15,797,000
Municipal warrants	12,220,000
Federal Reserve notes—net	21,910,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks —net	20,767,000
All other resources	6,547,000
Total resources	491,110,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,915,000
Government deposits	15,000,000
Reserve deposits, net	400,012,000
Federal reserve notes, net	13,486,000
All other liabilities	7,697,000
Total liabilities	491,110,000
Gold reserve against net liabilities	84.2%
Cash reserve against net liabilities	87.9%
Cash reserve against net deposit liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against net amount of F. R. notes in circulation	89.6%

The statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT. (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$18,882,000
Total reserve	18,743,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,728,000
Reserve deposits, net	27,199,000

SECOND DISTRICT. (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$175,787,000
Total reserve	183,214,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,952,000
Reserve deposits, net	183,208,000

THIRD DISTRICT. (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$15,135,000
Total reserve	18,282,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,715,000
Reserve deposits, net	24,184,000

FOURTH DISTRICT. (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$20,601,000
Total reserve	21,812,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,943,000
Reserve deposits, net	25,208,000

FIFTH DISTRICT. (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$15,432,000
Total reserve	15,499,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,657,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,856,000

SIXTH DISTRICT. (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$8,896,000
Total reserve	9,081,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,203,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,237,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$36,418,000
Total reserve	37,048,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,021,000
Reserve deposits, net	53,718,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT. (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,064,000
Total reserve	9,157,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,916,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,337,000

NINTH DISTRICT. (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$7,085,000
Total reserve	7,105,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,777,000
Reserve deposits, net	13,844,000

TENTH DISTRICT. (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$10,952,000
Total reserve	11,072,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,010,000
Reserve deposits, net	14,180,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	13,176,000
Total reserve	13,485,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,957,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,646,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT. (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$14,085,000
Total reserve	14,090,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,102,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,485,000

A statement of Federal Reserve Agents' accounts at close of business Dec. 30, 1915, as to New York, follows:

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

Received from the Controller	$106,240,000
Chargeable to F. R. agent	106,240,000
In hands of F. R. agent	16,800,000
Issued to F. R. banks less amount returned to F. R. agent for redemption	89,440,000
Amounts held by F. R. agent: in reduction of liability on outstanding notes: On hand—gold coin and certificates	89,300,000
As security for outstanding notes—commercial paper	140,000
Total	$89,440,000
Amount of commercial paper delivered to F. R. agent	140,000

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

DECEMBER, 1915.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of these two groups combined for the month of December:

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Dec. 1	81.31	80.08	80.71	— .56
Dec. 2	80.79	80.03	80.30	— .41
Dec. 3	80.82	80.11	80.60	+ .30
Dec. 4	80.94	80.55	80.84	+ .24
Dec. 6	81.33	80.84	81.70	+ .86
Dec. 7	82.03	81.28	81.39	— .32
Dec. 8	81.50	80.88	81.29	— .09
Dec. 9	81.41	80.84	80.96	— .33
Dec. 10	80.94	80.43	80.46	— .50
Dec. 11	80.92	80.31	80.75	+ .29
Dec. 13	80.63	80.19	80.30	— .45
Dec. 14	80.81	80.19	80.71	+ .41
Dec. 15	80.92	80.45	80.59	— .12
Dec. 16	80.58	79.94	80.01	— .58
Dec. 17	80.21	79.70	80.07	+ .06
Dec. 18	80.30	80.04	80.13	+ .06
Dec. 20	80.72	80.26	80.38	+ .25
Dec. 21	80.48	80.09	80.21	— .17
Dec. 22	80.59	80.11	80.36	+ .15
Dec. 23	81.04	80.32	81.01	+ .65
Dec. 24	81.35	80.90	81.09	+ .08
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 27	81.93	81.18	81.76	+ .67
Dec. 28	81.91	81.05	81.07	— .69
Dec. 29	81.27	80.77	81.02	— .05
Dec. 30	81.48	81.11	81.30	+ .28
Dec. 31	82.44	81.76	82.23	+ .93

INDUSTRIALS.

Dec. 1	100.23	98.60	98.72	— .79
Dec. 2	99.87	97.96	97.60	—1.12
Dec. 3	99.39	97.05	99.10	+1.50
Dec. 4	99.89	98.89	99.74	+ .64
Dec. 6	100.92	99.76	100.59	+ .85
Dec. 7	101.77	100.01	100.42	— .17
Dec. 8	101.52	99.42	101.08	+ .66
Dec. 9	102.11	99.80	100.06	—1.02
Dec. 10	100.65	98.88	99.11	— .95
Dec. 11	99.62	98.68	99.28	+ .17
Dec. 13	99.50	97.88	98.38	— .90
Dec. 14	100.72	98.13	100.63	+2.25
Dec. 15	101.35	99.86	100.39	— .24
Dec. 16	101.43	99.74	99.84	— .55
Dec. 17	100.54	98.82	99.98	+1.14
Dec. 18	100.25	99.51	99.83	— .15
Dec. 20	100.63	99.65	99.87	+ .04
Dec. 21	100.22	99.41	99.92	+ .05
Dec. 22	100.35	99.11	100.00	+ .18
Dec. 23	100.92	99.80	100.58	+ .58
Dec. 24	101.25	100.22	100.61	+ .03
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 27	101.88	100.76	101.38	+ .77
Dec. 28	101.71	100.24	100.37	—1.01
Dec. 29	100.49	99.33	100.12	— .25
Dec. 30	100.65	99.90	100.07	— .05
Dec. 31	101.23	100.15	100.78	+ .71

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Dec. 1	90.77	89.64	89.71	— .68
Dec. 2	89.83	88.58	88.95	— .76
Dec. 3	90.10	88.58	89.85	+ .90
Dec. 4	90.41	89.62	90.29	+ .44
Dec. 6	91.37	90.30	91.14	+ .85
Dec. 7	91.00	90.71	90.90	— .24
Dec. 8	91.51	90.15	91.18	+ .28
Dec. 9	91.76	90.32	90.51	— .67
Dec. 10	90.79	89.85	89.78	— .73
Dec. 11	90.27	89.49	90.01	+ .23
Dec. 13	90.06	89.03	89.34	— .67
Dec. 14	90.76	89.16	90.67	+1.33
Dec. 15	91.13	90.15	90.39	— .28
Dec. 16	91.03	89.34	89.42	—1.17
Dec. 17	90.37	89.11	90.02	+ .60
Dec. 18	90.27	89.77	89.98	— .04
Dec. 20	90.83	90.02	90.12	+ .14
Dec. 21	90.49	89.73	90.01	— .11
Dec. 22	90.52	89.61	90.18	+ .17
Dec. 23	90.98	90.06	90.79	+ .61
Dec. 24	91.28	90.56	90.85	+ .06
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 27	91.90	90.97	91.57	+ .72
Dec. 28	91.81	90.64	90.73	— .84
Dec. 29	90.84	90.05	90.57	— .16
Dec. 30	91.06	90.50	90.68	+ .11
Dec. 31	91.83	90.92	91.50	+ .82

December Range in 1915.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
Railroads	82.44	Dec. 31	79.70	Dec. 17	82.23
Industrials	102.11	Dec. 9	97.05	Dec. 3	100.78
Combined	91.90	Dec. 27	88.58	Dec. 2	91.50

December Range in 1914.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
Railroads	71.15	Dec. 15	66.76	Dec. 24	68.04
Industrials	55.30	Dec. 15	51.10	Dec. 26	52.36
Combined	63.21	Dec. 15	58.97	Dec. 24	60.20

December Range in 1913.

	High.		Low.	
Railroads	80.56	Dec. 26	77.25	Dec. 15
Industrials	85.82	Dec. 26	82.50	Dec. 15
Comb. Avg.	68.69	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15

December Range in 1911 and 1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1912	94.15	Dec. 2	88.90	Dec. 12	90.27
1911	92.60	Dec. 18	89.66	Dec. 8	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

1912	70.94	Dec. 2	63.80	Dec. 11	66.13
1911	64.44	Dec. 20	60.51	Dec. 8	63.83

COMBINED FIFTY STOCKS.

1912	82.54	Dec. 2	72.23	Dec. 16	78.20
1911	78.40	Dec. 20	73.06	Dec. 8	77.60

Year's Range in 1915.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
Railroads	84 Nov.		69.17	Feb. 14	82.23
Industrials	106.97	Oct. 22	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
Combined	94.15	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50

Year's Range in 1914.

Railroads	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	68.04
Industrials	61.71	Mar. 23	48.48	July 30	52.36
Combined	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20

Year's Range in 1913.

	Open.	High.	Low.
	Jan. 2.	Jan. 9.	June 10.
Railroads	90.08	91.41	75.92
Industrials	68.76	67.08	50.27
Combined average	78.72	79.10	63.09

Year's Range in 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Jan. 2.	Oct. 4.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 31.
Railroads	91.43	97.28	88.59	90.27
	Jan. 2.	Sep. 30	Feb. 1.	Dec. 31.
Industrials	68.76	61.74	66.13	66.13
Combined avg.	77.51	85.82	75.24	78.20

Year's Range in 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Sep. 25.	Dec. 30.
Railroads	91.70	99.61	84.40	91.37
	Jan 3.	June 5.	Sep. 25.	Dec. 30.
Industrials	62.55	69.76	54.75	63.83
	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Sep. 23.	Dec. 30.
Combined avg.	77.37	84.41	69.37	77.60

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17½	18	17½	18
Atlantic Refining	685	690	680	690
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	109	112	108	112
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	275	280	275	280
Crescent Pipe Line	47	50	47	50
Cumberland Pipe L.	55	60	55	60
Eureka Pipe Line	255	265	257	263
Galena Signal Oil	162	165	161	164
Galena Signal Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	181	184	180	183
Indiana Pipe Line	110	113	110	113
Internat. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¾	13	12¾	13
National Transit	30	32	31	33
N. Y. Transit	220	225	223	227
Northern Pipe Line	103	107	103	108
Ohio Oil	189	191	187	189
Penn-Mex	71	74	70	72
Prairie Oil & Gas	435	440	435	438
Prairie Pipe Line	232	234	230	233
Solar Refining	313	325	315	325
Southern Pipe Line	220	225	220	230
South Penn Oil	381	384	380	383
Southwest Penn	125	130	130	135
Standard Oil of Cal.	375	378	374	377
Standard Oil of Ind.	545	550	545	550
Standard Oil of Kan.	470	480	470	480
Standard Oil of Ky.	350	360	350	360
Standard Oil of Neb.	350	360	345	355
Standard Oil of N. J.	545	548	544	547
Standard Oil of N. Y.	220	230	223	227
Standard Oil of Ohio	550	555	550	555
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	86	88	86	88
Vacuum Oil	235	238	231	234
Washington Oil	48	52	50	55

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Midwest	..	..	56	58
Sapulpa	..	..	8⅞	9½
Houston Oil	..	..	22¾	23½

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Price.
25	American Felt Co. pfd	97½
10	Bausch Machine Tool Co., rights	.50@.51
6	Chicopee Manufacturing Co.	60
4	Dartmouth Manufacturing Co.	195
10	Dartmouth Manufacturing Co.	197
1	Easthampton Rubber Thread Co.	235¾
3	Everett Mills	120
2	Lanett Cotton Mills	112¼
60	Massachusetts Cotton Mills	131
20	Massachusetts Cotton Mills	133¼
4	Merrimac Manufacturing Co.	33
20	Nonquitt Spinning Co.	100
50	Union Twist Drill Co. pf., ex div.	100
1	Waltham Watch Co. pfd.	80½
29	York Manufacturing Co.	95¾

COTTON BUOYANT ON STRONG CABLES

Liverpool Spot Sales Reach 10,000 Bales at an Advance of 17 English Points.

SHORTS GROW NERVOUS

Local Market Showed Net Gain of 10 to 13 Points—Demand for Export.

In a dull and narrow market, cotton yesterday manifested a firm undertone, and closed at a net gain of 10 to 13 points. The opening was at an advance of 5 to 9 points, largely as a result of strong cables from Liverpool, where spot sales reached a total of 10,000 bales at an advance of 17 English points. After the opening gain there was very little change in quotations, but shorts showed their nervousness by covering on every setback of a point or so. All markets will be closed today, but will be open Monday.

The surprising development of the week has been the improvement in spot demand. This has come from an unexpected quarter, the export end. It had been assumed that exports were practically out of the question on account of the scarcity of tonnage, high freight, and insurance rates, and the loss in exchange. Liverpool, however, has been gaining steadily in its premium over New York, and importations are now possible without any loss of consequence, and in some instances a moderate profit can be made.

For instance, on American middling, even after the payment of $10 per bale freight and about 135 points allowance for tare, loss in exchange, and cost of insurance, it is possible to send cotton to Liverpool and make about $1 per bale. This is because Liverpool is now about 325 points above our market.

The figures for the week end were without influence. The into sight for the week was 337,772 bales against 450,225 last year. The total for the season is 7,351,000 against 7,723,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged 5 to 19 advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 advance; 12.40 for middling. Sales, 1,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	12.25	12.19	12.23@12.24	12.10@12.12
March	12.52	12.41	12.48@12.49	12.38@12.39
May	12.75	12.67	12.69@12.70	12.61@12.62
July	12.89	12.82	12.85@12.86	12.75@12.77
Oct.	12.51	12.45	12.48@12.49	12.39@12.40

Total port receipts, 51,236 bales; last week, 32,750 bales; last year, 30,881 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	4,824	5,644	2,890
Galveston	14,535	11,093	12,795
Mobile	353	353	....
Charleston	1,083	1,725	....
Savannah	1,746	2,139	1,000
Wilmington	248	87	655
Norfolk	1,713	2,216	....

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	654	1,104	....
Memphis	2,266	6,346	1,238
St. Louis	98	740	....
Houston	3,209	9,165	9,192

Exports, 29,181; total thus far this season, 2,299,983; total last season, 2,509,488.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
2,070	Galveston	12.00	455,447	358,504
1,105	New Orleans	11.88	432,985	358,504
—	Mobile	11.75	33,344	55,005
464	Savannah	12.00	210,357	317,583
1,000	Charleston	11.75	104,744	138,468
—	Wilmington	11.50	35,020	45,079
1,142	Norfolk	11.75	133,656	69,657
607	Augusta	11.88	217,778	160,158
5,100	Memphis	12.12	296,052	266,644
—	St. Louis	12.25	15,000	32,806
214	Houston	12.30	233,180	177,702

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair demand in spot cotton, with middling 17 points advance, at 792d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 13,000 bales, American, 9,000 bales. Market closed quiet but steady.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.20
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'30	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.40
Caro., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.75	4.60
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.60	4.40
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'21	5	4.40	4.15
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1916-'23	4½	4.75	4.60
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.25
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.75	4.56
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.58	4.20
Erie	1916-'23	4½@5	4.70	4.45
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.60	4.40
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.35	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.70	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½@6	4.55	4.38
Norfolk & West	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.60	4.40
Pa. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.10
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.62	4.90
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'25	5	7.70	4.50
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.20
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.50	4.25

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	102¼	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	June, 1965	106¼	106¾	105⅞	106¼
4½s	March, 1963	106	106⅜	105⅝	106⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	105⅞	106¼	105⅝	106¼
4½s	May, 1957	105⅞	106¼	105⅝	106¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s	May, 1917	100⅜	....	100⅜	....
4½s	March, 1964	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s	March, 1962	101⅛	101⅜	101	101⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960	101⅛	101⅜	101	101⅛
4½s	March, 1930-60	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4s	May, 1959	98	98¼	97⅞	98⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	98	98¼	97⅞	98⅛
4s	May, 1957	98	98¼	97⅞	98⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	97⅛	97⅜	97	97⅜
4s	Nov., 1955	97⅛	97⅜	97	97⅜
4s	Nov., 1936	97⅜	....	97⅜	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	87	....	87	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	87⅛	88	87⅛	88
3½s	May, 1954	87⅛	88	87	88

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	115	116	108	110
American Cigar pf	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnson Tin F. & M.	150	175	150	175
J. S. Young	165	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico Am. Tob.	205	215	200	210
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	490	510	485	495
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	118	121

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Sat., probably rain in w. Sun. rain; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy, followed by rain Sat. Sun. rain; moderate e. winds.

Ga.—Probably rain Sat. and Sun.; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Fla.—Rain Sat. and Sun., except rain in n. w.; moderate to fresh s. and s. e. winds.

Ala.—Rain Sat. Sun. clearing and colder; fresh southerly winds.

Miss.—Rain Sat. Sun. fair and colder; fresh southerly winds.

La.—Rain Sat. Sun. fair and colder; fresh s. e., shifting to n. w. winds.

E. Tex.—Rain Sat.; colder by night. Sun., fair and colder; strong s., shifting to n. w., winds.

W. Tex.—Fair and colder Sat. Sun., fair.

Okla.—Rain, followed by clearing and colder, Sat. Sun., fair.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Rain Sat. Sun., fair and colder.

Ohio—Rain Sat. Sun., cloudy and colder, probably preceded by rain in the morning; fresh s. e. winds.

Ind.—Rain Sat. Sun., clearing and colder.

Lower Mich.—Rain or snow Sat. and probably Sun.; fresh s. e. winds, probably increasing.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Sat., preceded by snow in e. Sun., cloudy.

Ill.—Rain, with continued mild temperature Sat. and Sun., probably changing to snow and colder by Sun. night.

Mo.—Rain Sat. Sun. rain, probably turning to snow and colder.

Wis.—Rain Sat. Sun. rain or snow, colder by night.

Minn.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., probably snow in e. and s.; colder Sun.

Iowa—Rain Sat. Sun. colder, with snow in w., rain or snow in e.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat., and probably Sun.; colder Sun.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat., except unsettled in s. e. Sun. unsettled and colder.

Neb.—Snow in w., snow or rain in e. Sat. Sun. snow and colder in e., unsettled and colder in w.

Kan.—Rain in s., rain or snow in n. Sat. Sun. unsettled and colder.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very nervous during the early operations and prices advanced 1½ to 2½c on covering on the part of shorts, who were apprehensive of bullish developments in the December position, owing to technical conditions. As the day progressed, however, and nothing of a sensational character developed, longs began to liquidate and late in the day the market was distinctly weak, closing with net losses of 1¾ to 4½c. The local cash market was easy; No. 1 durum quoted at $1.36⅛ free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.31, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.31½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	....	....	$1.35	$1.33⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Dec.	$1.27¼	$1.20¼	$1.20¼	$1.24⅝
May	1.28⅞	1.25	1.25⅛	1.27⅝
July	1.20	1.16⅜	1.17⅛	1.18⅝

CORN.

The corn market was dominated largely by the action of wheat, and after showing firmness early, prices broke sharply and closed at about the lowest, with net losses of ⅞@2¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
December	75	71⅛	71¼	73¼
May	78	76⅝	76⅝	77⅛
July	78⅝	77⅛	77¼	78

OATS.

The oats market followed much the same course as wheat and corn, although price changes were confined within a narrower range. Closing quotations were ¼ to ⅜c net lower. The local cash market was steady. No. 3 white quoted at 48⅛@48½c; No. 4, 47½c@48⅛c; fancy clipped white, 51½@52⅜, and ordinary clipped white 48⅛c@49½, all elevator.

CHHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	44⅜	43½	43⅝	44
May	48½	47⅜	47⅝	47⅞

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WILL SEEK CAUSE OF DEAR GASOLINE

Two Federal Departments Are Now Preparing to Conduct Investigations.

PLENTY OF CRUDE OIL

Government Reports That Reserve Stocks Are the Largest in the History of the Oil Industry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Government figures made public today show that in the face of rising prices of gasoline, production of crude petroleum in the last year was greater than in 1914, that although production was "purposely retarded as far as practicable," reserve stocks of crude petroleum now being held in the country are the largest ever recorded, and that exports of gasoline, to which the rise in prices frequently has been attributed, were in the last ten months of 1915 less than the exports in the corresponding period of the two preceding years.

Both the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission are preparing to investigate gasoline prices.

A statement issued recently by the Geological Survey estimated the 1915 production of market petroleum at 267,400,000 barrels, 2,000 barrels more than in 1914.

"This," says the statement, "does not agree with the currently reported reason for the exceptionally high prices now prevailing for motor fuel.

"As a result of the overload put on the transporting and refining phases of the petroleum industry by the excess output of 1914," the statement continues, "the year 1915 may be characterized as a period of readjustment in which production activity was purposely retarded as far as practicable. The small increase therefore is more significant than the simple figures indicate."

Factors that might be expected to affect the price of gasoline, according to Geological Survey officials, are production, consumption and prices of crude petroleum. Consumption figures, they said, were not available, though consumption was increasing.

A low petroleum price level was reached in April and until August the price remained at $1.35 a barrel for the market standard. Then the price began to soar and on Dec. 17 petroleum was selling at $2.15. Indications now are, says the statement, that the price soon will reach $2.50, its previous high record.

One production fact, brought out by the Survey, is that crude petroleum stocks held in reserve, the largest ever known, increased 50,000,000 barrels in 1915, and at present more than 220,000,000 barrels are held. Field storage by producers accounts for 24,000,000 barrels of this.

Export figures for the first ten months of 1915 show that gasoline exports were far below the exports for the same period in 1914, and slightly below 1913. In the ten months ending with October, 98,471,466 barrels were exported, against 140,275,273 for the same period in 1914, and 100,353,871 in 1913.

"The relation between the cost of crude petroleum and gasoline is hard to determine, according to officials who have given the subject study, because of the varying grades of petroleum and the varieties of oils produced in refining. An increased demand for gasoline, they say, means an increased production with a consequent increase in production of kerosene, lubricating oils and other petroleum products. All petroleum products have risen in price.

Officials familiar with the situation said today that the recent discovery by Dr. Walter F. Rittman, a Government chemist, of a process for obtaining from crude oils 200 per cent. more gasoline than by old methods, probably would have a bearing on both production and price before another year had passed. Several companies have started production under the new method. Their output, and the output of others to be established, it was said, soon would be felt on the market.

GAIN IN BANK CLEARINGS.

Almost Every Large City Shows Increase Over Last Year.

Bank clearings in almost every large city of this country for the year ended yesterday showed big increases over the same figures for 1914, and in many cases the 1915 clearings were the biggest on record. Most of the improvement occurred in the latter part of the year with the stimulation of industrial activity.

Some of the notable gains were the following:

	Total.	Increase.
San Francisco	$2,603,688,925	$177,684,000
Atlanta	270,240,222	36,884,000
Richmond	537,261,000	115,711,000
Philadelphia	8,863,633,202	947,000,000
Louisville	742,390,000	74,442,000
Toledo	331,379,000	27,119,000
Cincinnati	1,373,855,000	80,000,000
Buffalo	611,514,000	20,183,000
Boston	8,256,935,000	750,000,000
Detroit	1,484,872,000	135,000,000
St. Paul	861,915,000	76,607,000
Denver	516,904,000	50,000,000
Kansas City	3,835,000,000	819,000,000
Chicago	16,198,985,000	596,000,000
Cleveland	1,551,649,000	314,080,000
St. Louis	4,155,529,000	204,679,000

Pittsburgh had only a very small increase over 1914 and a decrease of $300,000,000 from 1913. Memphis showed a decrease of $5,000,000, as against 1914. Baltimore exceeded 1914 by a slender margin.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

The weekly trade reviews continue to report an expanding volume of trade. Dun's Review for the week says:

So much hesitancy ordinarily characterizes the business situation at this season that the prevailing activity is noteworthy, if not surprising. Though inventorying and other annual adjustments cause a temporary halting in the advance in some lines, especially in wholesale channels, the lull is much less general and marked than usual and certain branches even reflect further substantial progress. Instead of diminishing, as is customary at this time, demands in several important departments show a continued increase and rarely, if ever, have manufacturing forces been so largely covered by contracts at this period. This insures full employment well into the new year and is a condition that results not from mere speculation, but from actual consumptive requirements that in many cases exceed productive capacity.

Bradstreet's says:

While wholesale traders have experienced a comparatively quiet week, due to the taking of inventories, the seasonal pause is less marked than in other years, and in some instances orders continue to come out in a way that hampers stock-taking. On the other hand, industry, too busy to take account of holidays, proceeds to higher ground, holiday trade at many points was of record proportions, orders already booked for spring delivery are heavy, stocks in the hands of final distributers are exceptionally low, and hopes of an early ending of the European wars having well-nigh vanished, the consensus of opinion is that goods will have to be bought here on an increased scale and at higher prices, not only by our own people but by foreign consumers as well.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION SALE.

The Soda Manufacturing Plant

Formerly J. W. RANSLEY & SONS,

84 STERLING ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Consisting of machinery, tanks, syphons, bottles, auto truck, block tin, wagons, etc., will take place at the above address on Tuesday, Jan. 4th, 1916, 11 A. M.

WATCH FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT.

H. GOLD, Auctioneer,

'Phone 6612 Market.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Beans, Ink, and Toys Are Among the Things Passed On.

It was decided yesterday that ordinary dry white beans put up in cylindrical tin cans were properly dutiable at 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds, under the provision for "beans, not specially provided for." The case before the Board of General Appraisers was that of P. Pastens & Co. Inc. Judge Waite decided that the Collector erred in classifying the beans as "prepared." That officer was reversed in taking duty at 1 cent per pound.

The Tower Manufacturing & Novelty Co., F. L. Kraemer & Co. and Kimpton Haupt & Co. were sustained yesterday by the board in the contention that writing inks put up in individual packages of less than 2½ pounds gross weight, were properly dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. under the specific provision for "ink." Collector Malone was reversed in returning the goods at 20 per cent. as a "chemical compound."

F. A. O. Schwarz lost in a claim that so-called compendiums of games were dutiable at 35 per cent. under the toy schedule. The boxes containing the games were printed so that they might be used for playing checkers, backgammon and other games, while their contents consisted of checkers, dominoes, dice and cards. The Collector returned the articles at 50 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law enumerating games of this kind. Judge Hay held that the games could not be played by small children "as they require mental qualities not possessed by the very young." As adults generally use the games in question, the General Appraiser affirmed the Collector's assessment.

Judge Sullivan decided that small, flimsy bullseye lanterns composed of metal, and imported by Carl Silverman, were properly classified by the local authorities as "toys," calling for a duty of 35 per cent. The importer claimed 20 per cent. tax on the ground that they were manufactures of metal. The conclusion was reached, however, that the lanterns were intended primarily for the amusement of children, the Collector being affirmed.

Wiebusch & Hilger, Ltd., were sustained in the claim that magnets substantially covered and slightly magnetized, were not to be regarded for duty purposes as "toys." The Collector was reversed in taking a 35 per cent. duty, the articles being admitted at 20 per cent. under the metal schedule. It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that the magnets in controversy differed from the usual toy magnets in that they were used in work shops to pick up pieces of metal.

Lanman & Kemp were upheld in the contention that lavender flowers were free of duty as crude drugs, the Collector being reversed in his duty of 20 per cent. as "aromatic substances." It was shown that the flowers were not further advanced than drying for purposes of preservation. The testimony was to the effect that besides being used for sachets, the flowers were utilized in the preparation of tinctures, poultices, and decoctions, as well as in flavoring smoking tobacco.

INTERPRETS LOAN CLAUSE.

Reserve Board Issues Important Decision Affecting Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The subject of the proper interpretation of that section of the Federal Reserve Bank Act which provides for the discount, by the Reserve banks of notes, drafts and bills of exchange, issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes, having been brought to the attention of the Federal Reserve Board by President McCullough of the National Implement and Vehicle Association, the Reserve Board has authorized a reply by H. Parker Willis, the Secretary of the Board, in a letter to James B. McDougal, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank for the Seventh District, at Chicago. Secretary Willis takes the ground that a note or bill drawn by a farmer for payment for an implement to be used on his farm for agricultural purposes is absolutely what is meant by the language of the act in describing a "bill that is drawn for agricultural purposes, and the proceeds of which are to be used for agricultural purposes."

Mr. Willis says in his letter:

"The question then arises—Does such paper comply in addition to this requirement, with those prescribed by the Federal Board by Regulation B, which prescribes that 'No bill is eligible, the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for permanent or fixed investments of any kind, such as land, buildings, and machinery.'

"It must be considered that machinery of this kind is not of a permanent character. It wears out rapidly and in most cases has to be replaced within a comparatively short time, so that it may be assumed that a certain amount of money would be spent annually and regularly for the purchase and replacement of machinery of this kind. As the Board, by its regulations, does not desire unnecessarily to restrict, but rather to encourage, the facilities to be given, as far as that may be done consistently with prudence, it would appear that the wider interpretation in this case should be given, and a ruling by the Board would appear entirely appropriate, which would permit notes and bills of exchange drawn by implement dealers on a farmer against a sale to him of agricultural implements, to be considered as drawn or issued for agricultural purposes. This would answer in the affirmative Mr. McCullough's question, which is: 'Are the notes of farmers or consumers given for the purchase price of farm tools, agricultural machinery, or other farm operating equipment, discountable under the section thirteen (13) of the Federal Reserve act—providing for notes, bills, or drafts, drawn or issued for "agricultural purposes."'

"It is to be assumed that the clause permitting the rediscount of agricultural six months' paper was enacted by Congress for the purpose of giving special facilities to farmers. If the note were purchased from a dealer, it would appear that the facility is not given to the farmer, but to the dealer. However, there is no doubt that the language of the law plainly would permit the rediscount of such paper, and inasmuch as, indirectly, the farmer would profit by the rediscount to the dealer, it is to be expected that the advantage of the lower discount rate and of the cheaper credit will indirectly result to the benefit of the farmers.

"The purchasing member bank will have to satisfy itself in some satisfactory way that the bill is substantially of an agricultural character. A simple memorandum attached to the bill stating that the bill was drawn in payment of agricultural implements, signed either by the acceptor or the drawer, probably would be considered sufficient.

"The law prescribes that in the aggregate the total amount of agricultural paper purchased by a Federal Reserve Bank should not exceed a percentage of its capital stock, the percentage to be fixed from time to time for each Federal Reserve Bank by the Federal Reserve Board. The percentage fixed by the board differs in the various districts. Whenever a district has applied, the maximum limit has been granted, which has been considered to be 99 per cent. of the capital stock."

DRY GOODS PRICES FIRM.

Road Sales Increase and More Buyers Are in the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, says:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods is normal as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. Road sales for immediate and Spring delivery show a considerable gain over a year ago and the number of customers visiting the market shows a slight increase. Collections are normal. Prices firm."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESSES, suits, coats, waists, skirts, petticoats, high-grade jobs desired; cash. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St. Frank. —4343.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel Spring 858.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Leap Year for the Buyer.

"The year 1916 is aptly named Leap Year," said a buyer yesterday, "because it is going to keep us buyers on the jump, from all indications. In the ready to wear field there hasn't been the amount of forward business given in some time as there has for the last three months or so. In the fabric end the same holds true. But it isn't so much because buyers will be kept on the run that 1916 will be known as the greatest leap year, but for the reason that the buyer will be in the position of the coy old maid. He will have to do the asking in 1916, and wait on the lips of the seller for his answer."

More About Spring Shoe Styles.

According to shoe men in from the road the bulk of the demand for women's Spring footwear will be for eight and nine-inch boots in white and solid light colors until Easter, or until warm weather sets in, when it will turn to pumps, with tongues, in the same shades. The sale of blacks will be largely in the form of Colonials with covered metal and cut steel buckles. A feature of the present shoe situation is that, owing to the high scale of wages in factories making women's goods many orders for women's low heel shoes are now being placed with manufacturers of misses' and children's goods. In addition to the saving in costs there is said to be a better chance of getting the goods on time.

Novelty Brassieres This Spring.

Novelty brassieres are expected to cut quite a figure in the coming Spring's business, and a good sale is predicted for those garments made up of silver or gold cloth, double chiffon, lace over silk, taffeta, or glove silk. The more staple numbers, however, in which laces and embroideries are largely used, will not be neglected. All grades of the new brassieres are showing more than the usual amount of trimming. Many models are made up with shields, and these are proving very popular. Front-fastening brassieres are offered more liberally than heretofore, from all accounts. Soft models are good for use with "high" corsets, and drop-shoulder effects in this type of garment are favorably received. In fact, more attention is being paid generally to the drop-shoulder feature.

Are Working Against Themselves.

The merchandise managers of certain of the larger retail and chain stores, who insist on their buyers getting their merchandise direct from the producer instead of from a jobber, are now finding that they are working against their own best interests. There are a number of cases in which jobbers are in a position to make better deliveries of certain goods than the makers of them, and in some instances they are selling them cheaper than the manufacturers. Two notable instances are hosiery and wash goods. This condition is due to the fact that the wise jobbers placed liberal orders before the present rush started and prices began to shoot upward. One hosiery jobber is selling a certain silk line 22½ cents a dozen under the manufacturer's present price, but this advantage is being given only to the firm's regular customers.

Garment Buyers Are Active.

Spring buying of women's cloaks and suits is said to be considerably more advanced this year than it usually is, and the indications are that last Spring's excellent business will be duplicated. There is little doubt now regarding the accepted styles for the early part of the season, which is giving buyers confidence and helping business. Jacket lengths will be around 26 to 28 inches, and skirts will be more or less simple, many of them of the circular type. Many of the skirts will show flares, and all of the skirts will be of liberal width and short. Capes will feature a number of models. Early orders are calling for the usual proportion of navy and other staple dark shades, in spite of the talk of lighter colors coming in. It is thought, however, that the latter may make their appearance later in the season.

Studying Physical Types.

In different sections of the country physical types vary, and it pays the manufacturing clothier, said a salesman, to study out the characteristics carefully. In the East, he said, the type is fairly well proportioned. The farming districts, however, produce a slightly round-shouldered man, whom it is sometimes difficult to fit out in a coat. In the West the general type is well built, with slight shortness of leg. The areas originally settled by foreigners give a bulky, squat figure as a rule. In the South the general type is one lankier than that found in other sections, with long limbs, taller, and rather stoop-shouldered. The Southerner is usually built on slim lines. "All these types must receive special attention," said the salesman, "if the clothier who caters to a country-wide demand expects to make a success of his business."

Specialty Corsets Will Sell.

With the growth of knowledge as to what corsets ought to do for the female figure, there has been increasing attention on the part of leading manufacturers to the so-called specialties. This is noticeable in the Spring lines of this merchandise. Topless models with an elastic waistline, models with non-elastic bands and straps for stout figures, and similar corsets are expected to show well in the season's total business. The "normal" corsets show little change from recent models, the normal waistline—slightly curved in—being present, as are moderately long skirts and moderately high busts. The flat back effect and the rounded hip are also in evidence. More trimming than usual is seen. Front-lace models are good, especially those cut low in the back. Some immediate business is being done in skating corsets, which are made short to insure free action.

Gray Goods Wound Up Strong.

The business year was closed in a blaze of glory in the gray goods market yesterday, reports from men who know agreeing that the day's trading was the best seen in a month or more. Practically all of the goods sold were for delivery over the first three months of 1916, and they included, among other things, over 1,000,000 yards of 4-yard, 48 square sheetings at 5⅝ cents, and liberal quantities of 4.70s at 5 cents. No more of the former construction can be had at 5⅝ cents, and this was said to be true of 39-inch 56-44s, 38½-inch 60-52s, and 38½-inch 60-48s, all of which sold in a large way at the prices given below. While no sales were reported at figures higher than those appended they for the most part are now bid prices that the mills are unwilling to accept:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	6c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4½c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¼c

Fur Buyers Should Be Cautious.

Some of the manufacturers in the coat and suit trade are sounding out the fur market, preliminary to placing orders for goods which will be used in their Fall, 1916, lines. The leading furriers are advising caution in the matter of placing future contracts, as prices are not at all settled, and buyers may make the mistake of loading up on goods that will decline in value as the season advances. December was a fairly profitable month for the fur merchants, and indications are that the demand for goods will continue to be a lively one. Collectors are said to be paying double last year's prices to the trappers. Skunk continues to be sold in large quantities, and muskrat is in good demand, especially the seal-dyed variety. Because of their comparatively low price, minks are finding an increased sale. Beaver has declined somewhat in price and will probably be in better demand. The finer qualities of fox are more active than they have been. Of the imported skins and astrakhan is being sold in large quantities.

BEER AND SPRUCE GUM.

Outage on One and Duty on the Other to be Decided.

Assistant Attorney General Hanson announced yesterday that the Customs Court will be called upon to decide two issues recently passed upon by the Board of General Appraisers. One of these has to do with the amount of outage to be allowed on imported German and Austrian beer in which krausen is used. In this case there will be cross appeals, since neither the Government nor the importers were satisfied with the board's finding.

The board held that an outage allowance of 1 per cent. of the branded capacity should be made as a safety margin, it being shown that it was unsafe to fill the barrels to the full capacity. When the case comes before the court Mr. Hanson will ask for an allowance less than 1 per cent., while Albert H. Washburn, representing the brewers, will argue that the allowance made by the board should be increased to 3 per cent. The test case stands in the name of August Luchow, although the entire beer importing trade is directly interested in the outcome of the litigation, since large refunds are a possibility. The beer is from the breweries of the Pilsner Brewing Company and the Wurzburg Company.

The other appeal to be taken relates to spruce gum imported by the Eastern Drug Company, the Maine Central Railroad Company, the John W. Perkins Company, and A. H. Leavitt. The board held that this merchandise was free of duty as a crude drug, whereas the customs men returned the gum as having been advanced in condition by cleaning and chipping. It was therefore classified for duty at 10 per cent. as a gum advanced in value. A large amount of this spruce gum is being imported for use in chewing gum, and the Government is unwilling to lose the revenue on the product.

Brownell an Erie Director.

George F. Brownell, for many years Vice President and General Solicitor of the Erie Railroad, has been elected a Director of the Erie. Mr. Brownell will retain the office of Vice President, and will have charge of the financial and legal departments of the railroad.

J. G. WHITE EARNINGS.

Management Corporation Earnings Decreased $4,245 in Year.

The J. G. White Management Corporation, for the year ended Nov. 30, had gross earnings of $1,066,932, a decrease of $4,245. The surplus, after dividends were paid on the preferred stock, was $67,010, a decrease of $7,811, or 10.4 per cent., compared with 1914.

The Engineering Securities Corporation, one of the White corporations, it was announced yesterday, has purchased from the Southern Utilities Company and resold to bankers an issue of $200,000 first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. gold bonds. This is in addition to the $1,500,000 of the same issue which was sold during the year.

Call for State Bank Reports.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—A call for a statement of the condition of banks, trust companies, and individual and private bankers at the close of business Dec. 31, was issued today by Superintendent Eugene Lamb Richards of the State Banking Department.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BOSTON—M. Rabinowitz; mfrs. cloaks, suits; Herald Square.
BOSTON—J. Caldwell & Co.; J. Caldwell, carpets, furniture, pianos; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; E. P. Morse, general manager; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss J. Gilligan, muslin underwear; Great Northern.
CHICAGO—H. Resler & Co.; H. Resler, silk, cotton fabrics; Grand.
CHICAGO—L. Shapiro; clothing; Albert.
CHICAGO—J. C. Michael & Oakes Co.; J. C. Michael, fancy goods, laces, &c.; Longacre.
CHICAGO—Miss G. Rapp, millinery, &c.; Cumberland.
DELHI—W. B. Thompson & Co.; W. B. Thompson, clothing, &c.; Navarre.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; M. Schwartz, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, furs; 1,161 B'way.
LEWISTON—Allen Ross & Co.; A. Ross, dry goods, general merchandise; 212 5th Av.; St. Denis.
LOWELL, Mass.—The White Store; A. L. Paul, women's furn. goods, mfg. dept., muslin underwear; 1 Union Square.
NASHVILLE—M. L. Talley, dry goods, &c.; Wallick.
OIL CITY, Penn.—M. Jacobs; clothing, furn. goods, cloaks, suits; Union Square.
PARKERSBURG—Cox & Hawkins Co.; H. C. Cox, dry goods; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Deal-Anderson Co.; A. H. Anderson, decorations, furnishings; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Landow & Brown; S. Landow, mfrs. waists, dresses; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—S. Kunst & Co.; S. Kunst, woolens; Grand.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss H. Gottlieb, dresses; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. M. H. De Mond, kimonos, silk petticoats, bath robes, children's garments; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; A. Blinswanger, housefurnishing goods, china, bric-a-brac, lighting fixtures; 470 4th Av.
PORTLAND—Weller Bros.; M. Weller, dry goods, general merchandise; 1,170 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—E. J. Rich; millinery; Aberdeen.
SAN FRANCISCO—Levi, Strauss & Co.; J. L. Lewis, blankets, comforts, sheets, pillowcases; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Singer Bros. Cloak Co.; A. Singer, cloaks, suits, furs, waists, skirts, raincoats; 64 B'way.
SUMTER, S. C.—O'Donnell & Co.; N. O'Donnell, furniture, carpets; Park Avenue.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

KNICKERBOCKER PAPER BOX CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Knickerbocker Paper Box Company, manufacturer of paper boxes at 211 Wooster Street, by United Paperboard Company, $294; William F. Webb, $90, and Louis Schulman, $129. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,600.

ABRAHAM STADTMORE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Stadtmore, baker and grocer at 88 Hester Street, by Beatrice Weiser, $250; Sara Salisch, $325, and Samuel Appel, $400.

ROBERT T. LYONS, builder and contractor of Yonkers has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,776 and no assets.

MATTHEW D. KENNEDY, plumber, of 2,359 Lorillard Place, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankrupty, with liabilities of $16,042 and assets of $1,170 in notes and accounts.

CHARLES L. GASKILL of 225 West Sixty-ninth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,804 and assets of $9 cash.

B. J. GALLIGAN & CO.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Bartholomew J. Galligan, trading as B. J. Galligan & Company, wholesale millinery, at 6 West Thirty-third Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $62,590.

NED WAYBURN'S PRODUCTIONS, INC., theatrical producers at Sixty-second Street and Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $59,800 and assets of $1,200.

THEODORE GREENSTEIN, dealer in dry goods at 1,306 First Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $17,806 and assets of unknown value.

BROADWAY KNITTING MILLS, INC., of 40 East Twentieth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $31,207 and assets of $6,963.

ROSE LESSIN, grocer at 938 East 180th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,928 and assets of $900.

AMERICAN 5 AND 10 CENT STORES.—A meeting of creditors of the American 5 and 10 Cent Stores (corporation) was held yesterday at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, at 67 Wall Street, and John S. Sheppard, Jr., the receiver, was elected trustee. Judge Hand has made allowances as follows: To Mr. Sheppard, as receiver, $6,000; Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, counsel for the receiver, $6,000; Blau, Zalkin & Cohen, counsel for the petitioning creditors, $3,000, and Julius H. Reiter and Irving L. Ernst, counsel for complainants in the equity suit, $750.

AMERICAN MAGNESIA CEMENT COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of composition flooring at 322 East Thirty-fourth Street, has made an assignment to Max Schivek.

CONSOLIDATED COMMISSION MERCHANTS, INC., dealer in fruits and produce at 435 East 102d Street, has made an assignment to William Tienken.

FRIEDMAN BROS., composed of Louis and Samuel Friedman, manufacturers of clothing at 852 Broadway, have made an assignment to Clifford G. Ludvigh.

ADOLPH RATNER, grocer at 1,754 Madison Avenue, has made an assignment to Charles Goldenberg.

A. H. DOLLARD COAL SALES CO.—Walter Peterson has been appointed receiver of the A. H. Dollard Coal Sales Co. of 17 Battery Place by Judge Learned Hand of the Federal Court in an equity suit brought by Kellogg & Rose, attorneys for the Susquehanna Coal Company, and his bond fixed at $50,000. The Susquehanna Coal Company is said to be a creditor for over $1,000,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 310 business failures in the United States during the week against 366 for the previous week. The Middle States had 106, New England 33, Southern 78, Western 57, Northwestern 11, and Far Western 25. Canada had 39, against 37 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the concerns failing had less than $5,000 capital, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

American Sightseeing Coach Co.—City of N. Y. costs	$201.25
American Assets Co.—Same	247.00
American Cigarette Co.—Same	132.65
Army & Navy Supply Co.—Same	132.63
Argus Battery Co.—Same	475.75
Associated Merchants' Trading Corp. Co.—Same	292.75
Atlas Cove Drill Co.—Same	247.00
Associated Underwriters' Corp.—Same	247.00
Automobile Trade Exchange—Same	132.63
Auman Gas Engine & Machine Co.—Same	132.63
American Looking Glass Co.—Same	121.18
Adams-Randall Telegraph & Telephone Supply Co.—Same	132.63
Across the Sea Sales Co.—Same	132.63
Broadway Magazine, Inc.—Same	474.75
Broadway Awning Co.—Same	132.63
Bryant Motor Co.—Same	247.00
Buena Ranch Tobacco Co.—Same	132.63
Buffalo Bill & Pawnee Bill Film Co.—Same	292.75
Brienza, Gerardo—Same	247.00
Bohne-McLoughlin Co.—Same	292.75
Brooklyn Cohesite Brequetting Co.—Same	132.63
Broadway Holding Co.—Same	247.00
Blatt, Hotchkiss & Co.—Same	201.25
Camilla Pub. Co.—Same	132.63
Carbonless Paper Co.—Same	590.12
Canton Friedman Printing Co.—Same	247.00
Cement Appliance Co.—Same	247.00
Central Zinc Co.—Same	189.81
City and Country Land Imp. Co.—Same	247.00
Chandler, Alexander—Same	132.63
Charters, Wm. F.—Same	475.75
J. Alonso & Co.—Same	132.63
L. M. Buehler Co.—Same	247.00
Ruskay, Everett S.—Same	348.95
Simmons, Samuel—Same	349.95
Steckler, David—Same	348.95
Singer, Albert E.—Same	348.95
William A. Brady Co.—Same	132.63
W. R. Bracken Co.—Same	132.63
Weinstein, Rose—Same	459.16
Acierno, Feleciano—C. W. Milford	171.75
Adams, Geaton—J. M. James	498.46
Bartholomew, Chester C.—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	239.01
Bronner, Henry M.—P. Livingston	121.66
Benner, Frederick W.—G. W. Stevens	204.89
Blanchard, Harry G.—M. S. Blanchard	280.00
Bader, Valentine J. & Frank C. Kelling—Same	117.97
Comings, Nathan—Schwartz & Birnbaum	168.40
Craig, Wm. B.—Stern Bros.	131.03
Dyett, Machine Co.—W. D. Hegeman	3,875.76
Doromporis, John T.—R. W. Herrick	124.89
Eastern Asphalt Paving Co.—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.	107.83
Same—Texas Co.	166.15
Ely, A. Rudolph—Bing & Bing	121.12
Ernst, Max—Z. Wolff et al.	164.05
Elias, Joseph—S. Gibson	127.81
Farley, Annie, admx.—P. J. Carey et al., costs	108.06
15 West 44th St. Co., Inc., Frank Slater, Alvin C. Cass, and Charles L. Apfel—Cross & Brown Co.	123.78
Fox, Henry E., and Charles Williams—City of N. Y., costs	108.85
Fitzgerald, Arthur W., and Mary F.—R. E. Spotts	231.33
Glaize, Clarence H.—H. C. Londrom	282.11
Greenberg, Nathan, Bertha, and Thomas—I. Hershkowuits	624.78
Gillick, Thomas F.—A. M. Sadler	1,176.72
Glassheim, Samuel, Frederick Glassheim, Adolph Hertz, and Lillie Hertz—L. F. Strauss et al.	1,378.64
George, Lillian D.—E. P. Zimmerman	600.41
Heyman, Leo—J. Rupert, Jr.	344.47
Hahn, Henry A.—R. W. Herrick	132.48
Havens, David J.—Stern Bros.	375.37
Hirsch, Louis, and Joseph Schwartz—B. Schoendort	2,068.83
Hamilton, Charles—M. J. Fitzgerald, costs	109.62
Inner Circle Realty Corp.—City of N. Y., costs	134.91
Kuhlman, Lena—B. Humphrey	309.28
Kenyon, George W.—B. Bergen	5,752.37
Krulewitch, Samuel A., and Sophie M.—B. Wacht	3,148.70
Kelley, John T.—Ocean Beach Improvement Co.	232.20
Mogilevsky, Aron, and Max—B. Skolkin,	348.64
McCue, Edw. A.—B. J. Conroy	254.66
Meeker, Herman E.—W. Wood et al.	137.66
Makoff, Samuel—S. Dort	310.72
National Surety Co.—City of N. Y.	1,074.51
Nadel, Louis—W. H. McElwain Co.	2,319.99
Osterweis, David—J. G. Engel et al.	344.70
Potter & Decker Realty Co.—L. Marx	2,882.22
Roeth, Bertha—City of N. Y.	127.55
Rudwig, Hyman N.—M. Wagman	118.53
Stitenfeld, Sidney S.—M. Calisch	10,155.82
Soltman, Edw. G.—R. B. Rathbone	16,334.50
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.—C. R. Watson	120.52
Same—Same	2,808.23
Stein, Chas. A.—A. Salisbury et al.	2,800.74
Steinbruehler, Bertha—C. Wefl	2,800.74
Valentine, John H.—C. E. Paxo	1,576.42
Williams, John, and Robert J. Gerstle—City of N. Y. costs	101.65
Waterbury, Grenville F.—Williams & Morford Co.	126.81

In Bronx County.

City of New York—R. Dietzel | $106.10
Damiani, Nicolas—N. Y. Telephone Co. | 18.70
Dreves, Benedict A.—Same | 89.30
Dempsey, Arthur J.—Same | 85.16
Donnelly, Thomas J.—R. Waldo et al. | 66.85
Gass, John, Otto, and Jacob—G. N. Reinhardt | 380.44
Jacoby, Louis—Weiss & Klau Co. | 145.65
Lerman, Abraham — North American Wall Paper Co. | 89.72
Makoff, Samuel—S. Dorf | 510.72
Schaumberger, Julius—N. Y. Telephone Co. | 38.34
White, Mary M., as admx. — City of New York et al. | 130.67
Walsh, Mike—L. Sidorsky | 47.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Jamaica Estates Building Corp.—Singer Sewing Machine Co., Feb. 25, 1915, (vacated) | $1,355.70
Hammerslough, Isidore—V. Cesareo, Dec. 13, 1915, (vacated) | 167.41
Baumgold, Louis, Jacob, and Isidor M.—Goldmuntz Bros., July 16, 1915, (vacated) | 7,721.57
Sheppard, Ethel D.—Brewster & Co., April 22, 1915 | 520.00
Same—Same, Feb. 17, 1912 | 1,325.24
Windheim, Joseph J.—United Distillers' Co.—Dec. 22, 1915 | 1,038.36
Rosenzweig, Simon—L. Bloom, Dec. 27, 1912 | 214.15
Levinson, Gustave—L. C. Lommel, Nov. 16, 1915 | 5,286.18
Louis, Albert R.—Lavezzo & Co., Inc., Dec. 14, 1915 | 596.94
Goodman Contracting Co.—M. O'Neill, Jan. 25, 1915 | 800.00
Helpern, Moses B.—A. Schulman, Nov. 13, 1915 | 397.75
Josephson, Joseph—Berger Realty & Construction Co., Oct. 14, 1915 | 254.41
Armstrong, John R.—M. Blaine, Dec. 22, 1914 | 5,574.61
Gold Indian Spring Water Co.—C. F. McCausland, Dec. 3, 1914 | 147.56
De Luca, Felix—S. Afromowitz, April 18, 1913 | 161.92
De Luca, Felix, George N. Bruno, Morris Grosman, and Mendel Schulman—B. F. Nathan, Jan. 10, 1912 | 497.12

In Bronx County.

Armstrong, John R.—M. Blaine, July 7, 1915 | $5,574.61
De Luca, Felix N.—Murala Co., June 21, 1915 | 72.59

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru | Jan. 2
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru | Jan. 3
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Aki Maru | Jan. 6
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina | Jan. 7
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hyades | Jan. 10

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:24|Sun sets..4:42|Moon rises..3:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:48	5:18	10:23	10:21
Governors Island	3:57	4:23	10:53	10:49
Hell Gate	5:47	6:13	12:33	12:29

Arrived—Friday, Dec. 31.

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CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS,
PASTOR RUSSELL AT THE TEMPLE, West 63d St. near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—Address by A. E. Burgess.
8 P. M.—" Earth's Better Day Is Drawing Near."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
18-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

BAPTIST.
CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 80th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., preaches, 11—" A New Year's Benediction."
8—" A New Year's Command."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40. Tuesday, 8 P. M., Young People's society.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—" A MAN IN HEAVEN TOUCHED WITH A FEELING OF OUR INFIRMITIES."
8 P. M.—" A NIGHT IN THE WONDERFUL LAND OF EGYPT; OR, BLOOD ON THE DOOR POST, THE ONLY SAVING THING BETWEEN MAN AND HIS DOOM."
FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 7TH, 1916, 8 O'CLOCK, DR. HALDEMAN WILL GIVE THE MEANING OF THE EIGHT DISPENSATIONS OF THE BIBLE, THE PERFECT KEY WITH WHICH TO OPEN THE SCRIPTURES INTELLIGENTLY. ALL STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ. A. RAY PETTY, Acting Pastor, preaches.
11—" Shall We Make New Year's Resolutions?"
8—" Your 1916 Model."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
will preach Sunday morning and evening. Union Bible Class, 9.45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—" THE NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE."
8 P. M.—Musical Service from Synagogue Music. Soloists—Marguerite Ring and Elizabeth Wheeler, Sopranos; William Wheeler and Don Terry, Buell Tenors; Helen Wheeler and Lucy Winter, Contraltos; Andrea Sarto and Jacob Weibley, Bassos.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M., " Right Paths."
8 P. M., " Great Heart." (Pilgrim's Progress.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th Street & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. and 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.
NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
10 A. M.—Special Service for Children, with Lantern pictures, illustrating The Nativity.
11 A. M.—Repetition of full Christmas service, including Horatio Parker's " The Holy Child." The Pastor will preach. Subject:
" Living Without Fear."
Service followed by Holy Communion.

CONGREGATIONAL.
MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
REV. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST.
Rev. FINIS S. IDLEMAN, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Installation Service Friday, Jan. 7, 8 P. M.

JEWISH.
BETH-EL TEMPLE,
5th Av. and 76th St.
Rev. Dr. JOSEPH SCHUMAN.
Sunday Morning at 11,
" THE JEW AND HIS ENVIRONMENT."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 11, INSTALLATION OF RABBI CRONBACH.
DR. WISE WILL PREACH.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Enelow on " The Synagogue and Social Service."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on " The Jews and the War."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 120th St. at Lenox.—Dr. HARRIS.
Sat., Jan. 1, at 11—" New Year Message."
Fri., Jan. 7, at 20:15—" Call or Life."

LUTHERAN.
CHURCH Broadway & 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 8, 10:30 A. M. & 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder; service, 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, SIXTIETH STREET.
REV. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., PASTOR, 11 A. M., Dr. Worth M. Tippey.
8 P. M., Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith.
Week of prayer with Central Presbyterian. Dr. Merle-Smith and Dr. Tippy speak alternately, each in the other's church.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St:
11 A. M., S. P. M.—" Conditional Piety."
Panoramic Colorado, 250 colored views. Harpist and 'cellist.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Week of Prayer Services.
Preacher, Rev. F. B. Stockdale, S. T. D.; at each service. Topic, " The Message of Christ to Men," beginning Monday, Jan. 3.
1 P. M. Same hour Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, Corner 86th St. Lecture.—Judge I. F. Russell, 10 A. M., on " Christianity and War." Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S. The Fireside Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.
Dr. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS Pastor.
11—" The Crimson Rule." 8—Bible Love Story, " Solomon and the Shulamite."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th Street and West End Avenue.
CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Even'g Subject, " Billy Sunday and Conversion."

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th St., West of Broadway.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
11 A. M.—Bishop Hirst.
8 P. M.—Rev. Clyde Armitage of Boston. The Christmas Music will be repeated.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.
FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.
ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 70TH ST.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker.

CHURCH OF THE NEW CIVILIZATION.
Dr. JULIA SETON, Founder.
Sunday Services 11:15 A. M.,
Hotel Empire, 63d St. and Broadway.
Subject: " The Heart of Life."
Brooklyn, at 8:15 P. M.
64 St. James Place.

CLIFFORD W. CHEASLEY
lectures on Numerology (Number Vibration) every Tuesday, 8:30 P. M., 47 West 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Subject Tuesday, Jan. 4, " January Influences."

HARRY GAZE.
Sunday, 8:15 P. M., 218 Madison Av. " Prosperity for Nineteen Hundred & Sixteen."
Monday, 8:15 P. M., Hotel Majestic, " The Rejuvenation of Mind and Body."
All welcome.

HENRY FRANK,
Theatre Francais, 21 W. 44th St.; Sunday afternoon at 3, " Freedom."

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St.
Sunday service, 11 A. M. Healing meeting, Friday, 8 P. M. Chapel and reading room open daily, 10 to 5.

MRS. CHAPIN, THEATRE FRANCAIS, 23 West 44th St. Sunday, 11:15.
Subject: " A GREAT ADVENTURE."
Sunday evening, 8:15, studio, same building.

MRS. JAMES PORTER MILLS,
Sunday, 11 o'clock, studio, 1,408 World's Tower Building, 110 West 40th St.
Subject: " Inspirational Life." All welcome. Also Wednesday, 2:30.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West [illegible] St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT.
UNITY SOCIETY,
228 WEST 72D ST.
Sunday, 11. Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject: " Old Things Have Passed Away, All Things Are Become New." Soloist, Mme. Bettinnetti. 8—Francis Emanuel Shober. Subject: " The Valley of Dry Bones." Soloist, Mr. Robert Lloyd.

PRESBYTERIAN.
A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 and 8. New Year Sermon. West End Presby., Amsterdam at 105th. 8, Subject: " Swearing Off." Hans Kronold, ('Cellist,) plays.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M.
Christmas music will be repeated at both services.

UNION WEEK OF PRAYER SERVICES: Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, 8 P. M., in the Madison Av. Methodist Church, corner 60th St.; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8 P. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 57th St., to be led by Dr. Worth M. Tippy and Dr. Merle-Smith. Everybody invited.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Sunday Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at the morning service, and in the afternoon the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed.
Offering for National Armenian Committee.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. at Broadway.
Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. STANLEY WHITE, D. D., at 4 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister.
The Pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion Service 4 P. M.

NORTH MINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. LIMOUZE, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.

HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: " DISCIPLESHIP."

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE.
Rev. Elliott W. Brown, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street,
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4.
Dr. JANEWAY at 8 and 10:40 A. M.
General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock. Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, leader.
Midweek Service Wednesday at 8:15 P. M.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway at 120th Street.
PUBLIC lectures on " THE CHRISTIAN THOUGHT IN THE MODERN RUSSIAN CHURCH," by Professor A. PALMIERI.
Wednesday, January 5, " Russian Undogmatic Christianity." Thursday, January 6, " Russian Adoptionists and the Religion of the Future." Lectures at five o'clock.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at 11 o'clock, Preacher, the Reverend JAMES EVERETT FRAME, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. John Evans, D. D., }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. W. G. Thayer.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Herbert Shipman. Daily services, 7:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 5 P. M., (choral, except Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.)
The Epiphany, Jan. 6, 7:30 and 11 A. M.; (choral,) 5 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Broadway and 155th St., Rev. M. H. GATES, Vicar,—8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 12, 4, 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. NEW YEAR'S DAY: Low Masses, 7, 7:30, 8, 9:30. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delaney, D. D.,) 10:45. Vespers, 5. SUNDAY: Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon (Rector), 10:45. Evensong and Sermon (Rev. S. P. Delaney, D. D.) 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Avenue and 35th Street, Rev. D. CROCKER, Rector.
Services at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Preacher at 11, Bishop Atwood of Arizona.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. H. P. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Litany. Holy Communion, Sermon, Rector.
4—Evening Prayer. Address by the Rev. Dr. T. R. Bridges.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 o'clock. SERMON, DEAN ROBBINS and WILLIAMS MASS, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG and Solemn Procession, 4 o'clock. SERMON at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer ..... 10:30 A. M.
Holy Communion, (Rector)..... 11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital..... 7:30 P. M.
Evensong, (Dr. Rushton)..... 8:00 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway & 10th St.
Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery. Rector. 8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rev. C. M. Douglas).

POPULAR VESPERS, CHAPEL OF THE Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., 4 P. M. Soloists: Paul Lemay, violinist; Leo Riggs, organist. Marche Heroic, Saint-Saens; Largo, Sonata Five, Bach; Prologue, March, Intermezzo, Toccata, Rogers; The Deluge, Saint-Saens; Christmas Offertory, Merkel. Address by Dr. Gates: " Foreshadowings of Heaven in the Apocrypha."

ST. ANDREW'S (EPISCOPAL.)
CORNER 57TH AV. AND 127TH ST.
Seguin Chime, rung by Elihu Smith,
NEW YEAR'S EVE., 11:30.
SUNDAY SERVICES:
8 and 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. Tinker, Preacher. 8 P. M., Haydn's " Creation." Special Soloist.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
SERVICE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, Holy Communion at 11 o'clock in the Chapel.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 2.
8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
8 P. M., Eighth Annual Parish Service with the Choirs of Armenian, German, Swedish, Chinese, and English speaking congregations. The Rector will preach at both services.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays mass at 7; holy days and Friday at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Holy Communion, and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY.)
4—Evensong and Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN.)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth St. and Second Av.
Regular morning service—with sermon by the Rector (preceded by musical programme from 10:30 on) at 11 o'clock.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, } Clergy.
JOSIAH MARTYN NEIFERT, }

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.
Services, 8 and 11 A. M.
Christmas Carols, 8 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway. Dr. SEAGLE (Rector) preaches at 11 and Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady at 4.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.
GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 190th St., near Amsterdam Av.,
Paul Seibert Leinbach, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—" IN THE SUNLIGHT."
8 P. M.—" YES OR NO."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., New Year's Service. Preaching by the pastor.
Christmas music will be repeated.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. PAGE, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Edward G. W. Meury will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—" The Years Go By."
8 P. M.—" The Shadows Flee Away."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—" A Happy New Year." 8 P. M.—" Three Score and Ten." Church School, 9:45 A. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., subject: " The Untrodden Way." The choir will sing New Year Anthems.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

THEOSOPHY.
THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St. —Public lecture saturday evening, 8:15. Subject, " Elementals." Benson B. Gattell. Enquirers welcome weekday afternoons, except Saturdays.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St. Sunday, 8:15. Subject: " Walt Whitman; a Study of the Man." Mrs. Agnes Daulton.

UNITARIAN.
ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) 4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Dr. T. R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. M. LAUNCE SULLIVAN, Associate. Mr. SULLIVAN will preach on subject, " GOD'S CLEAR CALL—A NEW YEAR'S SERMON." Services at 11 A. M. Communion service after regular services. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th St. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach at 11. Subject: " GAINS AND LOSSES OF THE SPIRIT: A NEW YEAR'S SERMON." Christmas music repeated—organ, choir, violin. 8:15 P. M., Public Conference. HON. FRANCIS NEILSON, M. P., on " ENGLAND'S PROBLEM."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. " THEISM AND HUMANISM."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.
The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 76TH ST.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., " FACING LIFE." and at 4:30 P. M., " MAKING A NEW START." Christmas and New Year's Music.

Y. M. C. A.
DR. BARBOUR and PRINCE ILMA, AN ORATOR WITH POWER.
A KING AMONG SINGERS.
West Side. Y.M.C.A., 57 St. & 8th Av. 4 P. M.

23D ST. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d St.—Sunday, 3:45—" Village Life in Oberammergau." Illustrated. ARTHUR K. PECK.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
A NEW YEAR RESOLUTION.
Determine to visit The Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St. Splendid Gospel Service tonight, 10 P. M. T. J. Noonan, Supt.

Religious Society of Friends, (Orthodox.) Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn.

OTHER SERVICES.
BIBLE CONFERENCE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.
BORDEN HALL, NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE BUILDING, 214 W. 35TH ST.
MONDAY, JAN. 3.
3:30 P. M.—" The Holy Spirit as a Divine Person," Rev. Henry W. Frost, Home Director China Inland Mission. 4:15 P. M.—" The Holy Spirit as a Living Presence," Rev. Dr. W. B. Tray, Pastor Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn. 8 P. M.—" The Holy Spirit as Enduement for Service," Rev. William Fetler, Petrograd, Russia. THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED.
WINTER TERM NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE'S SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS opens Tuesday, Jan. 4. Day and evening Bible classes. Interdenominational. Open to all Christian men and women. For catalogue, address Don O. Shelton, President, 214 West 35th St., New York.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St.—Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor Sunday, 10:30 A. M., " A New Year's Challenge." Evening service, 8 P. M. Farewell missionary meeting for Mr and Mrs. George McClare. Rev. Dr. Glover will preside.

THE LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION, during the week of Jan. 3 and 7, will hold DEVOTIONAL MEETINGS daily in the Chapel of the Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 48th St., at 11 o'clock, continuing every Wednesday from November to May. Ladies are cordially invited.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 226 C. P. W.—Swami Bodhananda, " Concentration—Its Principle and Process," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange St., Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: " Reasons for the Popularity of Jesus: The Doctrine Which He Taught." Seventh Sermon in the Series on the Life of Christ.
Evening subject: " John Milton and the Scholar in Politics." Sixth Sermon in the Series on " Great Men as Prophets of a New Era."

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn, (two blocks from Borough Hall Station.)—Rev. STANLEY A. HUNTER will preach on Jan. 2 at 11 A. M. Topic, " Permanence in the Midst of the Passing Years." Communion Service at 4 P. M., in charge of Rev. Stanley A. Hunter, assisted by Rev. Gustave Baechler and Rev. Carl Podin. 7:45 P. M., at the Hometime Service in the church parlors, Mr. J. Townsend Russell will give his well-known Readings from " Tales of a Wayside Inn," illustrated with stereopticon slides of unusual beauty. Public cordially invited to all services.

PRESBYTERIAN.
THROOP AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Throop Av. and Macon St., Brooklyn.
Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., Pastor, will preach 10:30 A. M., " A Year Text for 1916"; 7:45 P. M., " Retrospect and Prospect." Evening Chorus of 40 voices. Special music. Putnam Av. car at Brooklyn Bridge or Borough Hall to Throop Av.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
NATIVITY, FLATBUSH, Ocean Av. and Av.F. Rev. ANDREW FLEMING, Rector.—Services 11 A.M., 8 P.M.; 3d Sun. also 8 A.M.

UNITARIAN.
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian), Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 8 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop Service at 11.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
U. S. DISTRICT COURT. SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE BERENSTEIN, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 22068.
The above-entitled proceeding has been referred to me as referee in bankruptcy under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy act, to call a meeting of creditors for the purpose of offering a composition, allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on Jan. 11, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Jan. 1, 1916. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Eighty-sixth Street Apartment and Riverside Drive Trade—Important Greene Street Purchase—Good Dyckman Deals—$300,000 Manhattan Beach Sale for Development.

The realty market closed the year yesterday with several excellent deals. The west side furnished a transaction involving properties valued at $500,000 or more. There were also two good Dyckman sales and the purchase of a large plot on Greene Street in the old dry goods centre for a high-class improvement, was of peculiar interest in connection with the future development of that locality.

The west side deal involved the purchase by Emerson McMillan, the banker, of the new twelve-story apartment house at 320 West Eighty-sixth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive. It covers a plot 72 by 102.2, and was purchased from the builders, Mulliken & Moller, who erected the building during the year with other houses in the vicinity, including a similar structure to the one just adjoining on the west. Mr. McMillan took title yesterday subject to a mortgage of $325,000.

In part payment Mr. McMillan gave his former residence on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 104th Street. This was also transferred to Mulliken & Moller under the firm name of the Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue Company, and the new owners gave back two mortgages aggregating $70,000, the larger, for $55,000, being taken by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The Loton H. Shawson Company acted as brokers in the transaction.

Greene Street Purchase for 12-Story Building.

The downtown deal,- which in view of the projected improvement is of more interest than any which has occurred in the immediate locality for some time, involved the purchase by the dry goods firm of Charles Broadway Rouss (P. W. Rouss) of the three old five and six story buildings at 104 to 110 Greene Street, on the east side, between Spring and Prince Streets. They cover a plot fronting 87.3 feet, and abut the twelve-story Rouss building on a 50-foot Mercer Street plot. The latter structure is immediately in the rear of the main Broadway ten and twelve story building extending through to Mercer Street. On the plot just purchased Mr. Rouss intends to erect an additional twelve-story building for the use of his firm. The deal was closed through the brokerage firm of William G. Walker's Sons. The seller of 104 Greene Street, Rose Brown, was represented by L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. Frank Lord, Vice President of Cross & Brown, was also associated in the transaction. Peter W. Rouss was the holder of record of the plot at 106, having acquired it in February, 1915, and the building at 108 and 110 was owned by the Edward B. Adriance estate.

Monroe Street Tenements Sold.

The four five-story tenement houses, with stores, at 188 to 194 Monroe Street, on plot 93 by 100, have been sold by Simon J. Bloom for the Lawyers Mortgage Company to an investor. The property has been held at $80,000.

Broadway Flats Sold.

The two five-story apartment houses at 3,132 and 3,134 Broadway, covering a combined plot, 65 by 75, adjoining the southeast corner of 125th Street, have been sold by Leroy Coventry for Frederick Brown to an investor.

Investor Buys Heights Flat.

The five-story apartment house 517 and 519 West 139th Street, has been resold by the Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company to F. Adams for investment. The structure occupies a plot, 50 by 99.11, located between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

J. C. Davies Buys Dyckman Plot.

In the upper Dyckman section the triangular plot fronting 102 on Broadway, 100 on Amsterdam Avenue, and about 27 feet on 216th Street, the northerly line ending in a point, has been purchased for investment by J. Clarence Davies. The property was purchased from the W. B. Isham estate. It has been in the ownership of the family for over 100 years, and is opposite the marble arch on the old Drake estate. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

Builder Buys Apartment House Site in the Dyckman Section.

A plot of four lots, 100 by 100, located on the north side of 207th Street, 110 feet west of Post Avenue, has been sold by R. C. Dorsett to Henry Matz. The buyer will improve the site at once with apartment houses.

$600,000 Hotel in Forty-eighth Street.

Plans have been filed for a thirteen-story apartment hotel on the north side of Forty-eighth Street, 116.8 feet east of Madison Avenue, and on the south side of Forty-ninth Street 175 feet east of Madison Avenue. It will have a frontage of 90 feet on the former and 40.8 feet on the latter street, about in the middle of the block between Madison and Park Avenues. The 83 East Forty-eighth Street Realty Company, Inc., is the owner. Warren & Wetmore are the architects, and have placed the cost at $600,000.

Bronx Sales.

W. E. & W. I. Brown, Inc., in conjunction with McLernon Bros., have sold for Hobart J. Holcomb a lot on the east side of Jerome Avenue, 367 feet north of East 184th Street. The buyer will immediately improve same.

Alexander S. Selkin sold for James P. Barry 1,348 Fulton Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling on lot 25 by 207, between 169th and 170th Streets. The buyer is Gustave A. Beckman, who owns the similar house at 1,346, adjoining, and now controls a frontage of 50 feet.

$300,000 Manhattan Beach Deal.

The Manhattan Beach Estates has sold to the Manhattan Beach Park a plot running easterly from Ocean Avenue to Hastings Street and southerly from Oriental Boulevard to the Atlantic Ocean, including the bathing beach and pavilion. The transaction involves about $300,000. Among those interested in the buying company are Lewis L. Clarke, Albert H. Wiggin and Nicholas F. Brady.

It is reported that the company intends to improve the property by erecting a bathhouse, hotel, clubhouse, and tennis courts.

Long Island.

Stuart Hirschman sold to the City Real Estate Company a plot, 75 by 90, on the north side of Hunters Point Avenue, 163 feet west of Jackson Avenue, Queens Borough. The Real Estate Service Bureau acted as broker.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to Mrs. C. Schneider the plot 100 by 100 on Beach Forty-third Street, Edgemere, L. I. The purchaser is to erect five bungalows on the plot for next season.

Montclair, N. J., Owns $2,046,500 Worth of Realty.

The town of Montclair owns real estate valued at $2,046,500, according to a report filed yesterday by a special committee of appraisers appointed several weeks ago to make a valuation of the municipal holdings.

The school property alone is valued at $1,000,000, of which amount $540,000 is represented by the new high school finished this year. The Municipal Building, which includes fire headquarters, is valued at $130,000, and the remaining four fire houses at $51,500. Parks in the town are valued at $168,000, and the two library buildings and grounds at $81,000.

Railroads Lease Offices.

William C. Walker's Sons, Wright Barclay, agents of the Barclay Building, 290 Broadway, corner of Duane Street, have rented a large part of the seventeenth floor to the Norfolk & Western Railroad, Virginia, Tennessee & Georgia Air Line, and the " Big Four Route," Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company; also offices on the fourteenth floor to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company.

Commercial Leases.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased for Dr. Peter Kahler for the unexpired term of his lease the store and basement at 1,100 Broadway to Daniel Fraad for the sale of medium-priced phonographs. The same brokers have leased the store and basement in the Flannery Building, 17 West Forty-fourth Street, to Dr. Peter Kahler. George R. Read represented the tenants.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased to the Brady Murray Motors Corporation the corner store and second floor in the building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street for a term of years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

82d St, 520 East, s s, 291.9 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x102.2, four-story dwelling; East River Savings Institution against P. G. Spinack et al.; P. Hibbard, attorney; A. D. Truax, referee; due, $8,503.93; taxes, &c., $111.15; to the plaintiff, for $7,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 2,108, w s, 99.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80, three-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against A. M. Ivory et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; J. H. Radigan, referee; due, $7,792.05; taxes, &c., $320; to the plaintiff, for $7,000.

TH

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The storm over the Southeast has crossed the Rocky Mountains and Friday night its centre was over Southeast New Mexico. It will advance in an east-northeast course. This disturbance has been attended by general rains in the Mississippi Valley, Tennessee, the Gulf and South Plains States, and snow and rain in the South Rocky Mountain regions.

Fair weather prevails in other districts.

Temperature has risen decidedly in the Far Northwest, although readings are much below the seasonal average in that region. Temperatures have also risen in the great Central Valley and the South Plains States. Cold weather continued during Friday in New England, the lowest reading in that section being 16 below zero at Northfield, Vt.

Indications are that the Southwest storm will cause unsettled weather and general rains Saturday in the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, and rains and snow in the region of the Great Lakes. The area of unsettled weather and rains will overspread the Atlantic States Saturday or Sunday.

Moderate temperature will prevail throughout the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours. Colder weather will overspread the Southwest Saturday night and Sunday.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, becoming south; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east.

FORECAST: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Northern New England—Cloudy and warmer Saturday, probably followed by rain or snow by night and Sunday.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Saturday, followed by rain by night; Sunday rain.

Western New York—Probably rain Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	27	20	4 P. M.	29	29
6 A. M.	26	18	6 P. M.	28	30
9 A. M.	26	19	9 P. M.	26	31
12 M.	26	26	11 P. M.	25	31

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 24; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 18; at 8 P. M. it was 31. Maximum temperature, 31 degrees at 8 P. M.; minimum, 17 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.56 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.43 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

5:30—288 Monroe St.; — Weissman...Slight
5:35—321 E. 106 St.; Otto Schwatzlin..Slight
7:10—18-20 W. 140 St.; Tony Stion....Slight
7:30—402 E. 6 St.; George Dorsch.....Slight
9:35—1,424 2 Av.; Samuel Rosenmelder..$200
10:15—24 E. 67 St.; Robert Fulton.....Slight
11:20—305 E. 91 St.; A. Richenberg.....Slight

P. M.

2:45—1,361 Brook Av.; M. Zimmerman...$20
3:15—551 E. 11 St.; S. Brenchsnelder.Slight
5:25—116 E. 111 St.; Morris Alpent.....Slight
5:50—331 10 Av.; Joseph Lankin.....Slight
6:15—2,617 8 Av.; Howard Chapey.....Slight
6:25—77 Lenox St.; Louis Hoffman..Slight
6:25—8-10 W. 13 St.; Bankler & Roycraft. Not given
7:10—306 St. Ann's Av.; L. Oppenheimer .....Slight
7:35—402 E. 136 St.; Max Margolis.....Slight
7:40—555 W. B'way; Kasinsky & Co.. Not given
8:05—3414 W. 31 St.; John McCarthy.Slight
9:40—69 W. 125 St.; Jacob Horsefeld..Slight
9:45—246 W. 25 St.; William Fecka...$500
10:15—301 W. 40 St.; Atlas Printing Co..Slight
10:56—62 E. 114 St.; Dora Applebaum..Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Capt. E. T. Donnelly, 5th F. A., will report to Commandant School of Fire for Field Artillery for duty as Instructor at that school.

Capt. W. H. Tobin, C. A. C., is transferred from 6th to 103d Co., about Jan. 1.

Capt. J. Hanson, Q. M. C., (infantry,) is assigned to 14th Inf., Jan. 16.

Lt. Col. E. Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from station and duty in this city and will proceed to Pittsburgh, Penn., take station and report by letter to Chief Engineers for duty.

Lt. Col. C. Keller, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from station at Mobile, Ala., and will repair to this city, take station, and report to Chief of Engineers for duty.

Capt. C. H. Ball, Inf., will proceed from Austin, Texas, to this city and report not later than Jan. 10 to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for temporary duty in his office, then return to Austin.

Leaves—1st Lt. A. M. Graham, 11th Cav., two months; Captain J. M. Moose, 15th Cav., two months; Capt. C. Abel, 13th Inf., two months, and 2d Lt. W. G. Langwill, 15th Inf., one month.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lt. H. H. Frost, the G-2 to Naval War College.

Ensigns: W. C. Burgy, the Minnesota, to the Rhode Island; M. T. Kinne, the Minnesota to the New Jersey, and W. E. Cheadle, from New Hampshire to the Texas.

Medical Inspectors: S. G. Evans, Fleet Surgeon, Pacific Fleet, home, wait orders, and E. S. Bogert, Naval Medical Supply Depot, New York City, Jan. 10, to Fleet Surgeon Pacific Fleet.

A. Surgeon A. C. Sinton, Jr., M. R. C., to Rec. Ship and Naval Training Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Chief Gunner J. T. Roach, the Florida, to Washington Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Benham at Rosebank, Callao at Shameen, Cummings at New York Yard, Glacier at Mare Island, Lebanon at Lambert Point, and Uncas at New Orleans.

Sailed—Nero, San Diego for Guaymas.

The Lebanon will stop at Charleston, S. C., en route from Hampton Roads to the West Indies.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BLYTH, HENRY ADAMS, (March 30, 1915;) net estate, $279,471. Florence Cowles Esselstyn, sister-in-law, given $75,238; Henry A. Blyth, nephew, $52,617; Charles R. Blyth, nephew, $52,617; nine nephews and nieces each given $5,000; Augusta M. Barnes, not related, $10,000; seven friends each received $5,000, and rest of estate other friends and employes. Assets: Deposits, $2,628; notes and personalty, $17,454; stocks and bonds, $190,116; interest in and accrued income from residuary estate of Mrs. Louise Cowles Blyth, decedent's wife, who died Dec. 3, 1914, $102,319.

KAISER, MICHAELIS, (March 25, 1914;) net estate, $89,575. Mrs. Carrie Kaiser, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Half interest, $22,500, in the equity in 420 West 121st St., appraised at $195,000; half interest, $2,500, in the equity in 575 West 159th St., appraised at $215,000; an equity, $5,000, in 306 West St. appraised at $23,000; deposits, $3,236; notes and mortgages, $36,423; stocks and bonds, $5,470; interest of decedent in firm of Kaiser & Brother, Brunswick, Ga., $16,068.

HOPSON, Mrs. MARY BRITTON, of Kent, Conn., (Aug. 29, 1914;) property outside New York State, $149,471. Assets taxable in New York State, $240,077, no deductions enumerated. Helen Tracy Hopson, Myra Haxtun Hopson, Anna Waterman Hopson, Elinor Hopson Tully, and Alice Spooner Hopson, daughters, beneficiaries. Assets in New York State: 11 Stone St., appraised at $36,000; 13 Stone St., $30,000; 71 Madison Av., $72,000; 1,230 Third Av., $36,000; 1,232 Third Av., $19,000; 187 East 71 St., $18,000; 308 Bleecker St., $13,500; 310 Bleecker St., $13,500; 312 Bleecker St., $13,500; 314 Bleecker St., $19,500; mortgages against three of the parcels reduce the net interest of the decedent to $239,608; an undivided interest in a pew in Grace Church, $750; personalty, $2,318.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

LE BRUN, ADELE, (Dec. 22;) personalty over $5,000; to Society of the Helpers of the Holy Souls, $2,000 in cash and residue; Academy of the Sacred Heart, $2,500; Convent of the Helpers of the Holy Souls and Novitiate of the Assumption, Peekskill, N. Y., $2,500. 5 per cent. of estate that came to testatrix from her father Napoleon Le Brun, goes in three equal shares to two nieces and a nephew. There were minor bequests.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. — FEDERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY, Plaintiff, against HY. J. ROUSSEL, Defendant.—Summons.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 2, 1915.

MILTON DAMMANN,
Attorney for plaintiff,
Office & P. O. Address,
61 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to order of Hon. John V. McAvoy, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 30th day of November, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of December, 1915.

Dated New York, December 2, 1915.

MILTON DAMMANN,
Attorney for plaintiff,
Office & P. O. Address,
61 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Departmental recognition is awarded to the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in the line of duty:

Honorable mention: Patrol. J. M. Hughes, shield 3,400, 2d Prec.

Commendation: Act. Det. Sergts. 1st Gr. R. F. Oliver, shield 430, and R. A. Fennelly, shield 1053, D. B.; Patrol. O. Smith, shield 7,505, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B; T. P. Garigan, shield 1,843, Traffic Div., Subdiv. E.

Excellent police duty: Patrol. G. W. Brown, shield 6698, 187 Prct.; R. J. Hubbard, shield 10,030, 168 Prct.; M. J. Dobson, shield, 9,448, 169 Prct.; R. D. Waterbury, shield 8,731, 281 Prct.; J. W. Weisenreider, shield 2,331, 21 Prct.; W. H. Fordham, shield 4,804, 278 Prct.

Retired, 12 P. M., Dec. 30: Patrol. D. Whalen, 33, (on his own application,) at $700 a year, appointed Sept. 15, 1882.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., Dec. 31: Patrol. C. Eisele, 152, to C. O. Squad, as motor cycle messenger; C. H. J. Connors, C. O. Squad, 26, assignt. as motor cycle messenger discontinued.

Temporary assignments, from prects. indicated to 3 I. D., for duty in raided premises, 15 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 31: Patrol. D. Haggerty, 4; J. J. Feese, 33; J. Black, 35; M. Fitzpatrick, 42; H. Meyers, 62; M. Morgan, 275.

To Training School from commands indicated, 14 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 3: J. T. Dermody, 14; W. E. Pfeiffer, 16; O. Nikly, 23; G. H. Marxhausen, 30; G. A. Seegers, Jr., 36; M. Doran, 40; W. Adams, 42; H. F. Callan, 50; Dooley, 63; R. J. Fless, 63; J. W. Butler, 68 W. Wolstenholm, 144; J. J. Murphy, 144; J. D. Enright, 153; H. C. Stapf, 160; E. L. Du Bois, 164; B. W. Rorke, 168; J. Smith, 172; J. J. Hennessy, 1st Dist.; E. A. Bracken, Traffic A; A. Sesselmann, Traffic E; J. F. Archiopoli, B. B. Sq.; C. A. Leiber, D. B.; B. A. Ditsch, D. B.; F. F. McGann, Eng. 252 to Eng. 247.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. I. F. Vogel, 13, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; J. P. Murphy, 22, 2 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 31; J. G. Hartman, 26, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; B. J. Tighe, 29, 2 days, 12 P. M., Dec. 31; F. C. Trainor, 33, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; J. H. Feeley, 37, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; H. J. Murphy, 38, 4 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 29; J. B. Hoyt, 60, 2 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 1; S. W. Ryan, 69, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 3; E. M. Downey, 147, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 2; F. F. Ruddy, 148, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; F. J. Donlan, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 2; C. Landman, 153, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 31; L. McDermott, 160, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; D. A. Fitzpatrick, 164, 2 days, 12 M., Jan. 1; D. J. Curran, 170, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 31; J. B. MacKelvey, 173, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 31.

For one day, from 12:01 A. M. Jan. 1, prects' indicated: E. F. McEvoy, 21; J. Harabes, 35; F. Beyer, 147; V. R. Raynor, 156; J. Patterson, 159. For 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1, prects. indicated: J. Finley, 1; F. C. Sass, 6; H. J. Staublitz, 13; W. G. Campbell, 15; A. Unverzagt, 63; J. E. McCarthy, 147; A. O'Neil, 148; J. H. Noziglia, 152; P. Fee, 158; T. F. Custer, 180. For 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 2, prects. indicated: G. Lenz, 13; J. T. S. Lovett, 26; F. Vopelak, 32; R. Hiller, 161; F. C. Reichwein, 169.

Restored to duty: Patrol. G. A. Lehnhoff, 277, 5 P. M., Dec. 30.

Fire Department.

The following Lieutenants are promoted to the rank of Captain, at $2,500 a year, to take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 1, 1916: J. J. Donoghue, H. & L., 12; J. H. White, Eng. 33; R. H. Rau, H. & L. 2; W. H. Hess, Eng. 19; D. A. Sullivan, No. 1, Eng. 76.

The following Engrs. of Steamer and first-gr. firemen are promoted to the rank of Lieut., at $2,000 a year, to take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 1: Engrs. of Steamer J. M. Roche, No. 2, Eng. 22; W. M. McDonald, Eng. 36; J. Sheerin, Eng. 76; J. V. McManus, Eng. 229; Fire. 1st gr. T. Penn, Eng. 64; T. J. Curtin, H. & L. 1; J. J. Donovan, Eng. 215; F. Nolan, H. & L. 27; B. T. Kelly, H. & L. 125.

The following first-grade firemen are promoted to the position of Engr. of Steamer, at $1,600 a year, to take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 1: P. F. Ward, Eng. 2; P. J. Barry, Eng. 66; J. F. Flahive, Eng. 66; J. J. Hall, Eng. 85; A. F. Lilly, Eng. 90; A. A. Van Name, Eng. 159; J. F. Rice, Eng. 278.

Assignments, to take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 1: Capts. J. J. Donoghue, Eng. 219; J. H. White, Eng. 44; R. H. Rau, H. & L. 18; W. H. Hess, Eng. 3; D. A. Sullivan, No. 1, H. & L. 22, and detail continued; Lieuts. J. M. Roche, No. 2, Eng. 53; J. V. McManus, Eng. 210; B. F. Parker, Eng. 14; F. Nolan, H. & L. 32; T. J. Curtin, H. & L. 6; J. Sheerin, Eng. 76; W. M. McDonald, Eng. 34; J. J. Donovan, H. & L. 106; B. T. Kelly, Eng. 120; Engrs. of Steamer A. Van Name, Eng. 159; A. F. Lilly, Eng. 90; J. F. Rice, Eng. 227; P. J. Barry, Eng. 76; P. F. Ward, Eng. 26; J. F. Flahive, Eng. 16; J. J. Hall, Eng. 18.

The following are appointed as ununiformed firemen for a probationary period of three months, at the rate of $1,000 a year, to take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 1: Assignments—W. Rebel, Eng. 6; A. M. Birnbaum, Eng. 9; A. Meyers, Eng. 13; E. Sutherin, Eng. 17; J. J. Scanlon, Eng. 25; J. P. Springer, Eng. 32; J. G. Bory, Eng. 210; J. W. Juster, Eng. 215; J. Hrdina, H. & L. 3; W. M. Marek, H. & L. 9; A. Speidel, H. & L. 20; F. Schutt, Eng. 24; E. J. Cummings, Eng. 110; W. F. Henry, Eng. 119.

The following ununiformed firemen, having passed their probationary period of three months satisfactorily, are appointed as fourth grade firemen at $1,000 a year, to take effect at 8 A. M. on dates specified:

Jan. 1—S. Peirano, Eng. 4; R. A. Wise, Eng. 6; C. H. Doscher and J. Sonntag, Eng. 10; M. J. Anzelone, Eng. 15; J. F. Gaffney, Eng. 16; W. Gablenz and J. Fitzmartin, Eng. 18; J. J. Culkin, Eng. 24; P. J. Doll, Eng. 28; J. F. Smith and H. Dietrich, Eng. 29; H. Marshall, Eng. 32; S. Tarrant, Eng. 40; C. P. Geraghty, Eng. 56; F. E. L. Drahein, Eng. 59; M. I. Oates, Eng. 65; B. D. Barnett, Eng. 72; F. W. Walmsley and W. Hoge, Eng. 73; H. Vagts, Eng. 74; J. A. Donovan and J. J. Regan, Eng. 91; H. H. Kruithoff, Eng. 202; M. T. Shea and J. H. Ehlers, Eng. 204; C. H. Ehmann, H. & L. 1; J. P. McCabe, H. & L. 4; J. Sramek, H. & L. 4; W. H. Theurer and P. R. O'Connor, H. & L. 5; B. Pasternack, H. & L. 6; J. Sauer, H. & L. 7; J. J. Ferrick, H. & L. 9; J. M. J. Lygren, H. & L. 12; H. Strauss, H. & L. 14; F. Braun, H. & L. 16; G. O. Dedon, H. & L. 36; V. J. Voska, H. & L. 18; J. F. Kennedy, H. & L. 20; M. J. Goenner and F. Schneider, H. & L. 21; W. L. Mayer, H. & L. 23; J. M. Dennerlein, H. & L. 24; W. H. Dodge, Eng. 206; H. H. D. Wessel, Eng. 208; F. Fangkenel, Eng. 209; A. J. Cresci, Eng. 210; A. E. McNamara, Jr., Eng. 212; T. H. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 213; J. F. Dunbar, Eng. 214; W. F. Scheuerenbrand, Eng. 216; H. F. Nagel, Eng. 217; J. Walsh, Eng. 219; P. J. Meagher, Eng. 224; J. W. Seagers, Eng. 229; J. Hill, Eng. 230; P. M. Sullivan, Eng. 233; W. Pousan, Eng. 235; J. Higgins, Eng. 236; A. Deery, Eng. 238; A. Paulsen, Eng. 239; W. J. Gallagher, Eng. 251; W. Z. Phraner, Jr., Eng. 256; H. A. Ludecke and G. A. Peach, Jr., Eng. 257; J. F. Sasson, Eng. 280; H. Smith, Eng. 279; J. Vogler, Eng. 280; J. S. Geitlinger, Eng. 283; T. V. Vaughan, H. & L. 26; J. M. J. Brady, H. & L. 26; W. H. Godwin, H. & L. 24; P. McDonnell, H. & L. 43; J. F. Hennessy, H. & L. 101; F. G. Schuck, H. & L. 103; G. E. Nixon, H. & L. 105; P. J. Horsting, H. & L. 107; C. J. Maddox, H. & L. 109; J. F. Killmeyer, H. & L. 111; W. King, H. & L. 112; S. H. Miller, H. & L. 118; J. J. Gilroy, H. & L. 119; E. O'Neill, H. & L. 120; F. C. Fischer, H. & L. 123; E. W. Becker, Jr., H. & L. 124; E. J. Burns, H. & L. 131; W. J. Cannon, H. & L. 132.

Jan. 3—J. J. O'Neill, Eng. 13. Jan. 4—F. J. Broderick, Eng. 33; A. D. Brown, Eng. 74; F. D. Clancy, H. & L. 118.

Reinstated: T. J. Moore, ex-Fire., 1st Gr., at $1,400 a year, 8 A. M. Jan. 1, assignmt.: Fire. 1st Gr. T. J. Moore, Eng. 6.

Transfers, to take effect at 8 A. M., Jan. 1: To H. & L. Co. 146, Lieuts. J. T. McGrath, H. & L. 108; J. J. McAllister, H. & L. 118; Fire. 1st Gr. A. J. Keupp, Jr., H. & L. 140, (chauffeur;) L. P. Reinmuller, Eng. 287, 1st Sec., (chauffeur;) B. Schumacher, Eng. 256, (chauffeur;) A. W. Olson, H. & L. 119, (chauffeur;) J. T. Sullivan, H. & L. 11, (chauffeur;) T. F. Costello, Eng. 221; Fire. 2d Gr. W. P. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. W. Bulner, H. & L. 110; W. Sandberg, H. & L. 119; Fire. 3d Gr. F. A. Travis, Eng. 237; Fire. 4th Gr. D. McAlinden, H. & L. 131; G. H. Nixon, H. & L. 101; J. M. F. Hannar, Eng. 210.

To Eng. Co. 91, Lieut. F. C. Reich, Eng. 89; Engrs. of Stmr. W. Walsh, Eng. 89; R. Meehan, Eng. 89; W. Luhmann, Eng. 89; Fire. 1st Gr. P. J. Charters, Eng. 89; D. O'Callahan, Eng. 89; W. F. McCullough, Eng. 89; J. F. Bartley, Eng. 89; Fire. 2d Gr. W. R. Allen, Eng. 89; C. Sprinka, Eng. 89; D. O'Sullivan, Eng. 89.

To H. and L. Co. 39.—Capt. M. F. McCann, Eng. 69; Lieut. D. P. Devaney, Eng. 69; Fire., 1st gr. R. Hyde, Eng. 69; T. J. Carter, Eng. 69; J. J. Twimble, Jr., Eng. 69; K. P. O'Toole, Eng. 69; G. Poynton, Eng. 69; J. T. Smith, Eng. 69; W. T. Fisher, Eng. 69, (chauffeur;) R. H. Sander, Eng. 69, (chauffeur;) W. J. Hanlon, Eng. 69; T. Cullon, Eng. 69; P. C. Noonan, Eng. 69; J. F. O'Neil, Eng. 69; W. A. Downs, Eng. 69.

Capts. H. Wagner, Eng. 226 to Eng. 291; J. V. Murphy, H. & L. 111 to Eng. 245; H. Hampel, Eng. 89 to H. & L. 17; H. Lakestream, Eng. 86 to Eng. 4; E. Mustard, Eng. 85 to Eng. 76; J. Hayes, Eng. 223 to Eng. 86; J. Heine, Eng. 3 to Eng. 85; T. Donovan, No. 2, H. & L. 18 to H. & L. 6; A. J. O'Bryon, Eng. 220 to H. & L. 20; D. E. Davison, Eng. 5 to Eng. 285; R. H. Donaghy, Eng. 4 to H. & L. 111; E. G. Healy, H. & L. 30 to H. & L. 24.

Lieuts. J. P. Shannon, Eng. 80 to Eng. 224; J. J. Brennan, No. 1, Eng. 14 to Eng. 33; A. Stothard, H. & L. 140 to Eng. 218; D. B. Mahoney, Eng. 23 to Eng. 254; J. A. Whateley, Eng. 72 to Eng. 3; E. H. Burns, Eng. 72 to Eng. 19; G. C. Farr, Eng. 223 to Eng. 86; W. G. McClintock, Eng. 223 to Eng. 85; H. Ford, H. & L. 106 to Hose 3; S. Basch, Eng. 221 to Eng. 237; M. J. Tierney, Eng. 209 to Eng. 280; P. J. Cooney, Eng. 208 to H. & L. 147; W. Jordan, Jr., H. & L. 121 to Eng. 268; C. H. Davenport, Hose 5 to Hose 6; J. A. Halpin, H. & L. 109 to H. & L. 122; G. Peterson, Eng. 255 to Eng. 282; J. Clark, Eng. 282 to Eng. 244; W. G. Walters, H. & L. 39 to H. & L. 2; C. J. Nelson, Eng. 39 to Eng. 208; T. Dufficy, Eng. 76 to H. & L. 125; P. Mullen, Eng. 3 to Eng. 80; J. F. Seyfarth, Eng. 34 to Eng. 23; H. Early, H. & L. 32 to H. & L. 45.

Pilots: G. W. Young, Eng. 223, to Eng. 87; W. Wilson, Eng. 223, to Eng. 66; M. J. Delaney, Eng. 223, to Eng. 51; J. F. Derby, Eng. 223, to Eng. 282.

Engs. of Steamer: D. J. Larkin, Eng. 243, to Eng. 242; W. F. Craven, Eng. 45, to Eng. 83; F. P. Petitt, Eng. 83, to Eng. 45; F. R. Downs, Eng. 78, to Eng. 51; J. H. Flynn, Eng. 232, to Eng. 85; H. Kalning, Eng. 232, to Eng. 86; G. MacNair, Eng. 86, to Eng. 232; J. J. Clancy, No. 1, Eng. 86, to Eng. 232; G. R. Rubly, Eng. 223, to Eng. 51; F. Olsen, Eng. 223, to Eng. 51; D. V. Warner, Eng. 223, to Eng. 66; C. T. King, Eng. 223, to Eng. 77; W. M. Kraft, Eng. 69, to Eng. 43; W. T. Yarrow Eng. 72, to Eng. 275; N. C. Engelhardt, Eng. 43, to Eng. 79; P. A. De Baun, Eng. 206, to Eng. 275; W. Maurer, Jr., Eng. 265, to Eng. 275; T. J. Burke, Eng. 13, to Eng. 288; E. P. Hussey, Eng. 72, to Eng. 19; A. F. Mathes, Eng. 227, to Eng. 246; A. A. W. Hagen, Eng. 239, to Eng. 202; F. W. Schoenhuts, Eng. 256, to Eng. 239; T. Cowhill, Eng. 209, to Eng. 210; J. J. Feil, Eng. 69, to Eng. 62; C. Funk, Eng. 290, to Eng. 285.

Firemen, first grade: T. J. Wedick, Eng. 80, to Eng. 38; A. Southwood, H. & L. 70, to Eng. 67; G. Schell, Eng. 264, to H. & L. 143; F. C. Sands, Eng. 291, to Eng. 286; W. Ryan, Eng. 239, to H. & L. 147; T. J. Roche, H. & L. 9, to H. & L. 13; A. Rissman, H. & L. 15, to H. & L. 135; J. J. Reilly, No. 2, H. & L. 20, to H. & L. 84; O'Connell, H. & L. 5, to H. & L. 123; W. P. Morris, H. & L. 24, to H. & L. 15; J. Griffin, Eng. 265, to Eng. 271; W. A. Gillan, Eng. 6, to Eng. 217; P. L. Giffels, H. & L. 124, to H. & L. 140; T. Casey, H. & L. 110, to H. & L. 112; M. F. Casey, H. & L. 18, to H. & L. 108; J. Carmody, H. & L. 4, to H. & L. 49; R. C. Bahlman, H. & L. 119, to H. & L. 111; A. Cohn, Eng. 25, to Eng. 64; G. F. Hanley, Eng. 13, to Eng. 224; H. F. Williams, Eng. 13, to H. & L. 44; J. E. Nash, Eng. 266, to Eng. 208; W. J. Costello, H. & L. 140, to Eng. 21; F. P. Hamill, Eng. 260, to Eng. 53; A. Jelenik, H. & L. 42, to H. & L. 116.

J. McNerney, Eng. 213 to Eng. 237; W. Murray, H. & L. 119 to Eng. 275; J. W. Brown, Eng. 284, to Eng. 144; W. J. McGoldrick, Eng. 205 to Eng. 239; J. Reilly, Eng. 202 to Eng. 228; B. Silverstein, Eng. 250 to Eng. 245; J. J. Ward, H. & L. 106 to Eng. 266; W. J. Cox, Eng. 20 to Eng. 254; J. Metzger, Eng. 281 to Eng. 254; H. A. Duryea, H. & L. 147 to Eng. 246; A. Snell, Eng. 242 to Eng. 243; W. J. Horne, H. & L. 135 to H. & L. 137; E. Schreiber, Eng. 252 to H. & L. 135; H. Brenner, Eng. 288 to H. & L. 140; W. Blair, H. & L. 120 to H. & L. 123; E. C. Parry, Eng. 283 to H. & L. 123; J. P. Hayes, No. 2, Eng. 238 to Eng. 227; G. J. Mahan, H. & L. 119 to Eng. 211; E. N. McKay, H. & L. 119 to Eng. 211; J. P. Connelly, Eng. 221 to H. & L. 119; T. O'Dea, Eng. 215 to Eng. 238; W. L. Berger, Eng. 269 to Eng. 239; H. Boyce, Eng. 230 to Eng. 220; G. W. Wurth, Eng. 283 to Eng. 257; Peter Murphy, No. 2, Eng. 283 to Eng. 257; D. J. Ruege, Eng. 290 to Eng. 257; A. L. Dhuy, Eng. 257 to Eng. 283; J. J. Korn, H. & L. 147 to H. & L. 124; E. J. A. Wuertz, H. & L. 124 to Eng. 277; A. J. Royer, Eng. 206 to Eng. 221; G. P. Oates, Eng. 240 to Eng. 276; E. J. Grieger, Eng. 20 to Eng. 9; J. Olsen, Eng. 42 to Eng. 128 to H. & L. 124; P. J. Sullivan, No. 3, H. & L. 23 to H. & L. 15; F. W. Merrigan, Eng. 34 to Eng. 13; C. J. Wolfe, Eng. 34 to Eng. 25; R. B. Ness, H. & L. 24 to H. & L. 7; T. H. Hollins, H. & L. 20 to H. & L. 18; J. H. V. Sauerbrey, H. & L. 20 to H. & L. 51; T. McGrath, H. & L. 8 to H. & L. 25; H. Engehausen, Jr., Eng. 43 to Eng. 154; J. J. Murray, No. 1, H. & L. 120 to H. & L. 144; A. F. Quinn, Eng. 1 to Eng. 290; C. J. Goetz, H. & L. 5 to H. & L. 43; W. J. Lawler, H. & L. 13 to H. & L. 14; P. C. Pregenzer, Eng. 229 to Eng. 243; R. Loucks, Eng. 243 to Eng. 66; C. J. McPartland, Eng. 223 to Eng. 77; F. Strobel, Eng. 223 to Eng. 86; J. H. Hein, Eng. 223 to Eng. 86; T. F. Conlon, Eng. 77 to Eng. 61; F. X. Wayrick, Eng. 223 to Eng. 51; A. G. Anderson, Eng. 223 to Eng. 57.

M. Cullum, Eng. 223 to Eng. 57; W. L. Bennle, Eng. 223 to Eng. 66; M. F. Spencer, Eng. 88 to H. & L. 21; J. J. Duffy, Eng. 86 to H. & L. 21; J. P. Burns, Eng. 72 to Eng. 33; J. H. J. Reilly, Eng. 72 to Eng. 29; C. C. Lang, Eng. 72 to Eng. 1; T. J. Donnelly, No. 1, Eng. 42 to Eng. 240; J. Cahill, Eng. 69 to Eng. 62; T. E. Riordan, Eng. 69 to Eng. 64; C. J. Blummert, H. & L. 19 to H. & L. 14; A. F. Magnussen, H. & L. 39 to H. & L. 20; T. Haggerty, H. & L. 39 to H. & L. 2; J. K. Smith, Eng. 89 to Eng. 22; T. J. Foley, Eng. 72 to Eng. 284; B. A. Gill, Eng. 261 to H. & L. 116; C. B. Franssen, H. & L. 116 to Eng. 286; H. Kennedy, H. & L. 39 to Eng. 16; A. W. Knakal, H. & L. 39 to H. & L. 18; J. S. Fitzgerald, H. & L. 39 to H. & L. 18; J. S. Marshall, H. & L. 39 to H. & L. 7; J. Mella, Pollock, Eng. 39 to H. & L. 11; J. Mella, Eng. 79 to Eng. 49; P. E. Reville, Jr., Eng. 38 to H. & L. 45 and detail continued.

Firemen 2d grade R. Seaman, Eng. 28 to H. & L. 42; E. S. Quinn, H. & L. 5 to Eng. 93; J. L. McCord, Eng. 6 to Eng. 60; E. W. Holland, Eng. 224 to Eng. 275; E. A. Faulhaber, H. & L. 14 to H. & L. 19; J. A. Devine, H. & L. 3 to H. & L. 1; J. Kennedy, No. 2, Eng. 18 to Eng. 65; W. F. Carlock, Eng. 25 to Eng. 60; T. J. Purcell, H. & L. 23 to H. & L. 43; C. Gallagher, Eng. 214 to Eng. 233; R. L. Montgomery, Eng. 18 to Eng. 90; M. J. Sihler, Eng. 212 to Eng. 237; J. S. Holdsworth, Eng. 212 to Eng. 237; F. C. Baker, Jr., Eng. 205 to H. & L. 142; H. J. Feeley, Eng. 207 to H. & L. 119; A. D. Dunne, H. & L. 103 to H. & L. 114; F. J. Stevens, Eng. 204 to H. & L. 114; J. W. Ryan, Eng. 224 to Eng. 244; C. E. McCormick, No. 2, Eng. 226 to Eng. 243; A. Anderson, Eng. 228 to Eng. 245; H. J. Donegan, Eng. 256 to Eng. 247; S. F. Blessing, Eng. 256 to Eng. 247; S. Lukacs, Eng. 209 to H. & L. 115; H. V. Kinney, Eng. 210 to Eng. 245; J. Dempsey, Eng. 210 to Eng. 244; F. F. Hickey, Eng. 214 to Eng. 249; A. D. Peirano, Eng. 219 to Eng. 250; W. Anderson, Jr., Eng. 280 to Eng. 254; R. B. L. Fower, H. & L. 132 to Eng. 276; H. L. Schreiber, Eng. 276 to Eng. 226; E. Fox, Eng. 212 to Eng. 229; C. M. Deutsch, Eng. 238 to Eng. 258.

G. E. Mineur, H. & L. 104 to H. & L. 134; G. H. Anderson, Eng. 233 to Eng. 284; G. J. Kimmerling, Eng. 236 to Eng. 265; H. Tewes, Eng. 227 to Eng. 265; G. W. Albrecht, H. & L. 123 to H. & L. 120; H. L. Lemken, H. & L. 123 to Eng. 283; C. Lockwood, Eng. 221 to Eng. 211; G. F. Norton, Eng. 211 to H. & L. 119; A. C. Polsson, Eng. 239 to Eng. 269; W. P. Schulz, Eng. 211 to H. & L. 104; F. P. Connor, H. & L. 124 to Eng. 277; H. E. Dickson, Eng. 277 to Eng. 290; F. P. D. Ranker, H. & L. 104 to Eng. 211; C. A. Kennedy, Jr., H. & L. 44 to H. & L. 26; H. Balersdorfer, Eng. 279 to Eng. 8; J. Bolger, Eng. 72 to Eng. 20; O. Williamson, Eng. 72 to Eng. 33; F. A. Wulff, H. & L. 39 to H. & L. 20; A. J. Hanner, H. & L. 39 to H. & L. 20; W. H. Taubert, H. & L. 39 to H. & L. 2; J. Colbert, H. & L. 39 to H. & L. 2; G. Shine, Eng. 89 to Eng. 22; C. Fraundorf, Jr., Eng. 55 to H. & L. 46; W. Egan, H. & L. 10 to H. & L. 37; R. G. A. Muller, H. & L. 39 to Eng. 2; L. S. J. Moran, Eng. 30 to Eng. 8; F. V. Buckman, H. & L. 39 to H. & L. 2.

Firemen 3d grade: J. D. Mayne, Eng. 76 to Eng. 34; J. A. O'Brien, Eng. 211 to Eng. 261; C. E. Bach, Eng. 234 to H. & L. 134; W. I. Foley, Eng. 220 to H. & L. 119; W. Hargokoss, H. & L. 118 to H. & L. 131; F. Collin, Eng. 89 to Eng. 21; E. B. Gernhardt, H. & L. 39 to H. & L. 20; M. Brown, H. & L. 109 to Eng. 224; J. H. Price, Eng. 240 to H. & L. 131.

Firemen 4th grade: W. F. Rave, H. & L. 43 to H. & L. 122; C. J. Curd, Eng. 201 to Eng. 290; F. C. Schneider, Eng. 89 to Eng. 19; A. Fey, Eng. 22 to Eng. 91; A. F. O'Connor, H. & L. 151 to H. & L. 10; J. E. Miller, H. & L. 0 to H. & L. 30.

Stokers: T. F. Rhatigan, Eng. 223 to Eng. 232; J. Coyle, Eng. 223 to Eng. 232; J. J. Kehoe, Eng. 223 to Eng. 232.

Mutual transfers: Engr. of Stmr. T. L. Steele, Eng. 155 to Eng. 153; Eng. of Stmr. L. S. Eccleston, Eng. 153 to Eng. 155;

SWANN, IN OFFICE TODAY, NAMES AIDS

New District Attorney Retains Fourteen of Perkins's Force.

TO HAVE NO CHIEF OF STAFF

New Men Selected Because of Aptitude for Special Lines of Criminal Research.

District Attorney Swann enters to-day upon his new duties as public prosecutor of New York County. Yesterday he announced the names of the men who will assist him in the investigation and prosecution of crime. He retains seven first assistants and seven deputy assistants from District Attorney Perkins's staff. Among the new appointees are several former office holders, a college professor, and a negro lawyer. All of them were selected, according to Judge Swann, because of their aptitude for special lines of criminal research and trial work. He will not have a chief of staff either in name or in fact.

"I will be my own chief of staff," declared Judge Swann in announcing his appointments. "My assistants will be all on an equal standing. They will all be expected to work hard. There will be no shirking and no sinecures while I am District Attorney. If any one intends to loaf he will find himself removed so fast that it will make him dizzy."

The new appointees to the place of first assistant district attorney, with a salary of $7,500, are as follows: Leslie J. Tompkins, professor of law and secretary of New York University; John T. Dooling, former President of the Board of Elections, and member of the firm of Knox and Dooling, at 27 Cedar Street; William Harmon Black of 55 Liberty Street, former Civil Service Commissioner, and Chairman of the New York County Democratic Committee, and Abraham G. Meyer, a practicing lawyer of 132 Nassau Street.

The first assistants who are held over from the old régime are George M. Brothers, James O'Malley, Robert S. Johnstone, Royal H. Weller, William Dean Embree, Robert C. Taylor, and Allen G. Wellman.

To the place of deputy assistant district attorney, with a salary of $5,000, Judge Swann appointed Alexander I. Rorke, a practicing lawyer of 51 Chambers Street, and Moses R. Ryttenberg of 135 Broadway. Those who were appointed deputy assistants, with a salary of $4,000, were: Edwin P. Kilroe of 5 Beekman Street; Emmet J. Murphy of 258 Broadway, a former law partner of Judge O'Sullivan; John D. Edelson, former deputy attorney general; Samuel Markewich of 302 Broadway, former counsel for the Bill Drafting Commission; Henry Stanley Renaud of 299 Broadway, a political writer for the French paper, Courier des Etats-Unis.

As deputy assistants, with a salary ranging from $2,000 to $3,500, Judge Swann named John J. O'Connor of 20 Exchange Place, Norman Levy of 115 Broadway, Patrick McGrath of 27 Cedar Street, Edward Weil of 299 Broadway, Alexander Lehman of 2,400 Seventh avenue, Joseph Forrester of 35 Nassau Street, John F. Joyce of 20 Vesey Street, Francis X. Mancuso of 256 Broadway, John Cardone of 233 Broadway, and Ferdinand Q. Morton of 80 Wall Street.

The deputy assistants whom Judge Swann reappointed are James E. Smith, George A. Lavelle, Aaron C. Colnon, Nellson Olcott, John M. Minton, Jr., Frederick J. Sullivan, James A. McDonald, and Floyd Wilmot.

In organizing his staff, Judge Swann said he picked certain men because he knew they would be capable of carrying on very special lines of investigation. For instance, he will establish at once a Bureau of Commercial Frauds, the business of which will be to ferret out and prosecute crime in business and banking transactions. Moses R. Ryttenberg will be at the head of this bureau, and he will be assisted by Edward S. Bregan, who had experience in the State Banking Department as an investigator of violations of the banking law.

Judge Swann will also give closer attention to the work done in the Children's Court. For this kind of work Judge Swann picked Alexander Lehman, who has been devoting all his time as a lawyer to the Children's Court.

Another appointee who received strong backing was the negro lawyer, Ferdinand Q. Morton. Mr. Morton is a Harvard graduate and has had much experience in the practice of law among his own race.

District Attorney Swann's staff will be formally sworn into office by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions to-day. Before the day is over, Judge Swann expects to announce some new appointments. He has not yet named a successor to the Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's Office nor has he decided who shall fill the host of minor positions connected with the executive work of the office. He must also name another First Assistant District Attorney to fill the place left vacant by James A. Delehanty, who was appointed Judge of the Court of General Sessions to succeed Judge Swann by Governor Whitman yesterday.

Mr. Delehanty was one of the assistants whom Judge Swann had decided to retain in office. Late yesterday afternoon Judge Swann learned that Mr. Delehanty had been elevated to the bench and he said it might be several days before he decided upon another man in his place.

ADAMSON CLOSES FACTORIES

Fire Commissioner Says 250 Buildings Are Now Under Investigation.

Three more orders to vacate, it was learned yesterday, have been served on owners of factories by the Fire Department on the ground the structures in their present state were unsafe.

Commissioner Adamson reiterated that there were probably 250 buildings under especial investigation. The buildings in Canal and Elizabeth Streets which were closed Thursday on the reports of the Fire Prevention Bureau, were under guard yesterday and only a few persons who were looking after matters in the offices were permitted to enter. Lawyers for the tenants at 273 Canal Street called on Fire Commissioner Adamson and told him their clients had a large stock of cloth remnants on hand and asked that they might remain in the premises another month to pack up that stock. The time asked was considered rather long by the Commissioner.

The tenant, the Lamport Manufacturers' Supply Company, said that by the end of January they would be able to move into commodious and absolutely safe quarters in Broadway, and that many of their employes would be without work unless some adjustment could be made.

Depew Addresses Railroad Men.

The legal department of the New York Central Railroad had its thirteenth annual luncheon yesterday at the Biltmore. The clerks, stenographers, messengers and other employes of the law, land, tax, and claim departments, which make up the legal department, were the guests of Ira A. Place, Vice President of the railroad company and head of the department. Ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of the Board of Directors, made the principal speech. Other speakers were Vice President Place and A. H. Harris, general counsel of the railroad company. Friends of Mr. Depew recalled that yesterday was the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of his career as a railroad man.

DETECTIVE SAVES A PAYROLL

Catches Two Suspects as They Hold Up a Broker's Messenger.

Detective James O'Neill of the First Branch Detective Bureau was walking in Broadway, near Exchange Place, yesterday afternoon, when he saw an "acquaintance" of his, Leo Mayer, 21 years old, of 663 Dawson Street, the Bronx, walking briskly up the street with Samuel Finkle, 19, of 819 Forest Avenue, the Bronx. O'Neill thought he had seen Finkle before, too, and he decided to follow them to make sure that he did not allow any of his old friends to pass without a "Happy New Year!"

The detective had not gone half a block before he discovered that the pair were dodging persons and hurrying to catch up with Edward Krings, 18 years old, of 312 East Eighty-sixth Street, a messenger for Hess & Hess, stock brokers, with offices in the Manhattan Life Insurance Building, 66 Broadway, and who had just stepped out of the German-American Bank at Exchange Place and Broadway.

O'Neill reached the row of elevators in the Manhattan Insurance Building too late to catch the same car with Krings and his pursuers, and waited a few minutes for another. Before he reached the tenth floor he heard sounds of scuffling, and told the elevator man to stop the car so that he might save his friends from abuse by the messenger and clerks of Hess & Hess, who had no desire to see even a $300 payroll vanish without a scrap.

O'Neill's logic was perfect. Mayer and Finkle were beset by many assailants from the offices of Hess & Hess on the fifteenth floor, who, after the intruding seekers of payroll money had run themselves out of breath in trying to escape after Krings's yells had brought aid, had jumped in the elevator and arrived at the scene of the scuffle with wind and numbers in their favor. Krings was still yelling, but he was fighting, too, and his pockets still bulged with the form of the big leather wallet.

Mayer and Finkle were glad to see some one they had seen before, some one who was enough of a friend to keep their photographs, and O'Neill finally managed to get them away from S. G. Hess, Louis Caskani, James A. Wilson, and others vitally interested.

Finkle told the police he had been arrested about six months ago in connection with a jewelry store robbery in 114th Street, but that he had been discharged. Mayer merely renewed his old acquaintances at Police Headquarters—and last night was pay night at Hess & Hess.

MRS. DE FOREST FILES SUIT.

Says Civil Engineers Bar Her Because She Is a Woman.

Mrs. Nora Stanton Blatch De Forest, daughter of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, filed with Justice Ford of the Supreme Court yesterday an application for a writ of mandamus directing the American Society of Civil Engineers to admit her as a member. Mrs. De Forest is an arden suffrage worker, and in many cases has gone to the front in behalf of women who suspected that they were being oppressed because of their sex. In her application she said that her application as an associate member of the society was not rejected on professional grounds, but because she was a woman.

Mrs. De Forest said that she learned through conversations with various members of the society that it was only her sex that was objected to and that E. L. Mills, a member, told her that he had asked George F. Swain, who is prominent in the society, to vote in favor of admitting her, but that Mr. Swain was blind to the injustice of voting against women, and throughout the argument to induce him to change his views remained unmoved.

Prior to Dec. 20 Mrs. De Forest was a junior member of the society. She reached the age of 32 years on that date. Under the constitution of the society no person could remain a junior member after reaching that age, and so she dropped out automatically. Mrs. De Forest said that six of the thirty Directors were opposed to women being members. Mrs. De Forest is fighting for admission to the society under her maiden name of Nora Stanton Blatch, which is also her business name. Her attorney is Roger Foster.

RECEIVER FOR COAL CO.

Concern Accused of Collusion in Handling Bills of Lading.

The Susquehanna Coal Company brought yesterday in the Federal District Court an equity suit against the A. H. Dollard Coal Sales Company of 17 Battery Place and Judge Learned Hand appointed Walter Peterson, sales agent for the plaintiff, receiver under a $150,000 bond.

Abram J. Rose of Kellogg & Rose, counsel for the Susquehanna Coal Company, explained yesterday that since 1910 the Dollard Coal Sales Company had become indebted to his clients for money loaned and coal purchased to the amount of about $1,000,000. The Susquehanna Company had accepted the shares of the Dollard Company as collateral until its last report showed that it was in low water. Consequently, the Susquehanna Company had brought this suit in equity to protect its interests. In this it alleged that not only was the Dollard Coal Sales Company unable to pay its creditors, but that by collusion in the handling of bills of lading it had managed to obtain about 35,000 tons of its coal.

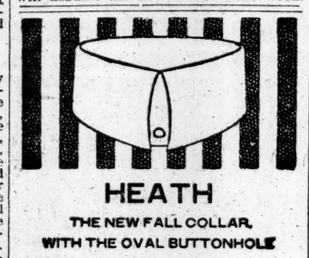
In support of the motion for a receiver affidavits were presented to Judge Hand from Morris Williams, George H. Ross, A. L. Williams, Alexander D. Sexton, and Franklin Nevins. Judge Hand authorized the receiver to continue the business of the Dollard Company and restrained Albert H. Dollard during the course of the action from voting or permitting the voting of the thousand Dollard shares he holds, or from in any way encumbering them. Moreover, the officers of the Dollard Company are enjoined from issuing any part of the 4,000 shares of stock in its possession or from voting or disposing of such shares.

STRAUS NAMES SECRETARY.

Public Service Chairman Appoints Godfrey Goldmark, a Lawyer.

Chairman Straus of the Public Service Board has appointed as his private secretary Godfrey Goldmark of the firm of Steele, De Friese & Steele of 32 Liberty Street. Mr. Goldmark is 34 years old and a graduate of the Cornell Law School. Since 1908 he has been a junior partner of his firm and has had considerable practice in corporation matters.

He collaborated in the preparation of the seventh and eighth editions of "White on Corporations," and was one of the authors of "Non-Stock Corporations," by White & Goldmark. He will assume his new duties next week.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WITNESSES, WEARY, UPBRAID THOMPSON

Men Held by Subpoenas for Weeks Accuse Senator of Unfairness.

DEMAND HEARING AT ONCE

Legislative Committee Session Breaks Up in Hot Protest Against Chairman.

The Thompson Legislative Committee, which is investigating the Public Service Commission at 165 Broadway, broke up in a row yesterday when an adjournment was announced until next Monday. About a score of witnesses who had been in attendance at the call of the committee for several weeks and who had not yet been called, demanded that they be allowed to go on the stand at once.

Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee, insisted that he was making as rapid progress as possible, and that the witnesses had no right to question what he intended to do. This only served to start the rumpus all over again, and the hearing was adjourned with a dozen men demanding that they be allowed to go back home and attend to their business. Several witnesses are from up-State, and at least one from Canada. They said their enforced presence in the city meant a big loss of money, and they accused Senator Thompson of delaying proceedings unnecessarily so that the up-State members could enjoy the benefits of city life. Upon the demand of Senator Thompson, however, the witnesses agreed to be present again on Monday.

There was another flare-up in the proceedings during the day when Senator Thompson issued a subpoena peremptorily demanding the presence of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Railway Company. A subpoena had been issued for Michael Fuhrer, an employe of the Interborough, who had had transactions with William C. Banks, formerly a business associate of Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood. The process servers were unable to find him, and, thoroughly exasperated, Chairman Thompson issued a subpoena for Mr. Shonts. The Sergeant-at-Arms returned with the information that Mr. Shonts had left his office, but shortly after that James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the company, appeared and explained that Mr. Shonts had left his office earlier in the day, and that there was no intention on the part of the Interborough officials to remain away. He promised to produce any of the officials when necessary, and Mr. Thompson said he was satisfied.

The most important witness yesterday was Arthur J. Baldwin, attorney for and intimate friend of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy. He had been called to tell about a check for $10,000 from the General Railway Signal Company, which obtained the contract for installing signal devices on the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subway. This check had been sent to the firm of Edwards, Sager & Wooster, lawyers, who indorsed it to Mr. Baldwin, and he, in turn deposited it in an East Orange, N. J., bank.

Mr. Baldwin, who was a delegate to the recent Constitutional Convention, testified that the check was in payment for a license to use the Ford "automatic speed control" for trains, which was invented by Hannibal C. Ford, seven or eight years ago. Mr. Baldwin said he bought the patents from Ford for $5,000 and shortly after sold them to the General Railway Signal Company for $10,000. The witness produced a check for $5,000 on the Essex County Trust Company dated Dec. 23, 1914, drawn by himself and indorsed over to Ford. The witness said he gave an exclusive license for the use of the patents to the General Company for a royalty of 5 per cent. with a proviso that when royalties of $65,000 had been paid the patent should become the property of the General Company. The $10,000, Mr. Baldwin said, was advance royalties, paid through Edwards, Sager & Wooster, the General Company's patent attorneys.

"Will you allow the committee to examine your bank account in the Essex County Trust Company?" asked Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee.

"I will not. It is purely personal," retorted the witness. After further pressing on the subject he said: "I don't have to prove these things true; they are true."

The witness also refused to permit the committee's expert accountant to look at his private accounts, whereupon Senator Thompson directed that a subpoena duces tecum be issued, directing that the records be produced at once. Again he asked the witness if he would produce the books, and again Mr. Baldwin, after some hesitation, declared:

"In order to save trouble or misunderstandings, I may say that I won't produce them."

Senator Thompson then declared that if Mr. Baldwin did not produce the books demanded he would be brought before the bar of the Legislature when the session opened next Wednesday. This did not make the lawyer change his attitude.

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VIOLET DALE, others &
HENRIETTA CROSMAN

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8. Mats. TODAY, Wed., Thurs. Sat.
MAUDE ADAMS, "PETER PAN"
Jan. 11, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15 Phone 3093 Bryant.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck.
Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea.
ZIEGFELD MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way, 43d Street. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER
in HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S COMEDY "Cock o' the Walk"

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic Farce.
SADIE LOVE
—with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU

BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE Liberty WEST 42D STREET.
3 Performances Today
10:30 A.M., 2:15 & 8:15 P.M.
FINAL 2 PERFORMANCES TOMORROW (SUNDAY) 2:15 & 8:15

MON. EVE., Jan. 3. Twice Daily. Seats Now.
1 Week Only The Blue Pierrots Novel Musical Entertainment

FULTON Theatre, W. 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
RALPH HERZ in "RUGGLES OF RED GAP"
LOUIS SHERWIN, GLOBE:
"A remarkably good dramatization. Ralph Herz's work throughout the play is a perfect piece of characterization."

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15 Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
THE DEVIL'S GARDEN

HUDSON THEATRE, West 44th St. TODAY 2:15, TONIGHT 8:15
LAST 2 TIMES TODAY
UNDER FIRE
GREATEST WAR PLAY EVER PRODUCED.
New Play. Austin Strong's "BUNNY" New Play.
PRICES 50c to $2. S. STONE with LEWIS E. STONE

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
Abe Potash & Mawruss Perlmutter
In the SEQUEL TO Potash & Perlmutter
Abe and Mawruss

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
The Boomerang

LONGACRE W. 48 st. Bryant 23. Evs., 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
In his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20 Bryant 287. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan & the Great All Amer'n Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d Steet. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
FAIR & WARMER
WITH THIS ALL STAR CAST:
Madge Kennedy, Janet Beecher, John Cumberland, Ralph Morgan, Olive May, Hamilton Revelle

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
Common Clay

GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
GABY DESLYS In "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

Lexington 51st St. & Lex. Ave. LAST 2 TIMES
THIS AFTERNOON 2:15
TONIGHT at 8:15
BIG HOLIDAY EXTRAVAGANZA
NOW PLAYING TO CAPACITY
PETER RABBIT IN DREAMLAND
"FAIRY PLAY DELIGHTFUL."—Tribune
"BEAUTIFULLY STAGED, WELL ACTED."—Herald
MARGUERITE SNOW (Metro. Film Company) Will Appear at MATINEE. MABEL NORMAND & ROSCOE ARBUCKLE (Triangle-Keystone Co.)—TONIGHT.
Best Seats, $1.50 & $2. Others, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Seats Now at Box Office. McBride's, Tyson's & Hasson's Biltmore Agencies. Four Performances for Benefit Sydenham and Flower Hospitals. Auspices New York Globe.

Cort W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
The PrincessPat
BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT
With ELEANOR PAINTER
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1
MARGARET ANGLIN
Mat. Today 25c to 75. In "Beverley's Balance."
Next Week, Frances Starr in "Marie Odile."

Atop 44th St. Thea. | AFTER THE THEATRE. | Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex.Sun.)
CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE
Supper & Dancing. | Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. | World Champion Ice Skaters.
Adm. free to table d'hote dinner $1.50, à la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper. Table reservations. Din., Sup. Tel. 5935 Bryant

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way at 41st St. Com. Sun. 1st Perf. 10:30 A.M.
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
GERALDINE FARRAR
in THE PARAMOUNT PICTURE "TEMPTATION."
Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 West 44 St.
Phone Bryant 8059. Evs. 8:20.
MATINEE TODAY, 2:20.
LILLIAN GREUZE
"L'Ami Fritz" and "English School"
Clever Farce Enjoyed by Young and Old.

PARK 59th St. and Col. Circle. Continuous 1:15 to 11 P. M. 15 to 50c
Germany ON THE Firing Line
German Staff Motion Pictures. Ausp. N. Y. Globe.

GARDEN 27th St., Mad. Ave. Greeley 906. Evs., 8:15 Sat. Mat., 2:15
EMANUEL REICHER'S TRIUMPH The Weavers

Ice Skating St. Nicholas Rink 69 WEST 66TH ST. 3 Sessions Daily.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Fri. 2:30.
TREASURE ISLAND
Telephone, 1366 Circle.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
AL FIELDS Frank Westphal, Inez McCauley & Co. ALL SEATS RESERVED
Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c. 35c. 50c.

COLUMBIA B'way Bostonian Burlesquers Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices with FRANK FINNEY

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
TODAY New Year's Matinee 2:30, "HAENSEL UND GRETEL." Tom't, 8:15, "DER WEG ZUR HOELLE."

Garrick 35th St., nr. B'way. Mat. Today 15 to 50c. Smoking Permitted. Phone 6597 Greeley
"THE MISCHIEF MAKERS" Burlesque Extra Feature: Aloha Twins

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SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S DINNER
Start the New Year right with one of the most enjoyable dinners you could hope to sit down to—our Special New Year's Dinner in our beautiful ballroom served from 6 to 9—at $1.50 a cover.
Visitors to New York will do well to take advantage of this special occasion. A fine program of entertainers, delightful music, dancing. You will appreciate the atmosphere of good-fellowship to be found here—particularly at this season of the year. Come!
Telephone Your Reservations—Bryant 3200
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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today Mat. at 2, Ballo in Maschera. Kurt, Mason, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Tonight at 8:15, (75c to $3.) La Boheme. Alda, Cajatti; Botta, De Luca, Didur. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Next Mon. at 8, Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8:15, Tosca. Destinn; Martinelli, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, Manon Lescaut. Alda, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 7:30, Meistersinger. Hempel, Mattfeld; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2, Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8, (75c to $3), Trovatore. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Bavagnoli.
THIS SUNDAY EVE. at 8:30 (50c to $1.50) ORCHESTRA CONCERT. Cond., Hageman.
CARL FRIEDBERG, the Eminent Pianist. MARGARETE OBER, PAUL ALTHOUSE.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Jan. 4, at 8, Aida. Rappold, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS
Sundays at 3:30, 78 West 55th St.
Jan. 2—"PARSIFAL." Phone, 714 Plaza.

French Flotilla Benefit
GALA CONCERT AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 4th, at 8:45
SOLOISTS:
MMES. CALVE, YVETTE GUILBERT, KATHLEEN PARLOW, GINA CIAPARELLI VIAFORA.
MM. VICTOR MAUREL, CARLOS SALZEDO, REINHOLD DE WARLICH, YVES NAT, GEORGE BARRERE.
Seats now on sale at The Flotilla Headquarters, 38 West 39th Street, and all ticket offices. Also at Metropolitan Opera House. Prices: $1.00 to $5.00. Boxes $40 to $100.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
CARNEGIE HALL,
Tomorrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3.
ALL WAGNER
Tickets 50 cts. to 1.50, now at Box Office.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
To-morrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3.
Beethoven Program
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre 39th St., Nr. Broadway
Yvette GUILBERT
To-Mor'w (Sun.) Evg. at 8:30
Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano.
Direction CATHERINE A. BAMMAN.

HIPPODROME Sunday at 8:20
New Year's Festival
POSITIVELY LAST TIME THIS SEASON and Part I by
Melba AND HIS BAND. SOUSA
Seats Now Ready.

Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 2:30, Tickets, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18, at Box Office.
Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.
AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Jan. 4, at 3.
SONG RECITAL by CECIL FANNING
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano
AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Jan. 3, at 3.
MME. PETSCHNIKOFF
Violinist, assisted by Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch and Rudolph Ganz.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 8, at 3, JOINT RECITAL By PABLO and Mrs. SUSAN METCALFE Casals
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano
AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Jan. 5, at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL KATHLEEN PARLOW
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Knabe Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Jan'y 4, at 8:15. Song Recital ADELE KRUEGER
Tickets, 50 cts. to $2. Management Annie Friedberg.
LYCEUM THEATRE, West 45th Street. LAST HOLIDAY RECITAL—KITTY
NEXT MONDAY AFTER'N AT 3 CHEATHAM
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NEW YORK'S GREATEST SENSATION,
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15c, 25c & 50c. THE Crown Prince's Double and other pictures.
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 10 to 50c. Pauline Frederick in "Lydia Gilmore." Strand Orch & Soloists
Next Week, Mary Pickford in "The Founding."
Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. $1-50c
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THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
PHOTO-PLAY 3:30 and 8:15.
TWO LAST PERFORMANCES 3:30 and 8:15 P. M.
Mat., 25c., 50c.
Evs., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1
Orchestra and Organ

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All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.
One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.
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All dances taught privately; each pupil has separate room. Lessons en group. Children's class Sat. at 11. Guaranteed course; terms reasonable. Circulars mailed.

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New York's most extraordinary rendezvous des bon vivants is the re-born NEW YORK THEATRE ROOF. Finer, Bigger, Everything New. Here, in an atmosphere of Oriental splendor, is dancing, and entertainment of most alluring excellence.
Admission to the Roof $1.00
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There is a certain quality and excellence of flavor about a Shanley luncheon that make it decidedly refreshing.
When shopping or going to the matinee drop in here—convenient, comfortable, restful.
Seven delicious courses—75c (Music) from twelve to half past two.
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Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

Special New Year's Day Dinner $1.00
SERVED TO-DAY and SUNDAY, JANUARY 2 FROM NOON TO TEN P. M.
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S DAY DINNER.....$1.00
MENU:—
Blue Point Oysters.
Assorted Relishes.
Canape Anchovies.
Saucisson Hongroise.
Chicken Okra, Creole.
Mock Turtle Soup.
Stuffed Lobster.
Kennebec Salmon.
Civet of Hare, Chasseur.
Roast Stuffed Capon.
Broiled Chicken on Toast.
Roast Suckling Pig.
Small Steak, Catalena.
Noisette of Lamb.
Tenderloin of Beef.
Pork Chops, Robert.
Salad in Season.
Christmas Cake.
Plum Pudding.
Ice Cream. Cake.
Cheese. Demi Tasse.
A NEW GLORIFIED CABARET REVUE ENTITLED:
"Merry Moments"
Presented by America's Foremost Impresario
Twice Nightly at 7:30 & 12:00
NO CHARGE OF ADMISSION
MIDNIGHT CABARET IN BALLROOM
BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.25
AFTERNOON TEA DANCES, 4 TO 7.
REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE & 58TH ST.

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Prince Ilmar Concert
Every Evening at 11 P. M. in the Main Dining Room
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Excellent New Year's Dinner, $1.00
COMMENCING AT NOON, UNTIL 9 P. M.
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30TH ST. HOFBRAU HAUS 30TH ST.
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Greatest Restaurant in America
HIGHEST CLASS MUSIC

Open New Year's Day and Sunday.
Breakfast 35c-50c
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Tea with Waffles.....30c
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The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.

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The largest and most beautifully appointed hotel in Harlem.
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Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)
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All outside rooms with every comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine and service. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. R. P. Leube, Mgr.
Special New Year's Dinner, $1.00,
Saturday, Jan'y 1st, from 6 to 8 P. M.
Sunday Luncheon from 1 to 2:30 P. M.
Fifty Cents

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